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The Times — LOS ANGELES

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Four Parts and Magazine.

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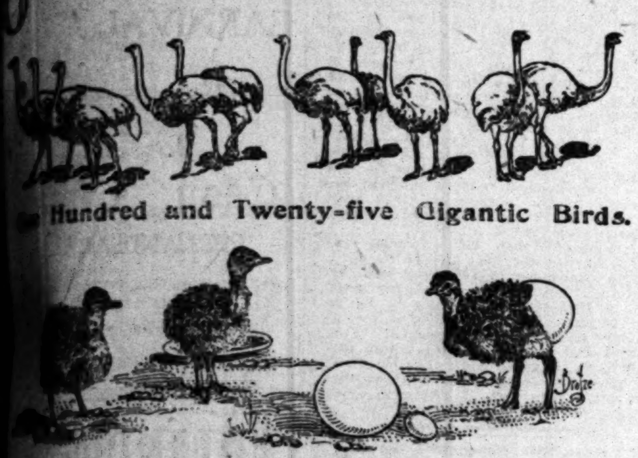
AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
For Theatrical Announcements See Page 1, Part III

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—



...Hundred and Twenty-five Gigantic Birds.

Brood of Ten Baby Ostriches Just Hatched.

THE WONDERFUL SOLAR MOTOR IN DAILY OPERATION.

What the Eastern Press says of this unique sight:
NEW YORK HERALD (March 10, 1901)—"The original home of a new American industry."
BOSTON HERALD—"The best known and most visited attraction in Southern California is Edwin Cawston's Ostrich Farm at South Pasadena."
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (March 16, 1901)—The ostrich feathers raised by Edwin Cawston at South Pasadena are fully up to the South African standard."
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—"The Solar Motor—an automatic 10 H.P. steam engine running by the heat of the sun—has attracted thousands to the Cawston Ostrich Farm at South Pasadena."

Don't Leave California without Visiting this Farm and Purchasing Some Ostrich Feathers as Presents for Your Eastern Friends.

The Most Acceptable and Appropriate Souvenirs of California.

WASHINGTON GARDENS—J. C. TALMAGE, Pres. A. L. ELIET, V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
Shooting the Chutes—Now Open. The Family Playground
New Features—Week of Sunday March 24—New Features

TODAY { Deboe — The Wonderful Wizard; Hagerman's — Rag Time Opera Co. } TONIGHT { New Music, Electric Fountain & Fairyland }

Splendid Music, 5000 Electric Lights. 100 Novelties. A Barrel of Fun.

Admission to Grounds 10 cents. Children 5 cents.

BLANCHARD HALL—Tonight, 8 p.m.—
LECTURE BY... COL. H. S. OLCOTT,
[illegible] Movement." Col. Olcott has been, since its commencement in [illegible] official head of the Theosophic movement, knows every detail of its history [illegible] recognized for his candor, kindness and tolerance.
Reserved seats 25 cents. Admission Free.

BLANCHARD HALL—Miss Hattie Rose Laube—
The famous Girl Lecturer and Campaigner will speak Monday evening, March 25. Subject "Human Magnets"
Admission 25 Cents.

MEHESY'S FREE MUSEUM—TOURISTS should not neglect this privilege. Corner Fourth and Main Streets, opposite Van Nuys and Westminster Hotels.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

The Spirit of Spring

Is in the air. It has wooed and won the heart of the wild flower. Nature has covered hill and dale with beautiful visions of color in honor of the nuptials. See them! Take the train around the Kite-Shaped track. Leaves Los Angeles 8:30 a.m.; returning arrives 5:45 p.m.

To Know Her

Is to love her—so say those who know the "Queen of Fliers"—the

California Limited on the Santa Fe.

Los Angeles to Chicago in Two Days and Eighteen Hours.

Leaves Los Angeles	6:00 p.m.	Sun.,	Mon.	Tues.,	Wed.,	Thurs.,	Fri.,	Sat.
Arrives Chicago	2:15 p.m.	Wed.,	Thurs.,	Fri.,	Sat.,	Sun.,	Mon.,	Tues.
Arrives New York*	6:30 p.m.	Thur.,	Fri.,	Sat.,	Sun.,	Mon.,	Tues.,	Wed.

*By connecting train.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—
3½ hours from Los Angeles. 2½ hours from San Pedro on the comfortable steamer HERMOSA, to the

Crystal Waters and Submarine Gardens

of Avalon Bay. Phenomenal Fishing. Glass Bottom Boats. The great stage ride and golf links. Glass tank exhibition of living fish and animals. HOTEL METROPOLE always open. Daily steamer service from San Pedro wharves, connecting with Southern Pacific and Terminal trains leaving Los Angeles at 9:05 and [illegible] a.m. respectively, allowing 2½ hours on the island Saturdays and Sundays—2 [illegible] other days. Fare, round trip, $2.75; Excursion, round trip, $2.50. Steamer [illegible] takes HERMOSA'S run on Friday, Jan. 25, and on alternate Fridays [illegible] Wilmington Transportation Co. reserves the right to change steamers [illegible] their dates of sailing without notice.
Telephone Main 36. BANNING CO., 222 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE DOLLAR TRIP—
To the seashore, including a Tally-Ho Ride through the residence portion of Pasadena?

Goes Every Tuesday and Thursday at 9 a.m.

The most delightful trip in California for the money. Stop two hours at Long Beach and Terminal Island for gathering sea shells, boating, bathing and fishing.
Information and Tickets 237 South Spring Street. Tel. Main 960 and 251.

Los Angeles Terminal Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO—by the "Fast Line"—24 Hours.
$[illegible] first class; $7.25, second class, including berth and meals; by Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Fast and Elegant Express Steamships SANTA ROSA, 2500 tons, and QUEEN, 2800 tons. Leave Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:30 a.m., via Port Los Angeles. For SAN DIEGO Mondays and Thursdays via Port Los Angeles and Redondo. For San Francisco and way ports, Strs. Corona and Bonita, Sundays and Thursdays, via San Pedro and East San Pedro.
Ticket Office: 124 West Second Street. Tel. Main 41. W. PARRIS, Agent.

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
THE OCEANIC S.S. CO.'S new 6000-ton, twin-screw steamer SIERRA, SONOMA or VENTURA will leave S. F. every 3 weeks, calling at HONOLULU and SAMOA; a local steamer (for HONOLULU only) between these. Direct steamer service to TAHITI every 35 days. HUGH B. RICE, Agt., 230 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 392.

FLOOD OF ORANGES.

Poor Fruit Gluts the Market.

Growing Demand for the Better Grades.

Florida and Jamaica Crops are About Cleared Up.

Decided Turn for the Better During the Past Week in New York.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The New York Commercial of Monday will say: "For two weeks or more this market has been literally flooded with poor California oranges. As many as 180 cars were offered in a week, an unprecedented number, and a quantity calculated to injure the trade, even if the stock was all desirable. When it is considered that only a comparatively small proportion of it was sufficient to sell at profitable prices, the utter demoralization which exists can be partially appreciated. Only those who have been directly engaged in trying to dispose of the immense quantity in some way for something can understand the difficulties, however.

"Fortunately for everyone connected with the industry, from growers to consumers, the worst is over and the upward turn has begun. At the last sale there was considerable improvement on fancy navels and other varieties showed some better prices. It is only a question of clearing out the poor stock which is on the market to get things moving again in the proper way. Perhaps it will take several days yet, but after there has been a slight change the rest will come easier.

GOOD FRUIT IN DEMAND.

"Taking all things into consideration, the course of the market during the past two weeks is not as discouraging [illegible] been a difficult task to dispose of poor stock and not a small quantity has been sent to the dump, but it will be admitted by the most exacting critic of California stock that good oranges have brought uniformly high prices. This proves beyond controversy that the difficulty has been with the quality and not the buyers of the fruit. Consumers will take good stock and pay [illegible] satisfactory fruit if offered them for nothing. This proposition has been proved repeatedly in this market. It ought to be understood in California by this time.

"Another point will assist materially in improving fruit and thereby the market. Cars which come along now are iced, or a good proportion are. [illegible] the railways will do their part and push cars through on schedule time the new order of things will mean increased profits to everybody.

TOO MUCH POOR FRUIT.

"New York dealers are unanimously emphatic on one point, that more damage has been done California by sending so much poor stock here than would have occurred had the entire product been sent to the dumps before it started from the Coast.

"They point out that the adherents of Floridas and Jamaicas have had an opportunity to compare the keeping quality of different varieties to the detriment of California. They say Jamaicas have been keeping unusually well, which is saying much, and beside Jamaicas they have placed Californias, which have arrived wholly or partially decayed and ask buyers which they choose. It is not difficult to comprehend what the answer is likely to be. These same dealers assert that California oranges have been badly injured in the house of its friends and assert there was no reason for doing it.

"But under the present improving conditions everybody has gone to work to again put California oranges where they will be quite as popular as they were before people became afraid of them. The most enthusiastic dealers say it won't take long and are acting accordingly. The advance already noted seems to indicate that their assertions may be right."

SITUATION IMPROVED.

Robert H. Thomas, president of the Union Fruit Auction Company, is perhaps as well, if not better, versed on the orange situation as any man in New York.

"The situation has been better the week just past," declared Mr. Thomas to The Times correspondent. "For a time the market was glutted with poor California fruit, much of it arrived overripe, owing to delays by railroads. Receipts last week were lower than ever. The oranges had to compete with the best of Florida and Jamaica products, which arrived here in splendid shape. There is always a fine demand for good California oranges. And from now till the end of the season prices should continue the upward tendency begun one week ago. Florida and Jamaica oranges are now practically out of the market. Better transportation facilities and a little more care in packing would work wonders for California growers."

EARL'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Following is the weekly review of the Earl Fruit Company:

"In comparison with the disastrous results of the previous week the prices realized at this week's sales were very satisfactory, showing decided advance, notwithstanding a great deal of fruit arrived in poor condition, although the percentage of decay was not as high as last week. The total sales comprised 94 cars of oranges and 3 cars of lemons, compared with 177 cars of oranges and 6 of lemons sold last week, and 108 cars of oranges during the corresponding period last year. Future arrivals promise to be light, and as a number of cars are now arriving under refrigeration, we look for still higher prices next week. We sold a car of Sunflower BD navels yesterday which averaged higher than anything else in the sale, 126 size realizing 2.75@2.85; regular size averaging 2.91. Sales during the week were as follows:

"Monday, March 18—Eight car California oranges, all wasty. Choice navels, large, .90@1.35; choice navels, [illegible] choice bloods, small, 1.50@1.75.

"Wednesday, March 20—Five cars California oranges, all wasty. Choice navels, large, 1.05@2.00; choice navels, regulars, 1.30@2.35; fancy navels, large, 2.00@2.10; fancy navels, regulars, 2.40@2.45; fancy seedlings, regulars, 1.85@2.30; fancy seedlings, small, 2.30.

"Friday, March 22—Five cars California oranges. Fancy navels, regulars, 2.75@3.05; fancy navels, small, 2.80@2.85; choice navels, wasty, large, 1.05@1.[illegible] choice navels, regulars, 1.30@1.75; choice seedlings, wasty, regulars, .90@1.40; choice seedlings, wasty, small, .90@1.30."

"OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE."

News Index to The Times This Morning

Part I.

1. Griggs Resigns His Portfolio. Flood of Poor Oranges.
2. Funston Goes After Aguinaldo.
3. Charter Day Observed at Berkeley.
4. Prize Fight Before Millionaires. Reaching the Danger Point.
5. Another Big Railroad Combine.
6. Fight to the Bitter End. Strike Probable in Pennsylvania.
7. Prisoner Drops from Fast Train.
8. Public Service: Official Doings.
9. Jerry Sliney's Mysterious Death.
10. Doings in the Oil Fields.
11. Southern California by Towns.
12. City in Brief: Brevities. Record of Marriages and Deaths.

Part II.

1. Nicaragua Canal Enemies at Work. The Weather Report. Liners: Classified Advertising.

Part III.

1. Final Session of Arizon Legislature.
2. The Drama: Music and Musicians.
3. Events in Social Circles.
4. Music at the Churches Today.
5. Military Topics Carefully Compiled.
6. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
7. Colored Servants of the South.
8. Training School for Boyle Heights.
9. Financial and Commercial. Eastern Stock Market Quotations.

Part IV.

1. Collections of Strange Gods.
2. Doom of Greatest Gambling City.
3. The Slaves of the World.
4. Sketches Behind the Scenes.
5. Events Here and Beyond the Sea.
6. Autobiography of Clara Morris.
7. The Mexican Political Situation.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Prisoner's risky escape from a train....Mrs. Forthman will stand pat against brewers' suit....District Attorney's office holds that Grand Jury was a valid body....Benevolent scheme of Immanuel Presbyterian Church....Boyle Heights to have a training school....Still a mystery who killed Sliney....Mrs. Dr. Hollowell knocked down by runaway. Two shots fired at burglars....Scheme for automobile lottery..Another hearing of the grievance against College Settlement boys....Coroner's deputy fined $25....George Holloway gets verdict for $3000 against Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company....First oil found on the desert....Coursing entries and baseball games

PACIFIC COAST. Charter day celebrated with elaborate exercises at the University of California....Steamer Luella goes on the rocks....Brother of the late Mrs. Elmira Townsend charges that will was destroyed....Chicago Commercial Club sees sights in Washington....Woman fatally burned in a cabinet bath....Capt. Bruce deposed for embezzling....Final settlement of defunct Union Bank affairs....Sacramento soap plant burned by an incendiary....Naval prisoners escape at Vallejo.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. High School field day in Pasadena....New fruit-shipping plan at San Diego. Progress at Santa Maria....Long Beach pier contract relet....Rejoicing at Soldiers' Home over the passing of a nuisance....Two people burned at Santa Ana....More club arrests at Fullerton....King case dismissed at Covina....Water revelation at Anaheim....Woman suspended between sea and sky at Catalina....Gibbs still in Riverside jail....Oil-company stockholders' trouble in Kern county....No City Hall for Whittier....Fruit-shipping firm sued in San Bernardino.

WASHINGTON. Atty.-Gen. Griggs resigns his portfolio—P. C. Knox his probable successor in the Cabinet....A new railroad combine....Army not to be recruited to full limit....Senator McMillan coming to California....Buckeye statesmen to attend launching of the Ohio....Citizens chip in to buy a house for Admiral Schley.

CHINA. Situation again very critical....New hitch in Anglo-Russian affairs at Tien-Tsin....Japan protests vigorously against Russo-Manchurian agreement....Russia still protests that she has no ulterior designs....Germans oust Chinese troops from their quarters.

FOREIGN, BY CABLE. American brains and money felt as never before in England....Strike at Marseilles to be arbitrated....Floods in province of Granada, Spain....Change in sentiment in favor of Platt amendment in Cuba.

SOUTH AFRICA. Ministerialists rejoice that Botha rejected liberal peace terms....Boers to be beaten till they cry enough....Kruger indorses lottery scheme to aid his countrymen....Oom Paul not snubbed by the Czar....More fighting reported.

THE PHILIPPINES. Funston starts out to capture Aguinaldo....More insurgents surrender....Rich island of Negros....Spain paid for cession of southern islands.

GENERAL EASTERN. Upward turn of orange market in New York. Serious strike of traction company employés likely in Pennsylvania....Prof. Jenks of Cornell defends trusts....Cyclone damages shipping at Pensacola, Fla....Chicago Board of Trade and telegraph companies settle trouble over quotations....Big steel combine to be complete April 1....Roosevelt speaks at Legal Aid Society banquet.

SPORTS. American millionaires pull off a prize fight at Nice, France, and cheer their victorious countryman. Delaney to seek a battleground on the Pacific Coast....Two long shots win by their necks at Tanforan....Last day of racing season at New Orleans. "Skeets" Martin cannot ride in England.

THE WEATHER. The weather report in detail is printed daily on the "Liner" page, including "comparative temperatures" at widely-separated points.

ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS OR RAILWAY TICKET.

SOUBRETTE JUST HAD TO SEE HER BABY LEFT BEHIND.

Miss Hite's New "Millionaire" Hubby Goes Broke on Cold Bottles and the Cruel Manager Refuses to Carry the Living Advertisement Further.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The "Telephone Girl" company closed its engagement at the California Theater this evening, and departed for Los Angeles at midnight on a special train. Edward Ellis Hamlin, who has been advertised as a Chicago millionaire and whose marriage to the leading soubrette of the company, Miss Mabel Hite, has been the source of many happy press notices since the wedding ceremony was performed in Salt Lake City three weeks ago, did not accompany his fair bride to the sunny southland, and thereby hangs a story of domestic discomfiture that is furnishing much food for gossip about the corridors of the California hotel.

It turns out that Hamlin is not a millionaire after all, and the dark-eyed soubrette who now bears his name in private life, is said to have become greatly shocked when she discovered that fact today. Hamlin's honeymoon has been diluted with the contents of many cold bottles since he arrived in town, and he is reported to have been somewhat staggered by the size of the hotel bill that was presented to him today. Hamlin did not have the ready change in his clothes to liquidate the obligation, and he told his troubles to his fair bride.

Mrs. Hamlin could not discover any such wealth as the landlord demanded and she made a tearful appeal to Manager Rosenthal. Rosenthal advanced the money, but it is said that he did not offer to put up any additional cash for a ticket to Los Angeles. So it happened that there was a sad parting between the newly-wedded pair when the special train pulled out of Oakland pier shortly before midnight.

Miss Hite will conclude the season with the "Telephone Girl" company. Hamlin, so he announced to his acquaintances after the close of the performance last evening, will go back to Chicago to "jolly up the old man." The father of the young bridegroom is connected with the big Chicago dry goods house of Marshal Field & Co.

[WASHINGTON.]

GRIGGS IS A QUITTER.

Has Resigned from the Cabinet.

Going to Work for New Steel Combine.

Attorney Knox Almost Sure to Be His Successor.

Ohio Statesmen Coming to the Coast in Force—Army Reorganization.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Atty.-Gen. Griggs today formally tendered to President McKinley his resignation of his Cabinet portfolio, and will leave Washington next Saturday for New Jersey.

It is understood Mr. Griggs will become attorney for the new steel trust, which J. P. Morgan has organized to control the steel business in this country, if not in the world. Mr. Morgan himself, was in Washington yesterday in consultation with Mr. Griggs, and arrangements were completed at that conference whereby Mr. Griggs will immediately take charge of the law business of this billion-dollar business enterprise.

Mr. Griggs will become associated with the law firm of Dill, Bemeister & Baldwin, Pine street, New York, which is convenient to Mr. Morgan's banking house, and will also have offices in the Trust building, Jersey City, which is the New Jersey headquarters for the great trust.

It is learned on high authority that the President has not offered the place of Attorney-General to any one, but it is said the probabilities are strong that Philander C. Knox [illegible] are actively urging his nomination as successor to Mr. Griggs. Senator Foraker and several members of the Ohio delegation in Congress saw the President again today in the interest of the Solicitor-General. The President made no promises to them, however, and this strengthens the belief that he will select Mr. Knox.

Mr. Griggs became a member of the Cabinet in January, 1898, being appointed Attorney-General to succeed Joseph McKenna of California, who resigned to take the seat on the United States Supreme Court bench, made vacant by the retirement of Justice Field.

The President is somewhat embarrassed about appointing Mr. Knox, as that would give Pennsylvania two Cabinet positions, Postmaster-General Smith being from that State. It is known the President would like to give this vacant Cabinet place to the Pacific Coast, if that section would come forward with a suitable man. The Coast now has no member of the Cabinet, and as this will be the last vacancy that will occur in some time, it will be the last chance the President will have to recognize that part of the country, which did so nobly for him last fall.

[Should Mr. Knox receive the portfolio resigned by Atty.-Gen. Griggs, California will not be without a friend in the Cabinet, as he has been spending his winters in Southern California for more than ten years, and is greatly enamored of this section of the country. Upon his arrival in this city February 10, Mr. Knox stated that he would probably remain in Southern California till May. Friday evening he left hurriedly for the East, leaving his family at Santa Barbara. Before his departure he refused to affirm or deny any rumor concerning his appointment to a place in the Cabinet. His hurried trip seems to confirm the belief that he is wanted in Washington.—Ed.]

FRIEND OF CALIFORNIA.

SENATOR McMILLAN COMING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Senator McMillan of Michigan, who assisted last winter in making the fight for the California appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill, will leave Washington in two or three weeks for a trip through California. He will visit San Francisco and Los Angeles.

OHIO STATESMEN WILL ATTEND LAUNCHING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Charles Grosvenor, member of Congress from Ohio had a talk with the President this morning about the trip which the Ohio Congressional delegation will make to California next May to witness the launching of the battleship Ohio. Gen. Grosvenor has just got back from New York, where he went to make arrangements for a train to carry the Ohioans. He does not know yet whether they will go direct from Ohio across to California, or whether their train starts from Washington and follows the Presidential train through to the Coast, but the Ohio delegation will attend the launching at San Francisco whether it visits any other part of the Pacific Coast or not. So far as known the entire delegation will be on hand, along

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

[ENGLAND.]

YANKEE PUSH BEING FELT.

Americans Looked to For Money.

Britain and Germany Looking for Loans.

King Intervenes in Divorce Suits—Promoter Hooley "Broke."

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Bank of England is securing as much gold as possible in view of the necessity for financing the government loan of £50,000,000 at the end of next month. The eBriin government has not helped matters by ordering a German loan of £15,000,000 early in April, when full advantage can be taken of the easy money market. That American bankers will take part in both these loans is taken for granted by the "Street" with comfortable optimism, and large shipments of gold from New York are predicted with confidence.

British faith in the inexhaustible financial resources of America is ununbounded. American capitalists are now expected to help in floating every foreign loan, and to work out the costliest experiments in electric transit in London, after financing every practicable industrial combination at home. Every investment of American capital in Europe is welcomed, but the pressure of American industrial competition causes irritation and despondency.

Complaint is heard from the provinces that American commercial travelers are hustling about everywhere and displaying phenomenal energy. Hardly a day passes in London without the appearance of a fresh batch of American engineers, capitalists and mercantile agents brimming over with energy. American enterprise was never felt in England with such cumulative force as at present, and it harasses and worries a community which likes to get on comfortably in a slow-going way.

KING STIFLES SCANDALS.

The King's intervention is reported to have proved successful in stopping a sensational divorce suit, in which a young duke and three other military noblemen engaged in the South African war were named as co-respondents. His Majesty is still working to keep out of court the other military suit brought by Capt. Barclay. The stifling of the ducal suit deprives English society of one of the most spicy scandals it has ever enjoyed, and the chagrin is correspondingly great, although it is recognized that the King's action is beneficial from the point of view of public morals.

There is another interesting aristocratic suit coming on after Easter. Sir Reginald Beauchamp, a neighbor of the King, at Sandringham, sues for a divorce from his wife, the handsome daughter of the Earl of Rodon, with $100,000 damages against the co-respondent, a wealthy gentleman named Watts. Lady Beauchamp recently contributed an article on platonic friendship to a magazine.

HOOLEY "LIVING EASY."

An interview published this week with the chairman of Promoter Hooley's committee of creditors reveals an astonishing condition of affairs. The creditors hitherto have received 2s on the pound, with a prospect of 2s more. Meanwhile the chairman of the committee has been irritated to see Hooley living like a millionaire. He still runs three country seats, paying £150 a week for servants in wages and keeping horses, carriages, gardeners, gamekeepers, etc., galore. He also has a palatial set of business chambers in London, where an unending stream of speculators still visit and consult the great promoter. Everything, however, is done in his wife's name, and the law is unable to touch him. The bankrupt continues to live at the rate of at least £15,000 annually.

COTTON TRADE TROUBLES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, March 23.—The Speaker says today there are unmistakable signs of more trouble between the masters and the operatives in the cotton trade. A period of activity has been followed by a reaction accelerated by the high prices of raw cotton and other materials, a poor demand from India, and an almost complete stoppage of buying from China. The Lancashire spinners and weavers have held out longer than their rivals in the United States or on the continent, but the rapid closing down of the mills shows their turn is coming, and as the American crop is likely to be insufficient even for the reduced consumption, there is not much prospect of low level quotations for raw cotton to invigorate the demand for yarn and cloth. If some agreement whereby wages may be adjusted according to the state of trade is not soon concluded, declining profits will force the masters to reduce wages.

DISORDER IN COMMONS.

The House of Commons had quite a lively five minutes today during the debate on the navy estimates, caused by Mr. Balfour, the government leader, closuring the discussion. John Redmond, the Irish leader, in protesting, made an assertion which Sir J. Fortesque Flannery, Unionist, flatly contradicted. The Irish Nationalists shouted protestations and called for the police.

Amid much disorder, Mr. Redmond, Nationalist, questioned the right of a member to flatly contradict another. The presiding officer held that the denial might have been couched in more polite terms, but it was not unparliamentary to say things were untrue.

BOERS NOT SNUBBED.

The officials of the Foreign Office have heard nothing of any recent refusal of the Czar to receive President Kruger, or the other Transvaal envoys. They say they would be practically certain to have heard of the refusal, if it had occurred, and they therefore consider the report to be most improbable.

The Foreign Office emphatically denies that Germany is in any way cooperating with Great Britain in regard to the proposed Nicaragua Canal, as reported in cable dispatches from New York.

The civil-service estimates, issued this evening, show a total of £23,630,-520, an increase of £783,812.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Sick Man Partially Lowered Into a Grave Before It Was Discovered That He Was Alive.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.,) March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A sensation was created in Newcastle, Australia, recently, by the partial burial of a living man. The victim of the awful experience was Robert Hughes, and he died soon after. The man had been sick, but had been discharged from the hospital. He was again brought back, and as he was being carried in, life was pronounced to be extinct by the hospital surgeons.

The man was carried to the morgue, and was about to be taken out for interment, when a policeman in charge noticed a movement of his body on the slab. He reported this startling discovery, but was laughed at, and the hospital authorities ordered the interment to proceed. The remains were nailed in a coffin, which was being lowered into the grave, when a suspicious noise was heard in the coffin. The supposedly dead man was immediately returned to the hospital, where he was given every possible care. Six hours later he died, and his burial was then properly proceeded with.

ROOSEVELT SAYS VAIN REGRETS ARE USELESS.

SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

Vice-President Urges Citizens to Courageously Face Changed Conditions That Have Come With the New Century—Tribute to Gov. Odell.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Legal Aid Society was celebrated by a banquet at the Waldorf tonight. Among the guests of honor were Vice-President Roosevelt, Charles E. Fairchild, Lyman Abbott, St. Clair McKelway and Admiral Higgins. Vice-President Roosevelt was received with great enthusiasm. He said, in part:

"There is never any use in idly regretting changes that have swept away conditions which, perhaps, we should have liked to have seen obtain permanently; the thing to do is to face the fact that the changes have occurred, and to meet the new conditions. We stand on the threshold of a new century, and we are going to succeed or fail, according as we remember, or fail to remember, that the duty of each is the duty of his neighbor as well as the duty to himself.

"We have to beware of those who, in the revolt against one kind of justice, flee to another kind of injustice. No good whatever comes from trying to apply a false remedy, from recognizing an evil and then trying to abate it by the creation of a worse evil.

"Our great safeguard against that kind of revolution is the existence of a sufficient number of men who try to cut out the cause which would lead to such a revolution. I think that those who have studied the problems, all are convinced that oftentimes the men that play into the hands of the agitators against the existing social system, especially the existing social system as regards property, are the very men who clamorously insist upon an undue share of the benefits of the existing social system."

Afterward the Vice-President attended a dinner at the Locust Club, given in honor of Gov. Odell. When he entered the club he was received with cheers. When he was called upon for a speech, he said, in part:

"I esteem myself fortunate in having a chance to briefly pay my tribute of respect and admiration to the Governor of the State of New York, who is the Governor of no party or faction, but the Governor of all citizens and the Governor of the whole State, and he has bent all the energies that lie in him to move the State onward and upward."

BRYAN SEES NO EXCUSE.

Says Nebraska Democrats Will Not Vote for a Republican Senator Unless Bought—Meiklejohn Will Stay.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LINCOLN (Neb.,) March 23.—In connection with a report that a number of fusionists were considering the advisability of voting for Republicans for United States Senators, or absenting themselves, so that a less number might elect, William J. Bryan was asked this evening whether he thought any Democrat or Populist would take the responsibility of giving this aid to the Republicans.

Bryan said: "Not unless he is bought. I shall not assume without evidence that any of our legislators is corruptible. No fusionist can have any legitimate excuse for helping the Republicans out of their difficulty. They have a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature and if they cannot agree upon a suitable man let them take the consequences."

Mr. Meiklejohn tonight gave the following to the Associated Press: "The report published locally and sent out from Omaha, as I understand it, to the eastern press, that I contemplated withdrawing from the Senatorial race is without foundation. I have given no such intimation of an intention to withdraw. I am in the race to stay."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' TRUST CASE.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Judge Hutchinson, sitting in the Criminal Court, intimated today he would grant a new trial to the defendants in what is known as the "photo-engravers' trust case," on the ground that the statute under which they were indicted is not operative and there is no law in the State of Illinois under which they or others guilty of similar acts can be punished. The defendants were accused of entering into a trust for the purpose of maintaining prices.

LYNCHERS AFTER A RAPIST.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.,) March 23.—An unknown negro committed an assault on a white woman named Marion Driscoll at Cobdens, Coke county, Tenn., this evening about dark. The woman was alone in her room while her father and mother were at a store nearby. A posse of 100 men was quickly formed and before midnight they had secured bloodhounds and were on the trail. A lynching is probable if he is captured.

Could Fill the Paper With Them.

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth: "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip E. Rhoads, Pennville, Mo.—[Adv.

BEST paint, $1.65 gal. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

GOING AFTER AGUINALDO.

Funston Engaged in a Daring Project.

Undertakes to Capture Insurgent Chief.

Plan Cleverly Laid to Entrap Wily Filipino—Spain is Paid for Islands.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

MANILA, March 23.—[By Manila Cable.] Gen. Funston is now engaged in a daring project which promises to be the greatest and most romantic achievement of his eventful career. In January, from his hiding place in the province of Isabella, Aguinaldo wrote letters anathematizing the sub-chiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Later Aguinaldo ordered insurgent forces in Southern Luzon to join him at a rendezvous in Isabella province. The rebel officer entrusted with these orders secretly negotiated with the Americans. On securing the information, Gen. Funston planned Aguinaldo's capture, and with Gen. MacArthur's authorization, Gen. Funston proceeded two weeks ago to make the attempt.

With Surgeon-Major Harris, Capt. Newton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Lieut. Admire of the Twenty-second Infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortieth Infantry, six veteran scouts and a company of native scouts, all picked men, Gen. Funston embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg, and landed on a remote beach above Baler. It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissaries, with the native scouts, should pass themselves off as insurgents, who, having captured Gen. Funston and others, were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before Aguinaldo, Gen. Funston was to give a signal, when the tables were to be turned, and Aguinaldo was to be seized. Six days' march into the interior were contemplated. Treachery was considered possible, but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Viscaya and New Ecija and the gunboats Vicksburg and Albany were to cooperate with Gen. Funston's force. The Vicksburg is expected here tomorrow.

Gen. Rosaria, with fifty-one men and fifty-six rifles, has surrendered to Col. Baldwin, of the Fourth Infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite province.

Lieut. Dean of Troop C, Sixth Cavalry, has engaged a force of insurgents at Tubig, Laguna province, killing several of them, and capturing seven men and twenty-four rifles.

THE RICHEST ISLAND.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

BACOLOR (Island of Negros,) March 23.—The United States Philippine Commission has listened to a quantity of testimony on the conditions in the western part of Negros Island, which has tended to show the island to be agriculturally the richest in the Philippines.

TRANSFER COMPLETE.

SPAIN PAID FOR ISLANDS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Spanish Minister, the Duke of Arcos, today received from Secretary Hay a treasury warrant for $100,000, and the United States received the final cession of "any and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying outside of the line described in article 3 of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States of December 10, 1898."

At the same time a protocol was signed by Mr. Hay and the Duke, exchanging ratifications of the treaty of cession. The specific purpose of the transaction is said to add the islands of Cagayan, Sulu and Sibutu to the possessions of the United States.

The ceremony attending the exchange of ratifications and the payment of the $100,000 warrant was an interesting one. The Duke of Arcos arrived at the State Department by appointment at 10 o'clock. He had with him the Spanish version of the treaty, handsomely engrossed and bearing the signature of the Queen Regent of Spain and the Spanish royal seal. Mr. Hay joined the Minister in the diplomatic room. The officials in charge of the execution of treaties and ratifications were called in. The American text of the treaty, bearing the signature of President McKinley to the ratification, already has been prepared. The Queen Regent's ratification was handed to Mr. Hay, and he in turn presented to the Duke of Arcos the ratification executed by President McKinley. The treaties in each case were handsomely bound, that of Spain being in red, with the royal arms in gold, while America's was bound in dark blue, bearing the national coat of arms. A brief protocol was then signed. It recited the formalities of ratification of the treaty, signed at Washington, November 7, 1900, providing for the cession of any and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago, etc. The treasury warrant for $100,000 had been prepared in advance and was handed to the Spanish Minister. There was an exchange of felicitations over the close of the transaction, and the Duke of Arcos departed with his $100,000 warrant and the ratified treaty.

CYCLONE OFF FLORIDA.

Extensive Damage Done to Shipping in the Vicinity of Pensacola By a Terrific Windstorm.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

PENSACOLA (Fla.,) March 23.—Considerable damage was done to shipping by a severe southeast cyclone early today. The wind's velocity ranged from forty-eight to fifty-four miles an hour, occasionally increasing to seventy miles. The three masts of the Russian bark Lilito were snapped off. The Russian ship Loche lost her bowsprit in a collision with the Lilito.

The schooner Irene was beached, several barges of lumber sunk, tows of timber went adrift, and there is a mass of wreckage of small boats along the water front, while all the large export steamers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad wharves are so badly tangled together that it is impossible to tell how seriously they are damaged. The Italian bark Adele was damaged by the parting of its anchor chains.

Lolyd Ward, a young white sailor, has disapeared from a schooner, and is thought to have been blown overboard. The fishing smack Maud Muller has been wrecked near St Andrews Pass.

WASHINGTON.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

with Senators Foraker and Hanna. Then Gov. Nash and his entire staff will also go, and it is expected that they will have another train to themselves. Gov. Nash has a numerous and brilliant staff. Maybe the Governor's train will come to Washington and follow the Presidential train, too, although that is hardly probable.

SPANISH SUGAR-MAKERS.

DISTURBED OVER CONDITIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The sugar manufacturers of Spain are much disturbed over the present conditions of this industry, according to a report received at the State department from United States Consul Ridgeley at Malaga. There was great over-production during last year, yet in spite of this, prices much higher than those which prevail in the United States have been maintained. The greater amount of sugar is made from beets, only a small proportion being manufactured from the cane. The government tax is so large as to prevent the exportation of this commodity and all efforts towards finding new markets have failed up to the present.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

PROGRESS MADE AT PAGO-PAGO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Commander B. F. Tilley, commanding the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, dated Auckland, March 2, 1901, reports that the repairs to the Abarenda have been completed. He says that the health of the ship's company is excellent, and that everything is reported to be in a satisfactory state at Tutuila. Good progress is being made in the construction work at Pago-Pago.

Another communication from Lieutenant-Commander Dorn, U.S.N., commanding the naval station at Tutuila in the absence of Commander Tilley, dated February 25, reports the ceremonies of the opening of a High School for girls at Autotoma, in the western district of Tutuila. This is the first school for girls established within the limits of the United States naval stations. It is modelled on the plan of the school near Apia, both being conducted by the London Mission Society. Two ladies are in charge and 100 pupils are accommodated.

UNIQUE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

FOR PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department is preparing an instructive exhibit for the government building at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. It consists of an 8x20-foot map of the world, on which will be designated the principal maritime ports of the world, and the United States navy yards and stations at home and abroad. The map will cover the globe from the sixtieth parallel north to the sixtieth parallel south, and upon it will be placed 307 miniature lead models, each representing a battleship, cruiser, monitor, gunboat, torpedo boat, submarine sailing vessel, collier or tug of the United States navy in commission, in ordinary, under repairs, or under construction. The largest model is not more than one inch and a half in length. The position of each model upon the map will show the location each day of the corresponding vessel of the navy.

DOES THIS LOOK LIKE IMPERIALISM?

ARMY TO BE RECRUITED ON MINIMUM BASE.

One Hundred Thousand Men Provided for Not Needed—Situation in Philippines is Vastly Improved—Garrisons May Be Reduced.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The War Department will not enlist the full 100,000 men authorized by Congress in the Army Reorganization Bill passed last winter, because it has been decided by the administration that the full number is not going to be needed in the future.

The insurrection in the Philippines is fast disintegrating and armed opposition to the United States is now so slight in those islands that Secretary Root figures that not 40,000 men will be needed there to maintain order from this time forward. Therefore, enlistments in the army are proceeding upon the basis of maintaining only the minimum number authorized by last Congress, which was 70,000 men. Of these 40,000 will be maintained temporarily, at least, in the Philippines, and the remaining 30,000 are considered sufficient for use in the United States, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Army enlistments are now going on at the rate of 1000 men per week. Within the next few months the terms of enlistment of 30,000 men now in the army will expire, and all these will be allowed to leave the service without an offer to reënlist being made.

ENLISTMENTS CONTINUE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It was stated at the War Department today that if the favorable conditions of the past month continued the number of troops necessary in the Philippines will not be as great as has been anticipated. This view of the case will not cause any cessation in enlistments, nor will any determination be reached until full and accurate information has been received from Manila.

ENCOURAGING ADVICES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to the Press from Washington says:

"Advices from the Philippines are so encouraging for peace that the War Department is considering the advisability of reducing the garrisons in the archipelago. The reorganized army will be recruited to the full strength of 100,000 men, but it is believed that future requirements will not compel the administration to maintain this maximum.

"About 30,00 regulars will be entitled to their discharges in the current year. It is proposed to let these soldiers return to their homes and to not fill their places. Thus the army can be reduced to 70,000 men in a perfectly natural way without interfering with its discipline or effectiveness."

PROMOTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Efforts are being made to provide for some volunteer field officers by appointment to the staff corps. Under the law promotions in the higher grades of the army are made from the regular army and the vacancies occurring in the lower grades are filled by appointments of officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army or enlisted men of the regular army. Thus, it is impossible for any of the volunteer officers to get commissions higher than first lieutenant. Men who have been serving as lieutenant-colonels and majors in the volunteer service do not wish to enter the regular service at the foot of the first lieutenants, or in the grade of second lieutenant. Several of the volunteer officers of higher grades have distinguished themselves in the Philippines and there is a desire to reward them by giving them staff positions above the rank of captain.

MAJ. HULL'S PREFERMENT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to the World from Washington says:

"The President has decided to transfer Maj. John A. Hull from the Judge Advocate's department to the Inspector General's department, and to give him his present rank in the regular army.

"Maj. Hull is a son of J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and president of the Philippine Development and Lumber Company. Congressman Hull expects to visit the Philippines during the Congressional recess and ascertain for himself the conditions prevailing there."

OHIOANS WANT JOBS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Hanna, Representative Grosvenor and Representative Dick had a protracted interview with the President today. When they left they said a large portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of the army appointments to be assigned to Ohio. It was stated that the report that Lieut.-Gov. John A. Caldwell of Ohio is to be appointed Civil Commissioner to succeed the late Mark Brewer of Michigan is incorrect. He was recommended for a St. Louis fair commissionership by Senator Foraker, but Ohio is not to have a place on that commission. It is entirely probable, however, that he will be otherwise provided for.

HOME FOR SCHLEY.

WASHINGTON CITIZENS CHIP IN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At a meeting tonight of the committee appointed at a mass meeting of citizens of Washington, for the purpose of presenting to Admiral Schley a modest home, it was reported that about $6000 had been contributed to the fund. It is expected that by April 15 about $15,000 will have been contributed, and this will be used to purchase a home in the suburbs of Washington, to be presented to the admiral on his arrival in this country, April 15.

POSTAGE FOR CUBA.

SAME AS IN THE STATES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Postmaster-General Smith, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Cabinet yesterday, has issued the following order:

"Postmasters are informed that on and after April 1 next, the United States domestic rates of postoffice and classification shall apply to all mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba. Notices of this change should be displayed in post-office corridors, and given to the public press when acceptable as a news item."

BENEFIT FOR WORKMEN.

NEW LAW IN NETHERLANDS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Minister Newell at The Hague has sent an interesting report to the State Department in reference to a measure which provides that employers in certain branches of labor shall insure their employés against pecuniary losses from accident which may happen to them in the execution of their duties. This measure has passed the States General, and has received the royal sanction. The law, which has been sent to the State Department and is on file there, contains 116 articles and names 61 classes of labor, to which, if motor power is used, it shall apply.

The law provides that the employer shall notify the State Insurance Bank, which shall be at Amsterdam, of his trade, whereupon the managers of the bank shall inform him of the class under which his trade falls. It also is provided that the employer shall contribute to the expenses of the bank in proportion to the wages of his employés, he is also made responsible to the bank for the immediate treatment of the injured, and all the information in the cases. The bank provides for the necessary medical assistance to the person who, in performing his duties, is injured so that he is incapacitated for work.

In case of death, the funeral expenses of the deceased are to be paid, and in cases where relatives are dependent upon the deceased for support, a fixd sum of money is to be paid them. There is provided for in the law a council composed of employers and employés, with whom appeals from any decision can be filed. The penalties for infringement of this law render the culprit liable to fines varying from $40 to $240.

GILT paper, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

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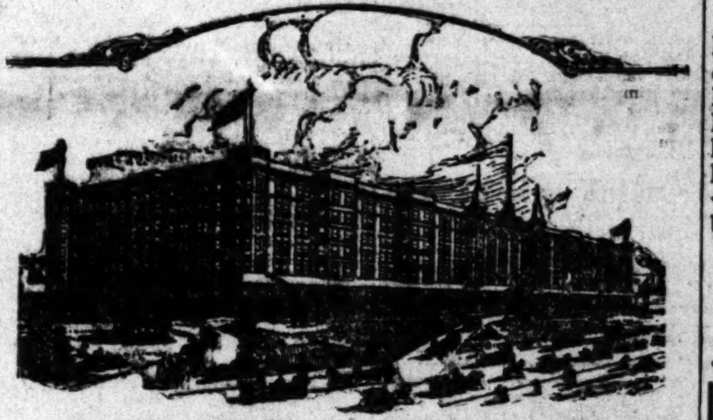

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[COAST RECORD.]

CHARTER DAY AT BERKELEY.

Elaborate Exercises at State University.

President Hadley Spoke on Public Opinion.

...Settlement—Mrs. Townsend's Will Destroyed—Chicagoans at Tacoma.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

...March 23.—More elaborate ... never attended the celebration of Charter day of the University ... than today, when the ... anniversary of the founding of the institution was observed. ... weather which prevailed ... thousands of people from all ... the State. The exercises were ... in Harmon gymnasium.

... Arthur Twining Hadley of ... University delivered the Charter ... address, speaking of "Government ... Public Opinion," before an audience ... The regents, the members of the faculty, in cap and gown, ... of the alumni, and ... marched in procession ... library, the audience rising ... entered in reverse order, ... Wheeler and President Hadley.

... the distinguished guests ... who occupied seats upon the ... were: Prof. Adolph C. Miller ... University of Chicago; W. H. ... Slack, Dr. J. K. McLean, ... J. K. Moffatt, Judge Jo... Dr. E. H. Pardee, Dr. ... Dodge, James P. Booth, ... Perkins, Charles V. Green, Sena... Lukens, San Francisco; Mr. ... Mrs. Turner, ex-Mayor Davis, ...

... programme was opened with the ... by Prof. Joseph le Conte of a ... of the late Andrew S. ... for thirty-two years chairman of the Finance Committee of the ... President Wheeler announced ... Mrs. Martha Hallidie, donor of ... has given to the university ... husband's library of 2300 volumes including invaluable sets of scientific periodicals, and that Mrs. Hallidie signified her intention of giving ... sum which will form a ... book fund. The interest ... used in the purchase of books ... engineering.

... gift will result in the building ... a library in this field as is ... by the other American universities. President Wheeler announced also the gift by Claus Spreckels of San Francisco of $12,000 to be ... a specific purpose that will ... announced later.

... Hadley of Yale was next ... by President Wheeler. ... Hadley spoke in part as follows:

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

There are two theories of democratic government: the individualistic, which ... on the self-interest of the various citizens acting independently, and socialistic, which relies mainly on ... of these citizens acting as ... Neither has proved wholly satisfactory. Self-interest being an inadequate support for political and ... order, and over-legislation an ... worse than that which it undertakes to cure, we must go back to the principle of self-government based ... public sentiment. This is a phrase ... often used and generally misunderstood. Whenever a large number ... people want a thing, we hear it ... that there is a public sentiment ... favor. This is not necessarily ... from the fact that a majority ... willing to vote for a measure ... prove that it has business ... The desire may simply be the ... of widespread personal interest.

..., though not all, of the objections ... trusts is based on the fact that ... do not own them—that they ... themselves at the wrong end of ... transactions instead of at the ... end. If a man really believes ... trust is a bad thing, and would ... countenance its pursuits if ... their beneficiary, he can call ... opposition to them by the honorable ... of public spirit. And it may ... that most of the actual redress of trust abuses has been thus ... from inside, by the self-respect ... owners.

... question is often asked what ... the essential mark of a ... as distinct from the accident of birth and of clothes, of manners and of speech. I believe it is to ... in the readiness to accept ... even when they are personally ... disadvantageous—the readiness to subordinate a man's own convenience and ... to a social code. The code may ... good one or a bad one, but it is ... which the gentleman accepts ... own free will, without waiting ... one to compel him to accept it. ... extent that he does this, he not ... proves himself a gentleman, but ... himself capable of self-government. In this respect I believe that ... body of the American people ... gentlemen, and are therefore ... of self-government.

... possibility of maintaining ... is due to the fact that in... readiness to accept self-im... ...ions has gone hand in hand ... of commercial and political ... It is for the young men ... growing up to carry into ... worlds of business and ... the spirit which will subordinate personal convenience to collective ... In this development of ... principle of political trusteeship ... hope of the republic for its future.

TOWNSEND'S BIG ESTATE.

BROTHER CHARGES FRAUD.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The ... heirs of the late Mrs. Elmira Townsend, who died July 22, 1900, ... an estate worth $700,000, are ... that her will was destroyed after her death, and the result ... the filing of a petition in the probate court today, asking that the destroyed will be admitted to probate. The petitioner is Joseph W. Coburn, brother of the decedent, who alleges that by the terms of the alleged destroyed will he was to receive $25,-... He alleges that the will was ... by his sister a few days prior to her death, and that the document ... signed by her in the presence of ... Ella Murray, her daughter; Cyrus Carmany and others, whose names ... yet to be ascertained. Soon after Mrs. Townsend's death, says the petitioner, the will was burned and destroyed "by Mary Roe, John Doe and Richard Roe."

It is claimed by Coburn that ample provision was made in the will not only for himself, but for the following: Forest Coburn, a brother of Seattle; Ellen M. Quick, a sister, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna Forsholm, a sister, of New York; Mrs. Alonzo Quimby, a sister, of Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Bradford, a sister, living in East Boston.

When Mrs. Townsend died, her estate was valued at about $500,000. It has since developed that it is worth fully $700,000. Mrs. Murray, only daughter of the decedent, is the administratrix of the estate, and in the event of the failure of present action will inherit the whole of it.

The petition of Coburn brings to a focus the charges of fraud which were vaguely hinted at on the occasion of the litigation over Mrs. Murray's application for letters of administration in Judge Troutt's court some months ago. It was then alleged that Mrs. Townsend had executed a will, and that it had been either secreted or destroyed by parties at interest.

CLUBMEN SAW SIGHTS.

CHICAGOANS AT TACOMA.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

TACOMA, March 23.—The Chicago Commercial Club spent today in visiting the logging camp of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company near Wilkeson and in viewing the manufacturing industries and water front improvements. A committee of Tacoma business men met the special train at Meeker Junction, and accompanied them to Wilkeson, where one of the largest logging camps in the world is conducted. They witnessed the felling of a tree 225 feet in length, and six and a half feet in diameter, and saw it cut into logs and loaded onto the cars with lightning rapidity.

Luncheon was served at the camp, and the party returned to Tacoma, where a tour of inspection began at the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company's mill, where they were shown through every department. A special car took them along the water front to Old Town, and the smelter, and on returning an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Tacoma Hotel. At 6 o'clock they left on a special train for Salt Lake City.

UNION BANK WIND-UP.

STOCKHOLDERS TO BE RELEASED

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN JOSE, March 23.—The most important step in the direction of a complete settlement of the affairs of the defunct Union Savings Bank was taken today, and it is probable that every claim against the bank will be settled in full. An agreement between the attorneys of the various and conflicting interests was reached by the terms of which 95 per cent. of the depositors agree to release all stockholders from further claims who will at once pay into the bank an assessment of $350 per share. The stockholders on their part have accepted the offer.

SEARCHED FOR BURGLARS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

THEN CUT HIS OWN THROAT.

PORTLAND (Or.,) March 23.—After searching for burglars whom he believed were in his house, Frank P. Scott, a pattern maker about 40 years old, was found dead with his throat cut in the passageway outside his home shortly after midnight. A razor lay beside the body.

At first it was thought that a murder had been committed, but the police, after making an investigation, expressed the opinion that it is a case of suicide, surrounded, however, by peculiar circumstances.

CAPT. BRUCE WAS SHORT.

TOOK HIS COMPANY'S MONEY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

STOCKTON, March —It has leaked out here through a notice served by the Adjutant-General upon the bondsmen of William Bruce, the deposed captain of Co. B, Sixth Regiment, N. G.C., that he was relieved of his command for being short in his accounts. The amount given in the notice is $1435.72.

Bruce was able to cover up his peculations by making false returns to the Adjutant-General in his quarterly reports, as to the amount of money in the bank to the credit of the company. It developed that there was no money in the bank at all, and that Bruce had misappropriated the funds.

Bruce's bondsmen are H. P. McNoble and J. W. Hummel.

BATH ALMOST FATAL.

WOMAN COOKED IN CABINET.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

FRESNO, March 23.—A special to the Democrat says that Mrs. W. J. Wood, wife of the assistant agent of the Southern Pacific at Goshen, Tulare county, was almost cooked, and afterwards probably fatally burned, last night, after the explosion of an alhohol lamp while taking a cabinet bath. The fire communicated to the house, which was burned to the ground.

Mrs. Wood ran the gauntlet of the flames in a state of nudity and rescued her sleeping babe in an adjoining room. Reaching the outer door she fell in a faint. Two passing tramps assisted then in her rescue. Mrs. Wood's recovery is doubtful. At the time of the accident her husband was at the depot.

HERLIHY WILL APPEAL.

ENGINEER HAD NO TRIAL.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Chief Engineer Herlihy of the ill-fated steamer Rio de Janeiro will take an appeal from the decision of United States Inspectors Bolles and Bulger finding Herlihy guilty of neglect of duty and taking away his license.

The ground of the appeal will be that Herlihy was not notified of the existence of any charges against him and was not placed upon trial; that the revocation of his license was the taking away from him of his property and his means of livelihood without due process of law.

RANDSBURG.

DEATH IN A MINE SHAFT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

RANDSDBURG, March 23.—An accident occurred here this afternoon by which George Sandow lost his life. He fell down a shaft in the Yellow Astor mines. Mr. Sandow was a civil engineer of marked ability, having been connected with the engineer's office for many years in San Francisco. He was engaged about the first of the year to make a survey and estimate of the Yellow Astor mines and ore here, and had about concluded his work, intending to leave for home tonight. He had hurried a little on account of being an important witness in a lawsuit coming up next week in the city.

In going down a winze this afternoon from the Rand level to the Hercules, Sandow was holding on a rope, the shaft being on an incline. Coming to the end of the rope at a point in the winze more nearly vertical, he found he was weakening and called to the man above for help. William McCombs, who was with him above, went down as far as he could, but was unable to get to him. He finally got his foot in a loop at the end of the rope and McCombs looped his handkerchief around the rope and shoved it down until he got his arm in it. This steadied him for a while, and McCombs went to the top and got help, and they started to pull him out, but had only pulled a few feet when the rope slacked. He had fallen off and to the bottom, and when taken out a few minutes later he was dead.

The inquest was held tonight. Dr. Rainey's testimony is that Sandow's skull was fractured in two places, and death was instantaneous. His family lives in San Francisco and he will be taken there for burial. He leaves a widow and three children. From the testimony at the inquest no one was to blame, as it was shown that the company furnished everything called for, and never asked him to take unnecessary risks.

LONG GOLD BELT.

CHESTACHINA PROVES RICH.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VICTORIA, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] News has reached here of another rich strike in the Chestachina district of Alaska. Charles Cramer, Dracey Levell, Harry King and H. Smith brought news out, and in addition Cramer and Levell brought down $4000 in dust to prove that the district is rich. This amount they sluiced out in a week's time on a claim on Miller Gulch. In the same time King and Smith took out $1000 from their Slate Creek property. Flaky gold was found at the grass roots, and as the shaft went down larger nuggets were found.

The gold belt is about 240 miles along Abercrombie road from Valdes. The four men went in last June, and had to whipsaw their lumber and carry it eight miles to build their cabins and sluice boxes. They worked until August getting ready, and had only been sluicing a week when a freshet stopped further work. They spent the winter in the country, and came out for supplies, intending to return shortly.

The wagon road built by Capt. Abercrombie under the greatest difficulties is completed ten miles beyond Copper Center, and from there on is a good trail. The telegraph line is also completed for a distance of 100 miles. There were about forty men on the ground last year, and they all did fairly well, gravel averaging 50 cents to the pan.

FIREBUGS WERE DETERMINED.

SOAP PLANT FINALLY BURNED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—A portion of the Capital Soap Company's plant at Front and I streets was destroyed by fire tonight, entailing an estimated loss of between $10,000 and $12,000.

The fire was the work of an incendiary. Twice of late attempts have been made by some unknown person to burn the plant. Tonight, while the watchman was away a man was seen to enter the rear portion of the works. A few minutes later the watchman returned and was informed that a stranger had entered the works. He unlocked the gate and went in and as he did so the incendiary darted out and escaped in the darkness.

Immediately the fire arose, fed by coal oil which had been poured over a heap of resin boxes, and before headway could be made by the fire department the factory portion of the building was destroyed.

ARIZONA BEATS NEW JERSEY.

INCORPORATIONS COME CHEAP.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) March 23.—The Governor has affixed his signature to a bill concerning corporations destined to become more famous than the New Jersey corporation law. Incorporating hereafter may be done cheaper under the laws of Arizona than any other State or Territory in the country. The incorporators, directors and stockholders may be nonresidents, but a resident agent is required to accept service of summons. Private property, under the new law, is exempt from corporate debts and stock may be non-assessable.

The Governor also signed local option liquor law.

LUELLA ON THE ROCKS.

LOADED DOWN WITH TIES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MENDOCINO, March 23.—The steamer Luella went ashore today at noon at Little River, two miles south of here. She had just completed her cargo of ties and was endeavoring to put to sea when she ran on the rocks. She lays about fifty yards from shore with her bow toward the bluff and rests slightly on one side. She is apparently quite solidly entrenched on the rocks and is not visibly moved by the waves. An attempt will be made at high tide early tomorrow morning to tow her off. The Luella is owned by Beadle Bros. and her cargo belongs to the Caspar Lumber Company.

TWO NAVAL ESCAPES.

LEAVE PRISON AT VALLEJO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

VALLEJO, March 23.—Two prisoners escaped from the naval prison this morning.

One is a landsman named Burge, who was convicted of mutiny and refusing duty at Manila He was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Sentence was afterwards reduced to ten years.

The other man was named Kennedy from the Independence. He was imprisoned one year ago for desertion.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Horse Crushed Life Out.

STOCKTON, March 23.—Frank Garcia, a farm hand, was instantly killed late this afternoon on the Wilkins ranch, northeast of Linden. He was working with several horses and was knocked down in such a manner that one of the animals stepped on him. Death occurred before a physician could reach him.

Temperance Victory at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, March 23.—The Supervisors today adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor outside of Santa Cruz and Watsonville by a vote of 3 to 2. Under the ordinance wineries are permitted to sell wine in wholesale quantities, but it cannot be drank on the premises. The saloon men propose to fight the ordinance.

Oregon Products for Buffalo.

PORTLAND (Or.,) March 23.—Seven carloads of timber, agricultural and horticultural products for the exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition will be started East Monday. At Baker City three carloads of minerals will be taken on and five cars of miscellaneous products will complete the exhibit, making fifteen cars in all.

Brakeman Killed in Arizona.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) March 23.—Joseph Levy of this city, a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railway, was killed at Casa Grande while making a coupling today. His back was broken and he died in an hour. Levy was a son of Charles Levy, a prominent merchant of Phoenix.

Child Drowned in Canal.

MOKLEUMNE HILL, March 23.—The four-year-old son of Halley Gold, who lives at Buckeye, near this place, while playing on the edge of the Mokleumne and Campos Canal and Mining Company's canal, fell into the canal and was drowned. The body was found floating in the canal nearly three miles below where the child fell in.

Tin Factory Joins the Trust.

ASTORIA (Or.,) March 23.—The local tin-can factory, owned by the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, was today transferred to the American Tin-Can Company, the recently-formed trust to control the tin-can industry.

Appointments by the Governor.

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—The Governor today appointed William M. Lawler of San Francisco and John D. McKenzie of San Francisco trustees of the home for feeble-minded children, and E. C. Brissell, Supervisor for Nevada county.

Hop Men Memorialize Railroads.

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—A largely-attended meeting of the hop growers and dealers of Sacramento and vicinity was held here today for the purpose of memoralizing the railroad companies against the proposed increase of the rate on hops from this Coast to the Atlantic seaboard. W. E. Lovdal presided and F. B. Flint acted as secretary. The memorial adopted states that if the freight rate on hops be increased from $1 to $1.50 per 100, Californians cannot raise hops in competition with the East and foreign countries.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost vitality that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write.

It is a home treatment and all men who suffer from any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, or weak back, can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 502 Elektron building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS SOON TO BE HAD.

BOARD OF TRADE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AGREE.

Settlement of Long-standing Trouble Accomplished at a Meeting of All Parties Interested—Grain Figures to Be Again Sent Out After April First.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, March 23.—Official announcement was made here today that the controversy between the Chicago Board of Trade and the telegraph companies over the collection and dissemination of market quotations has been settled. Within a week, if not sooner, it is expected quotations will be sent out from this market to all parts of the country as they were before trouble started many months ago.

The agreement was made at a meeting at which were present President Warren of the Board of Trade, Col. Clowry of the Western Union, attorneys for all the people interested, and several members of the Quotation Committee. The trouble started last July, and since that time the country has not had the Chicago grain quotations, except as they were sent over private wires from brokers, or in private messages or in newspapers after the market closed.

In making the announcement, President Warren said: "The board and the telgraph companies have settled their differences in a way satisfactory to the board. I do not care to give out the details of the agreement until the formality of signing the contracts has been observed. The telegraph companies will be free to send out the quotations April 1."

It is understood the agreement calls for the payment of an aggregate sum of $30,000 per annum by the telegraph companies to the board, the maintenance of rates in the local field so as not to crush out the Cleveland Telegraph Company, which has been handling the quotations in Chicago under the direction of the board, and which has a twenty-year contract with the board, and the control of the board over the telegraph companies in regard to the people to whom quotations are furnished.

SAFE ROBBERY AT WICHITA.

WICHITA (Kan.,) March 23.—The safe in the combination bank and drdug store of Holt & Co., of Geuda Springs, fifty miles south of here, was blown open early this morning, and robbed of its cash contents. The amount is not known, but some people place it at the apparently exaggeratel sum of $7000. The robbers got away without leaving any clew.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

For Coughs and Colds in Children.

"I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs or colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well-known watch maker of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results."—[Adv.

Central Art Co.
Photographers, engravers, blue printers, bromide enlarging. 'Phone us for prices, James 5411. 321½ S. Spring.

GILT paper, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

Your Easter Wearables.

We hope to have the pleasure of showing you the largest and best stock of men's and boys' wear in the state. During the past year we have increased the size of our store, the present stock occupying over ten thousand square feet of floor room. We mention below a few of our Easter attractions.

High grade Tuxedo suits of unfinished worsted at $33, equal to $50 tailor made suits.

English crepe coats and vests at $28 and $30 with doe skin pants at $9, are unequaled at one-third more in other stores.

The largest stock of men's ready tailored suits and top coats to be found on the Coast. Every new style in the latest fabrics, made to our special order by such houses as

Rogers, Peet & Co., New York
Stein-Bloch Co., Rochester
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago
Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.

All sizes and shapes, including full line of short, stout and slim, ranging in price from $10 to $35.

In calling attention to our boys' clothing department we can say without fear of contradiction that no store on this Coast has ever shown goods that could compare with those we offer for this Easter season. The same care in the selection of goods and make exercised in our men's department is also given to our boys' and youths' clothing. There is a style and hang to them that you do not find in the ordinary ready-made clothing. Prices range from $2.50 a suit up.

Gentlemen's Furnishings.

We will not attempt to describe all of our men's furnishings; suffice to say that the stock is by far the most complete that it has ever been our pleasure to show. Everything that could be found in the most fashionable furnishing stores of the East is here in time for your Easter choosing.

Men's Underwear.

In all grades from the strongest cotton to the finest silk, and at prices from 25c to $6.00 a garment.

Fancy Hose

In all the latest Parisian novelties, as well as the plain Maco cotton, ranging in prices at 25c, 50c, 75c.

Men's Shirts.

We show the very latest shirts for men. They are distinctly different from those generally sold, as most of our shirts are made to our special order, and fit and colors are fully guaranteed. Prices 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50.

Easter Neckwear.

In the matter of Easter Neckwear we feel that we can justly claim to show the finest assortment ever brought to Los Angeles. Every style and every color combination that will be worn by the swell dressers of the East is duplicated in this stock. 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 each.

Wash Vests.

We are showing a very attractive line of men's wash vests including the late style of Prince Albert, which is attracting the attention of fashion leaders.

Kid Gloves.

All the spring and summer shades in kid gloves at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Men's Sweaters.

Men's sweaters in an endless variety, including racing sweaters in new patterns at $1.50 and upwards.

Men's Underwear.

Men's elastic seam drawers 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Men's nightrobes, ample cut, fancy trimmed, 50c and up.
Pajamas at $1.00 to $6.00 a suit.

Hats.

The best dressed men in Southern California have long since learned that the best hats are to be had here.

We are showing an exclusive line of hats from Lincoln Bennett & Co. of London, England, both in soft effects and Derbys.

Also full line of stiff and soft hats from John B. Stetson. Mullen & Bluett guaranteed fine hats for $3.00 each in all the stylish colors and shapes.

Boys and children's hats in unlimited assortment, at popular prices.

Men's bathrobes at $5.00 that cannot be duplicated in Los Angeles at the price.

Men's belts in patent leather and kid at from 25c to $1.00.

MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

N.W. Corner First and Spring Streets.

Free Delivery
On $5.00 orders within 100 miles of Los Angeles to all points on the railroad.

The Owl Drug Co.
DEPENDABLE DRUGS
320 So. Spring St.
Cut Rate Druggists
Dictators of Drug Prices.

Free Delivery
To all parts of Los Angeles and Pasadena. Orders by telephone or mail filled at once.

How Do You Like Your Boss?

We would like to ask the wholesale druggists who were whipped into line by the "high price combine" a few months ago how they like their boss? We would like to ask them if the "yoke" does not begin to rub?

Isn't Honor and Self Respect Better

Than a few paltry dollars wrung from the public through the association of highbinders? "The Owl" blinks and pauses for a reply.

Closing Out Special.

The Verus Pile Cure we advertised Friday still hangs fire. Reg. $2 a box. To close out at $1.50. We do not guarantee it.

Burton's Blood Syrup.

A really wonderful spring medicine. Strengthens the digestive organs first, then brings new life into the entire system. Far superior to any compound or medicine extensively advertised. Regular price $1.00. Our price 75c.

Special Notice.

We have quantities of every article advertised and can fill your orders promptly.

50c

Lydia Pinkham's Compound, reg. $1, at 50c
Pierce's Golden Medical Dis'y, reg. $1, at 50c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, reg. $1, at 50c
Paine's Celery Compound, reg. $1, at 50c
Swift's Specific, $1 size, "Owl" price 50c

50c

More "Owl" Cut-Rate Specials.

Some Lovely Little Price Nuts for "The Combine" to Crack.

Carter's Dyspepsia Tablets. Help the ever-burdened stomach to digest the food. 40c and 85c	Thompson's Grippe and Cold Cure. Cures a Cold in One Day, 25c.	Lambert's Listerine. Regularly $1.00 Our Price 65c.	Carter's Little Liver Pills 15c 2 for 25c	Guckenheimer Rye Whiskey Full Pints 50c	Canadian Club Regularly $1.50 Our Price $1.00
Allen's Female Restorative. A remedy for diseases peculiar to women. 65c	LaBlache and Pozzoni's Face Powders, Regularly 50c, 30c	William's Pink Pills, Regularly 50c Our Price 35c	California Syrup Figs, Regularly 50c Our Price 25c	McBrayer Whiskey Full Pints 50c	Marten's Baltimore Rye Regularly $1.50 Our Price $1.00

[SPORTING RECORD.]

NABOBS PULL OFF A FIGHT.

French Wink at Sport of Our Millionaires.

Victorious Pug Given an Ovation.

Long Shots Win at Tanforan—Last Day at New Orleans—Field Contests.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NICE (France,) March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The influence of the American millionaires now doing "The Riviera" was patently shown here today when French government officials stood by and winked at a prize fight. The fight was between James Fitzgerald, an American middleweight, and George Bourdon of Australia.

The fight and fighters were only an incident compared to the glittering circle of millionaires at the ringside. Down in front of the house, almost touching the ropes, sat William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. Next to him sat Willie K., Jr.; a little further back was George Munro, in the center of a crowd of friends. To the left of the ring loomed up Marmaduke Brown and Eugene Higgins, each every now and then chirping a word of encouragement to the American pugilist.

All about the ring were others equally as wealthy and equally as well known, who cheered lustily when the American fighter put his opponent down and out. The fight lasted three rounds. It was fast and furious while it lasted. After the battle was over the Americans crowded about Fitzgerald and gave him an ovation.

The young Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained a smart party Thursday to meet Count Albert Mensdorff, a cousin of King Edward. The Duchess was dressed in black spotted foulard, with a quantity of white lace. She wore no rings save her wedding ring. She also had a single string of priceless pearls, worn as a necklace. She was generally admired, and looks singularly well in black. She occasionally visits the gambling tables with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has had some good luck, winning $600 in a quarter of an hour Thursday night.

JEFF. TIRED OF ACTING.

SHARKEY TO GET A CHANCE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Jim Jeffries, who is now at Chicago, says he is tired of acting and will soon don the mitts again. The repeated challenges of Sharkey have prompted Jeffries to notice the former, and according to a dispatch from Chicago, Sharkey will get the coveted chance of tackling the champion in the near future. Jeffries is reported as saying: "I will meet Sharkey after my battle with Ruhlin is decided. The chances are we will fight soon."

When asked if he would fight Corbett to a finish, the champion said: "The only thing to induce me to meet Corbett is he must put up a substantial bonus to guarantee me that he is not bluffing. What is more, he will have to prove it with his own money. As soon as Corbett does this he will not have to worry his head over a mill."

MAY FIGHT ON THE COAST.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Billy Delaney, Jim Jeffries's trainer, left for San Francisco tonight. While he will not admit as much, it is generally believed he is to look for a fighting ground on the Pacific Coast. Neither Jeffries nor any one connected with him will say there is a movement to pull off a heavyweight championship fight on the Coast, but the fact that Delaney is going to San Francisco, makes it look as if matters were shaping that way. Jeffries is doing a big business with his company, and does not care about giving up a certainty for an uncertainty.

If Delaney reports favorably it is even betting Jeffries will pack his traps and make a bee line for the West, and begin training for Ruhlin. Preparing for a championship battle is expensive, and Jeffries does not want to carry a retinue of trainers to California, unless he knows how the land lays.

The champion and his brother Jack were arrested at the instance of Frank Hall, a reformer, today, for "prize fighting" on account of the mock fight in Jeffries's play. The case will not come to trial, and will result in nothing.

NEW ORLEANS CLOSE.

EVENTS OF THE LAST DAY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The local racing season closed today. Results:

Six furlongs, selling: Miss Golightly won, Curtsey second, Dr. Carrick third; time 1:18½.

One mile, selling: Hardy won, Eitholin second, Weidemann third; time 1:47.

Steeplechase, handicap, short course: Seidenbach won, The Planet second, Terry Ranger third; time 3:28½.

Turf Congress Handicap, mile and a sixteenth: Ben Chance won, Linden Ella second, Strangest third; time 1:53.

Two miles, handicap: Frangible won, Silver Coin second, Grey Forge third; time 3:41.

One mile, selling: The Jefferson won, The Burlington Route second, Bermuda third; time 1:50.

One mile, selling: Ignis won, Phidias second, Vie Lamont third; time 1:48.

"SKEETS" IS DOOMED.

JOCKEY OFFENDED A BRITON.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, March 23.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The friends of J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, the American jockey, attribute the refusal to grant him a license to ride during the coming season to the fact that Martin offended a prominent member of the jockey club by his method of riding at Cairo this winter. The papers are inclined to treat him leniently, but the inexorable rules of the jockey club seem fatal to his chances.

OUTSIDERS' NECKS IN EVIDENCE AT TANFORAN.

DANDY JIM WINS THE PACIFIC UNION HANDICAP.

Twelve-to-one Shot Perfectly Ridden by Mounce—Sublime Beats the Chosen Ones at Long Odds—Summary of Winners at New Orleans.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Pacific Union Handicap, the feature at Tanforan today, went to Dandy Jim, a 12-to-1 shot, who beat Telamon a neck. He was given a perfect ride by Mounce. Canmore tired after leading, and finished third, and Benson Caldwell, the favorite, finished in the ruck.

Sublime, quoted at 30 to 1, scored a neck victory in the opening event. Tuthill and Olinthus were the only favorites to win. Periwig and Lord Chesterfield fell in the steeplechase, but Heuston and Brodie escaped injury. Dominick rode three winners. The weather was fine and the track fast. Results:

Six furlongs, selling: Sublime, 105 (J. Daly,) 30 to 1, won; Princess Titania, 105 (Mounce,) 13 to 5, second; Small Jack, 102 (Dominick,) 4 to 1, third; time 1:14½. Tola, David S., Moonbright, Homage and Flatterer also ran.

Seven furlongs: Phoenissa, 103 (Dominick,) 4 to 1, won; Boundlee, 105 (Mounce,) 30 to 1, second; Maggie Davis, 109 (O'Connor,) 9 to 5, third; time 1:27¾. High Hoe, Torsina, Vohicer, Prejudice and Alas also ran.

Handicap, steeplechase, about two and a half miles: Olinthus, 164 (Worthington,) 3 to 2, won; May Boy, 140 (Sutherland,) 7 to 1, second; Mestor, 128 (Lloyd,) 12 to 1, third; time 4:46. Periwig and Lord Chesterfield also ran.

Mile and an eighth, handicap: Tuthill, 105 (Dominick,) 6 to 5, won; Articulate, 103 (O'Connor,) 3 to 2, second; The Fretter, 113 (Mounce,) 5 to 1, third; time 1:53¾. Formero also ran.

Pacific Union Handicap, mile and a furlong: Dandy Jim, 115 (Mounce,) 12 to 1, won; Telamon, 120 (Henry,) 5 to 1, second; Canmore, 127 (Dominick,) 3 to 1, third; time 1:55. St. Rica, Rollick, Benson Caldwell and Gold Badge also ran.

One mile, selling: Haviland, 102 (Dominick,) 3 to 1, won; Sir Hampton, 108 (Henry,) 8 to 5, second; Wyoming, 111 (O'Connor,) even, third; time 1:41¼. Rio Shannon, Sunella and Lomond also ran.

"Soldier" Made King Quit.

MARYSVILLE, March 23.—"Soldier" Phil Green of Oakland was given the decision over Tom King of San Francisco in the ninth round of what was to have been a twenty-round go before the Phoenix Athletic Club tonight. King claimed a foul and quit. The referee would not allow the foul, but gave the fight to Green.

Yale Gymnasts Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The third annual meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts, which was held here tonight, was won by Yale. The competing colleges were Yale, Columbia, Princeton, New York University and Haverford.

Freshmen Win at Stanford.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 23.—The annual field day between the freshman class track team and the athletes of the Oakland High School team, was won by the freshmen by a score of 84 points to 41.

Ukiah Meets First Defeat.

UKIAH, March 23.—For the first time in the history of Ukiah, its athletes were defeated today by the Berkeley High School, by a score of 72 to 36.

DRIVES COWS IN PARIS.

Beautiful Brazilian Heiress Enjoys Rural Pleasures in Up-to-date Style In the Heart of French Capital.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A beautiful sixteen-year-old girl, Laura Rienzo, who comes from Bahia, and is said to be the greatest heiress in Brazil, has for the last three days been driving through the fashionable thoroughfares a pair of fast trotting cows, harnessed tandem to a pretty cart. The animals are small, black and fiery, but obey the reins perfectly. The police at first were puzzled to know whether or not the law would permit the circulation of such a strange team.

An inspector called upon Miss Rienzo at her residence, where he was assured that the trotting cows were perfectly gentle and had been trained in Rio de Janeiro by order of Mr. Rienzo especially for his daughter's amusement. The team reached France a week ago yesterday. The owner of the Nouveau Cirque offered $10,000 for the team, but the offer was declined.

DEFIED SMASHER'S FURY.

Negro Dick Childs Suppresses One of Editor Nation's Scorching Editorials and is "Fired."

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

TOPEKA (Kan.) March 23.—Mrs. Nation has dissolved partnership with Dick Childs, the colored publisher. She will hereafter endeavor to edit and have printed her paper, "The Smasher's Mail," without his assistance. The trouble grew out of the suppression by Childs of an editorial written by Mrs. Nation scoring District Judge Hazen before whom she has appeared a number of times.

HEAVY REGISTRATION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

KANSAS CITY (Kan.,) March 23.—The heaviest registration of women on record in Kansas has been recorded in many places throughout the State for the spring elections to occur soon in the towns of the second and third class. At most places the issue is "wet or dry." Both the temperance and opposition people are very active.

CUBANS WILL BE GOOD.

Change in Sentiment Indicates the Adoption of the Platt Amendment by the Convention.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

HAVANA, March 23.—[By West Indian Cable.] Reports from all parts of the island indicate a change from the radical stand taken against the Platt amendment, and the tone of the country press is more liberal. El Diario de la Marina today says that judging from all appearances, the constitutional convention will accept the amendment.

[THE CRISIS IN CHINA.]

REACHING THE DANGER POINT.

Situation in China is Very Critical.

Anglo-Russian Dispute Only a Trifle.

Russia's Hold on Manchuria is the Present Cause of Apprehension.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, March 24, 1 a.m.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is felt in diplomatic circles here that the situation in China is approaching a most dangerous crisis. Never at any moment were any misgivings entertained at the Quai d'Orsay about the peaceful solution of the recent Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien-Tsin, that being regarded merely as a case of two pugnacious fox terriers facing each other until withdrawn by their respective masters, but what gives rise to genuine uneasiness in official circles here is the effect upon Japan and other powers, including the United States, when the full consequences of the formidable position acquired by Russia in Manchuria is known and realized.

It is significant that in all discussions in regard to China, it is now tacitly understood, both here and in Berlin, that Manchuria is no longer considered part of Chinese territory, being excluded politically and commercially from the scope of any future arguments in reference to China. This in itself is already a triumph for Russian diplomacy, and its disastrous effect upon the open-door policy, so far as Northern China is concerned, is accepted here as a foregone conclusion.

The view at the French Foreign Office is that the proposals of the United States in regard to Chinese indemnity are likely eventually to be adopted. The sum of $200,000,000 to be divided, not equally among the powers, but pro rata, according to the expenses of the campaign, is considered fair and right.

It is now disclosed that Russia especially insisted that each nation should settle its own indemnity with China. In conversation last evening with an important personage at the Quai d'Orsay, it was pointed out that with the exception of Russia and Italy, all the powers agreed upon the necessity of the indemnity, whatever the sum demanded, being negotiated in block. Otherwise, all sorts of givings and takings and swapping of commercial concessions and territorial promises would follow, and when the time of liquidation came, it would be found that the influence of each power in China would be measured by some separate and often secret treaty. As the informant especially stated, separate demands for indemnity must lead logically to the partition of the empire, which all the powers pretend to be desirous of averting. For this reason there is every probability that the powers will unite upon the indemnity proposition suggested by the United States.

A NEW HITCH.

RUSSIAN FLAGS FLYING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, March 24.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Sunday Special's Tien-Tsin correspondent says:

"A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian siding dispute. After both parties had withdrawn, according to agreement, the Russians suddenly returned to the disputed spot and planted flags over all the territory. They afterward again retired, leaving the flags flying."

VON WALDERSEE'S WORK.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, March 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Sunday Special says:

"The settlement of the siding dispute was the work of Count Von Waldersee, who interfered at the special request of Emperor William, the latter considering that the maintenance of friendly relations between all the members of the international force was clearly within the scope of Von Waldersee's duties as commander-in-chief."

SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BERLIN, March 23.—A message from Count Von Waldersee from Peking, dated Friday, March 22, says that the withdrawal of the British and Russian troops from their positions at Tien-Tsin took place simultaneously that morning in the manner agreed upon.

GERMANS OUST CHINESE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

TIEN-TSIN, March 24.—The Germans have ousted the Chinese imperial troops from the passes on the Chi Li Shan Si frontier and intend summering in the vicinity of Shan Hai Kwan.

JAPANESE PROTEST

AGAINST MANCHURIAN TREATY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The State Department has been made aware of the fact that the Japanese government has made a rather energetic protest against the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese agreement relating to Manchuria. This, however, has not been conveyed to the department by means of any formal note or communication, but has been verbal in character and has been in line with the well-understood attitude of opposition which Japan has manifested for some time.

DECISIVE STAGE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The question of Chinese indemnities has given away for the moment to the more pressing issue over the consummation of the Russia-China agreement, relating to Manchuria. The latter subject has reached a decisive stage, as only three days remain within which China can confirm or reject the agreement. Up to the present time, neither the State Department or the Chinese Minister has received any report that China has rejected the treaty.

There naturally is much anxiety in official and diplomatic quarters as to the outcome, for the active part taken by the various powers and the threatening attitude of Japan, giving unusual importance to the conclusions to be reached within the next few days.

The Chinese Minister today had a conference with Secretary Hay, the Manchurian question being the chief subject of discussion. The minister brought no definite information as to what has been done on the agreement. So far as the United States is concerned, it seems likely that the last word has been spoken, and there is not expected to be any decisive move or protest beyond what already has been given. At the same time it is appreciated that the United States has large commercial interests in Manchuria, which cannot but be affected by China's authority there is practically transferred to Russia.

NOT YET REJECTED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, March 23.—The latest communications received by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, do not confirm the reported rejection of the Russo-China treaty. In fact they indicate rather the reverse, though the Foreign Office says it still hopes the pressure being brought to bear on China will have a good result.

RUSSIA STILL PROTESTS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—It is understood and generally believed in diplomatic circles here that the Russo-Chinese agreement, now being signed, differs considerably from the original draft, though the precise differences are not obtainable. Russian statesmen reiterate emphatically that Russia does not intend to assume a protectorate over Manchuria.

JAPAN'S DETERMINATION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SHANGHAI, March 23.—There is no confirmation of the reported concentration of Russian warships in Korean waters or of the rumored mobilization of the Japanese fleet. While foreign circles here generally deny that an outbreak of hostilities will occur, the Chinese are satisfied that Japan is determined to resist Russian designs on Manchuria.

Gen. Gaselee, who has been in command of the British troops at Peking, has arrived here.

POSSIBILITIES OF CONFLICT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, March 23.—The Statist, after editorially discussing the possibilities of a conflict between Russia and Japan, says:

"It is idle to deny that there is danger of new complications. Nevertheless, we think peace will be preserved, and trust that Russia will give satisfaction to Japan in Korea, thus removing the danger of a rupture."

While holding these views, the Statist will devote a column of its financial news to considering how a Russo-Japanese war would affect the money markets. It says that Russian securities would fall in Paris, which would possibly be able to sell a fair amount of them in New York. After this, prices would largely depend upon the course of the war and whether other countries took part. Russian credit, the Statist will say, might possibly fall very low.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The cooperage plant of Hauser-Brenner, Foth & Co., on Division street, Cincinnati, was burned last night. Loss $50,000.

The British Foreign Office officials characterize the report of the seizure of Turkish islands adjoining Aden as ridiculous nonsense.

Another rumor is current at Louisville, Ky., regarding the absorption of the Seaboard Air Line by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The Clinton House at Ithaca, one of the oldest and best-known hotels in central New York, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $150,000.

The State Bank of Tabor, S. D., was last night entered by cracksmen who blew up the safe and wrecked the building. The loss is said to be $2000.

The Circuit Court at Cleveland, O., yesterday decided that the eight-hour labor day for city employés enacted by the last Legislature was unconstitutional.

Queen Alexandra arrived at Copenhagen today, accompanied by her father, King Christian, and her sister, Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says another advance of 25 cents per ton has been made on pig iron, making a total advance of $1.25 since November, and $1 within the past month.

At Marseilles, France, a rope factory was burned yesterday. The walls collapsed and two firemen were killed. Eleven persons, including six firemen, were seriously injured and one fireman is missing.

The Bingham Copper and Gold Mining Company of Utah has acquired control of the Grand Central mine of Utah, through the banking-house of Hornblower & Weeks of New York and Boston.

Mrs. Harry P. Robinson, daughter of Hon. Thomas Lowery of Minneapolis, who was reported to have died suddenly in New York Friday night, is at the Altamont Hotel, Baltimore alive and well.

The hammer shop of the Schenectady, N. Y., Locomotive Works was burned to the ground yesterday. About two hundred men will be temporarily thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

At Lima, Peru, it is rumored on reliable authority that the Talara Petroleum Company has lately discovered a new well which is a splendid producer. This discovery, it is said, will lead to export of oil to Central America and Australasia.

The Swedish ship Cripen, Capt. Anderson, from Mobile, December 14, for Lubec, and last reported arrived at Travemunde March 18, is aground in the Roads at Lubec. All attempts to tow her off have so far failed. The vessel is leaking.

It is stated at Rome that the second division of the fleet under the command of Admiral Colteletti has arrived at Benghazi, Tripoli. A demonstration has been made for the purpose of putting pressure upon the Porte for the establishment of an Italian postoffice.

Dispatches from Lisbon say that a cabinet council has closed the Chapel of the Sisters and withdrawn the sanction of the statutes from the associations of Mozambique missionaries and that the church of St. Francis and St. Paul has become state property, and a Jesuit house has been closed.

Capt. M. G. Zalinski, who has been in charge of the United States Quartermaster's Department at Chickamauga Park for the past eighteen months, received orders yesterday to report at New York, where he will be given command of the transport McClellan for the Philippines.

A dispatch from Havana says the reason the Cuban postoffice cases have been turned over to the special fiscal agents and Horatio Reubens and L. Q. C. Lamar were notied that their services in the case are no longer required, was because of the strained relations between Gov. Wood and Reubens, which are publicly known to exist.

A conference of building trades was held Friday night at Chicago and preliminary steps were taken toward the formation of a new central council. Sixteen trades were represented, the only two failing to respond to the call being the plumbers and steam fitters. The almost unanimous sentiment of the different representatives was that a new council should be formed.

Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, vice-president of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, stated that in addition to the papyri from Oxyrhychus presented to several universities, is a valuable lot of forty-three papyri from several sites in the Fayum, which have been received for distribution. A papyrus for Yale of the twenty-second book of the Iliad of the first century, preserves the notable combat between Achilles and Hector.

William George Emmanuel, a negro, born in the British Antilles, of Congo parents, has just arrived at Antwerp, en route for Brussels where he hopes to obtain an audience with King Leopold. He is a delegate from 18,000 negroes of Congo origin who were taken to Cuba as slaves and who have since been liberated. They now desire to return to the Congo States as independent citizens and establish settlements of their own.

Senator Proctor at Havana says his trip is private and personal, but he means to investigate unofficially the political conditions there. Several members of the convention have visited the Senator who states that the Platt amendment was passed by Congress in the honest belief that it was for the best interests of Cuba and because of the understanding that it would be acceptable to the Cubans. He now finds many constructions put on the terms which, he states, are not intended.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The following Southern Californians are at hotels: From Los Angeles—J. Elderman, C. W. Parsons, Bay State; A. H. Heber, Cadillac; W. Nanning, Gilsey; G. Wilcox, Ashley; R. H. Brown, Imperial. From Santa Barbara—R. Thomas, Murray Hill.

[Indianapolis Press] ... was doings at ... "Doings? There ... fights, me boy, that ... ported in the ...

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Have Rheumatism? Have You Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Now on Sale

...THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY...

La Flor de Vallens

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INCOMPARABLE

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KINGSBAKER BROS. CO., Distributers, - - Los Angeles, Cal.

The Great Credit House

Cash if you Wish It. BRENT'S. Credit Prices

530-32-34 South Spring Street.

Banks Get Credit---Why Not

Every store in Los Angeles gives credit to somebody— ... mers, maybe!

WE TRUST YOU.

We don't ask you to pay us every cent you can possibly ... your income.

We do ask you to pay a little down and then arrange ... monthly payments in sums that you can easily meet—you ...

Usually our credit prices are lower than most store's ... always, sometimes they are the same. Here are a few ...

For New Goods:

Iron Beds............$3.50 Cable Springs......

Cotton Top Mattresses.......$2.50 Ladies' Rockers......

High Back Dining Chair....75c.

We've the Stock—Prices—and Credit Features—AND........

WE TRUST THE P...

Like Saddling The Wind

A "Locomobile" never jars.

Locomobile Company Of The Pacific

103 S. Broadway

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$3.00 Welted Sole Shoes

At L. W. Godin

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Cigars

Los Angeles, Cal.

Credit House

...NT'S.

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...—Why Not Y...

...UST YOU.

...E TRUST THE PEO...

[RAILROAD RECORD.]

NEW COMBINE ON THE TAPIS.

Southern Pacific Forms New Affiliations.

Merges With Southern and Pennsylvania.

Transcontinental System Reaching from Boston to San Francisco.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] After a temporary lull ... deals affecting California ... being gossiped about in east... The latest deal is one that ... often mentioned before, in... combination or closer work... agreement between the Southern ... Railroad, the Southern Rail... and the Pennsylvania. These three ... a complete transcontinental ... from San Francisco and Los ... to New York, the Southern Pa... ... as far east as New Or... the Southern Railway from New ... to Washington, and the Penn... from Washington to New ... and by its direct connections run ... as far east as Boston, where ... quantities of California fruits are ... every year.

The reports that these three railroad ... are to get into some sort of ... agreement does not come from ... street, New York, where all sorts ... financial fairy tales originate. The ... come from reliable sources in Washington, where the Southern Rail... has its headquarters, and were re... in New York today, where ... were extremely large purchases ... stocks of all three of these railroads. ... in Pennsylvania and South... Pacific were especially heavy, con... that the New York stock mar... was open only two hours today. ... who follow that sort of thing in Washington say that within the next ... days there will be very impor... developments in these properties, and they will be accompanied by a sen... performance in the New York ...

... interests controlling these three ... are even now in almost complete ... since Mr. Hays has become ... head of the Southern Pacific Com...

CINCHED BY A FLUKE.

CLARK'S ROAD MUST "ANTE."

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SALT LAKE, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway will have to pay to the State of Utah, $3750 for filing ... articles of incorporation, and there... hangs a tale.

During the recent Legislature, a fee ... was proposed in the Secretary of State's office, was introduced and passed, and ... to the Governor for approval. In view of the friendly feeling for the proposed line and to give it a chance to file articles before the law became operative, it was provided that the ... should take effect immediately on approval by the Governor, and thus save the company a big fee, the Gov... ... not to approve it until the com... pany's articles were filed. The bill ... sent to Gov. Wells on the 14th ... with about a hundred others, and the Governor's signature was attached ... the Senate duly notified of the ...

The discovery was made today that it ... a law when search was made for ... bill, so the Governor's signature ... be attached, and the measure be... operative in order to get the ... fee which the Union Pacific ... have to pay the State for increas... its capital. The Los Angeles cor... ... has been notified that it must ..."

DROVE LAST SPIKE.

CRIPPLE CREEK CELEBRATION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] CRIPPLE CREEK (Colo.,) March 23. The driving of the last spike on the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Short Line Railway was celebrated ... this afternoon by the citizens of Cripple Creek and a party of excur... ... who came from Colorado Springs, on the first passenger train ... over the road.

UNION PACIFIC'S BIG DEAL.

CAPITAL STOCK IS INCREASED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] SALT LAKE (Utah,) March 23.—A ... meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company ... held in this city today, those pres... being President Horace G. Burt, Alexander Miller, General Solicitor ... B. Kelly, Attorney Lawrence Greer ... New York, and others. Of a total ... shares of stock, 1,423,296 ... voted.

... affirmative action was taken to ... the articles of association in... ... the common capital stock by ..., and to authorize the issue ... of such additional stock. Also ... the action of the board of ... of the company, in the premi... with reference to the proposed ... of $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. ... and a mortgage upon certain ... and property of the company ... the same.

... action, which is one of the ... financial deals in the history ... the world's railroads, was taken in connection with the recent purchases ... Edward H. Harriman and asso... of the Union Pacific, of South... Pacific securities. The new 4 per ... bonds are to be exchanged dur... the next five years for Southern Pacific bonds, and the additional stock ... also to be used to cover the purchase ... the big system.

The filing fee was $25,025.95. This ... the total capitalization of the Union Pacific to the enormous figures ... $295,429,400. The company owns all ... the Oregon Short Line and the Ore... ... Railway and Navigation Com... pany, and Mr. Harriman is the domi... ... spirit in many other systems.

ROADS PAID REBATES.

COMMERCE COMMISSION INQUIRY

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] KANSAS CITY, March 23.—Through J. T. Marchand, its special agent, the Interstate Commerce Commission is said to have come into possession of absolute proof that rebates have been regularly paid by local railroads on east-bound shipments of packing-house products from Kansas City, and criminal prosecutions for violation of the interstate commerce act may result.

The investigation held in this city on Thursday last, when several local freight agents were examined by the commission, will, it is said, be resumed in Chicago shortly, and the railroad officials who evaded the inquiry, will be summoned to appear. It is alleged that the commission intends to prosecute for perjury some of the agents who testified at the Kansas City hearing.

70,000 Homes

Resound with the sweet melody of the . . . .

Emerson Piano

The Emerson never loses its sweet singing qualities; never gets metallic in tone, because it contains a Wessel, Nickels & Gross action.

GEO. J. BIRKEL, Cor 2d and Broadway. Sole Steinway Agency

ACROSS SALT LAKE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC CUT-OFF.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Fully 146 miles of the Central Pacific from Ogden west to Lucin over the Kelton and Promontory Mountains are to be abandoned, and a new road, or cut-off, 105 miles long, built. Surveys for the new line have been completed, and approved, and President C. M. Hays is to order the beginning of construction early next month.

The cut-off will cost over $3,000,000. Besides a saving in distance of forty-one miles, the new line will be practically free from curves, and have no grades in excess of four-tenths of 1 per cent. It will cross the upper end of Great Salt Lake in two places.

TRAIL OF BLOOD FOLLOWED THE WIRE.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF BUILDERS OF TELEGRAPH LINE.

Letter From P. E. Willard Gives First Details of the Disastrous Expedition, Parties Missed Each Other Seventy Miles Through a Miscalculation.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] CHICAGO, March 23.—The first details of the great hardship and suffering endured by the two corps of soldiers and engineers who attempted to construct a telegraph line between Dawson City and Fort St. Michael have reached Dr. Eugene S. Willard of Evanston in a letter from his son, P. E. Willard, who was with one of the parties. As already told, a miscalculation was made and the two corps working from opposite ends of the line missed each other by seventy miles. The letter states that it was necessary to send a relay expedition drawn by reindeer, to rescue the soldiers from death.

The letter from Mr. Willard, though dated at Eaton reindeer station, December 31, 1900, has just reached his parents. He wrote:

"Lieut. Offley left Unalalik as winter was setting in to build a line to Kaltag. At the same time Lieuts. Smith and Grimm set out from Kaltag to build across the portage, and the detachments were to meet half way between Kaltag and the coast.

"In the middle of the winter word was brought by travelers that Lieuts. Smith and Grimm, after building eighteen miles of telegraph line, were in distress. They had several men with them, and as there were no supplies at Kaltag, and they had no communication with any other place, they were in danger of starvation. Their mule team had gone through the ice of a river and the load of provisions was lost.

"All the men were turned out to shovel snow in an effort to move forward. This proved useless, for the mules at every step left a track of blood. Their hoofs were torn and their legs cut at every step. As soon as he heard of their condition, Lieut. Offley took a dog team and started to find them. He found them in a frightful condition. They had leather shoes, which are of no use in this country, and their feet, ears, hands and faces were frozen. They were living on half rations.

"The mules were suffering so much that two of them were shot. A request was sent to Dr. Francis H. Gamble, superintendent of the government reindeer in Alaska, that some of the deer from the Eaton station be sent to rescue the party. Thirty reindeer hauling sleds were sent to the rescue. They proved to be superior to dogs, and it costs nothing to feed them. By December 20 the soldiers had reached Unalalik."

JENKS DEFENDS TRUSTS.

Professor Says Combinations Save Energy That Was Wastefully Spent Under the Competitive System.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] NEW YORK, March 23.—Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, expert agent of the United States Industrial Commission, delivered an address before the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University last night. "A Discussion of Trusts" was the topic. "An evidence that combinations are flourishing in this country," said Prof. Jenks, "is the fact that the heads of various European trusts comes here to study them. I received a letter from the head of one of the Austrian trusts a few days ago, and he tells me he is coming here to study the subject."

The speaker declared that combinations had in a great measure done away with the system of credit. Under the competitive system, he said, the producer had to give credit to the dealer. The system of combinations, however, had put the producer in a position in which he could exercise his judgment as to whom he would give credit. Continuing, the speaker said:

"The question of special favors is in favor of the trusts. The producers deny that they receive special favors, but it is true nevertheless. They also receive favors from railroads. The protective tariff is in the nature of a special favor. While the tariff does not directly affect competition within a country, it affects it when international competition is concerned.

"There are men in this country today and many of them whose wealth has become so great that they care little or nothing about their business reputations. These men are dangerous."

Prof. Jenks took exception to the declarations that combinations were sapping away the independent spirit of Americans. He said he believed there was just as much chance for the young man of today as there ever was. The rewards, he said, were certainly greater. Speaking of remedies, Prof. Jenks said:

"Revise our tariff laws. Revise our patent laws. Make laws compelling corporations to publish a more detailed statement annually. Make them show something about their business. It is the normal conditions of economic life that have brought about the trusts. There are great possibilities in them for the workman. The trusts are saving energy that was wastefully spent under the competitive system."

EVERYBODY that cannot drink coffee should use Dr. Brown's Cocoa-Cereal Health Coffee, which is admitted to be the best health coffee made, 20 cents a package.

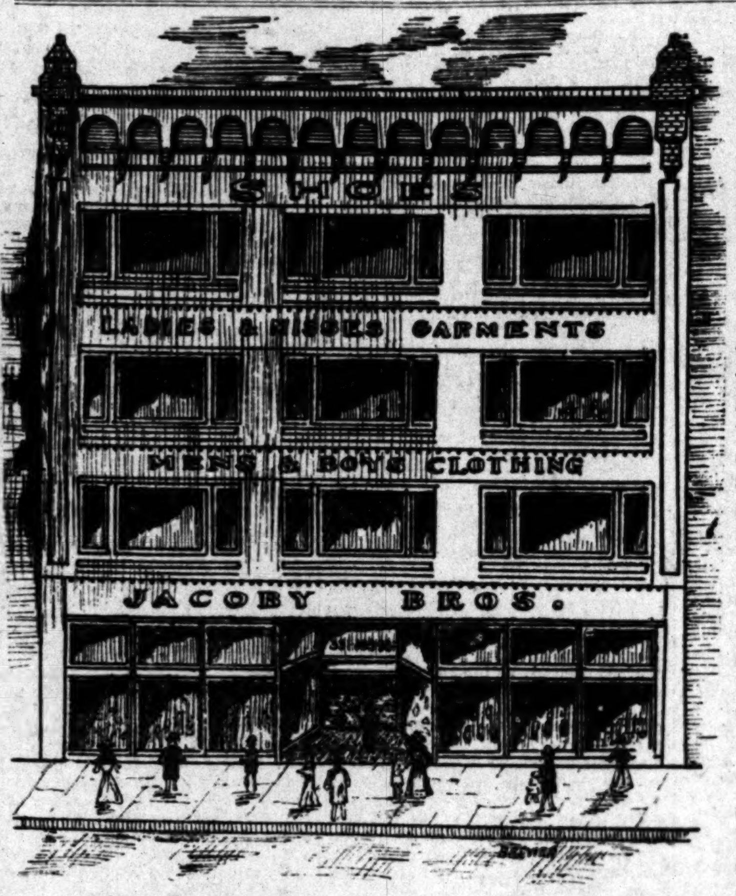
U. S. lead, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

Photographs With a Huge Telescope.

[New York Sun:] Prof. Hale, director of the Yerkes Observatory, has recently described the methods employed in stellar photography with the instrument at that observatory, the greatest telescope in the world. It may be considered as a camera with a local length of sixty-four feet. Its field of view embraces a circle of the sky about five minutes of arc in diameter. In photographing clusters this great focal length makes it possible to separate stars which would be run together in one mass in a camera of shorter focus. This telescope is not corrected for photography, but by placing a yellow collodion film in front of the photographic plate all the blue rays are shut off. The yellow rays come to an accurate focus, and by employing isochromatic plates good negatives on a large scale are secured. The telescope is now devoted to photographs of clusters.

AUTOMATIC pumps, no engine nor engineer, 100 inches capacity, set up complete, $300. Free exhibition, 706 North Main street

Jacoby Bros. Jacoby Bros. Jacoby Bros.



The Best Lighted Store in Los Angeles.

Alone In Greatness.

IT stands today as a mark of progressiveness, in the history of modern merchandising in Los Angeles. Positively the largest establishment of the kind in California. This entire building (five great floors) devoted to the providing of Ready-to-wear for men, women and children, and each department now ready with its wealth of spring showing, the whole store breathes the spirit of the new season—one section seems to try to outdo its neighbor in completeness, and nailed fast to the topmast of it all is our motto

High Class Merchandise at Popular Prices.

The man behind the gun, is as our store behind the dollar. We don't promise to push two dollars of value in your dollar, for it wasn't intended for it; but we do promise to fill every corner of your dollar with good honest values, durable and satisfactory goods.

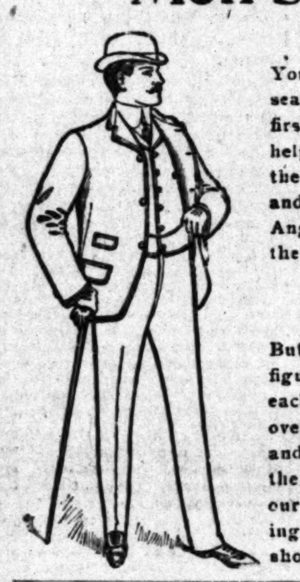
A Little After-Dinner Reflection.

The magnitude of this business and its immense buying resources means advantages in prices. We buy as low as we can—that's business sense. We sell as low as we can—that's progressive sense. You buy as low as you can—that's common sense. You buy of us—that's dollars and cents for both of us.

You Are Welcome To It All.

You are free to come and feel at ease, to roam at will from the great lower shoe floor to the upper floors of men's and women's outfitting. Come and look, price and make comparisons. We want to make this store a haven of delight for the economical shopper, and at the same time give you merchandise that we can vouch for. Our prices go to the limit of usefulness and then stop. Lower prices than ours are but trash. We sell no trash.

Men's Spring Suits.



The Guaranteed Kind.

Young men, middle aged men and old men. Just at this season we are all thinking about spring clothes. Your first thoughts are, where can I do best? We think we can help you in your problem—being the largest concern of the kind in California. We certainly can give you variety and price advantages that no other establishment in Los Angeles can give. We are sellers of the best clothing in the world for the money. Suits from

$10 to $25;

But there's more to tell about our clothing than mere figures—the linings, paddings, buttons, fabric and finish, each individually shows quality of superior merit, and over all, a style superbly correct. Cheviots of olive, brown and green mixtures, Oxfords, worsteds and serges, all in the newest spring effects. Your interests are necessarily our first consideration, and we believe your best clothing interests lie within the possibility of this great spring showing.

Our Special Sale Spring Suit at $10

Which is an actual $15.00 value, will be found satisfactory alike to the man who wants a business suit, to the man who wants a dress suit or to the man who is looking for one suit that will serve both purposes. New spring suits that we've bought with $5.00 to your advantage.

Men's spring weight Overcoats, all the latest fabrics, $10 to $25.00. Men's spring weight Trousers, $2.00 to $6.00.

Women's Spring Suits.

The entire third floor is given over to women's ready-to-wear garments—a display in point of variety and values unequaled in the west. One of the features of this great showing is the tailor-made costumes, of which you have no idea unless you have seen the remarkable gathering. Wholly new designs, rich and beautiful, in serges, homespuns and venetians at from

$9.85 to $50.00

and at any price no more elegant nor tasteful garments have ever been shown. We quote below three special items in new suit effects made from Parisian models.

New gray Covert, in a strikingly rich effect of black taffeta silk trimming, Eton jacket with lay-down collar and silk reveres, jacket silk lined, full flared skirt trimmed in bands of black taffeta. **$25.00**

A rich tan Venetian cloth, made with a double-breasted jacket, silk lined and silk fleeced reveres; the very latest full flared skirt, lined with spun glass. **$16.50**

A new blue tailor-made costume, blouse front Eton jacket with military collar, bishop sleeves, richly trimmed in black taffeta, full flared skirt, from the latest models. **$18.75**

New line of cloth and silk capes for elderly ladies, $7.50 and up.
Women's silk skirts, full flared and trimmed, $10.00 and up.
Wash waists in new spring percales and white lawn, 45c and up.

Closing Out Children's Wash Dresses.

As we intend discontinuing this department we have marked every article at a great reduction. Large line of wash dresses, sizes from 3 to 12 years, $1.00, blue prints 60c; $2.00 plaid ginghams trimmed in embroidery at 95c, $2.50 imported ginghams trimmed in embroidery $1.25.

The Largest Shoe Department West of Chicago.

Over 12,000 square feet devoted to the most popular makes of shoes for men, women and children. Agents for such well known makers as Hanan & Sons, J. & T. Cousins, Val Dittonhoffer, Utica Shoe Co., French, Schriner and Urner Co. All the latest lasts and styles for spring are now ready. A new line of the popular "Jacoby" guaranteed $3.00 shoes for men and women.

Men's Furnishings.

The men's furnishing departments were stormed on Saturday; a continual rush until closing time. Sorry if you didn't get the usual careful service. There'll probably be less rush today, more time to serve you rightly and no less bargains.

That Shirt Special

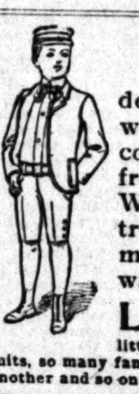
Was one of the causes of the big crowd. $2 shirts for $1 ought to bring lots of response. New spring style soft shirts, bought from the New York bankrupt stock of Crum & Rushmore; a choice line of the latest spring patterns of the very finest $2 makes. (See them today in our north window.) **$1**

Our 50c Neckwear.

Is always right up to the minute. We have a standing order with New York's biggest neckwear house for a shipment of the latest novelties once a week. Last week's express brought the "King Edward" scarf; very swell ties in three styles. Come in and let us show you.

Spring weights in Underwear 25c and up.

Our Boys' Clothing



department is on the main floor and occupies a large, well lighted section with everything arranged for the comfort of mothers with boys. We outfit the boy from head to foot in all the very latest eastern styles. We not only guarantee you satisfaction and just treatment but we guarantee our boys' clothes—they must be absolutely right or we are here to right the wrong.

Little Boys' Clothes Certainly the grandest display we have ever made. The very little fellows have the first chance—sailors, vestee, Russian blouse or golf suits, so many fancy touches, braided at one point, ribbons at another; stitching here, buckles another and so on; sizes from 3 to 7 years, from $2.45 to $10.00.

Big Boys' Clothes A little older—more conservative for boys from 7 years to 14; we show a large line of new spring patterns in two and three piece suits in checks, stripes and mixtures, ranging in price from $2.45 to $10; these suits are made to our own specification double sewed seams, built to wear.

Boys' Furnishings The largest boys' furnishing department in the city. New lines of boys' waists, shirts, neckwear, underwear, hosiery, etc., which we buy direct from the manufacturers in large quantities guaranteeing you a saving.

K & E, MOTHERS' FRIEND and STAR WAISTS.

Ladies' Gloves.

Closing out the glove department gives you an opportunity at the new spring importation which just arrived. It's all included in the big glove sacrifice.

$1.00 Gloves in black, white, cream, tan or green 50c
$1.25 Gloves in black, tan, blue and new spring shades 85c
$1.50 Gloves in black, tan oxblood, gray and new shades 95c
$1.75 Gloves in tan, gray, cream, brown black and new shades $1.20

Every pair fitted and guaranteed.

Corsets and Underwear.

All the popular best makes of corsets, the W. & B., R. & G., Thomson and Kabo, full lines and sizes at all prices from 39c up.
The new straight front Hygienic corset gives the figure the erect military carriage that is so popular at present.
Bust-formers for tailor-made suits, 50c to $1.50.
Seamless white gauze vests, 12½c.
Mercerized vests, white, pink or blue, 23c.
Embroidery trimmed corset covers, 19c.
Lace and embroidery trimmed gowns, 75c.

Write Us.

Your wants, ask as many questions as you like, we'll be glad to tell you all about our spring stock. You'd be surprised to know the amount of business this house does with out-of-town people through the mails, and we give satisfaction because we take particular care with these mail orders. Selections are carefully made by experts in this department and the prices are just as they would be if you came in person.

Jacoby Bros.

331-333-335 South Broadway.

Men's Hats.

The new spring Golf Fedora, light and dark pearl $1.40
The "Jacoby" guaranteed derby or fedora, in all the new colors for spring the equal of the best $3 hat in Los Angeles $2.40

Tents—At Less Than Half Price.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

These prices and quality have tickled many to buy—order now.

Too large a stock for our store is the occasion for this great reduction. We have the best material only, and our reputation for tentmaking is well known. Window awnings at prices in proportion. Telegraph and telephone orders filled Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

7x 7 foot Miners' Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $ 4.00,	my price $1.95
7x 7 foot A Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $ 6.30,	my price $2.75
7x 7 3 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $ 8.00,	my price $3.60
7x 9 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $ 9.50,	my price $4 25
8x10 3 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $10.95,	my price $4.90
10x12 3 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $12.90,	my price $5 75
12x14 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $17.30,	my price $7.80
12x16 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $19.20,	my price $ 8.60
14x16 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $22.70,	my price 10.25
14x20 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $28.20,	my price $12.65
16x18 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $30 95,	my price $13.85
16x20 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $34.10,	my price $15.25
16x24 4 foot Wall Tent,	8 oz.,	list price $38.85,	my price $17.50

J. H. MASTERS, 136 South Main Street. Tel. Main 1512.

[SOUTH AFRICA.]

FIGHT TO THE BITTER END.

Beat the Boers Till They Cry Enough.

That Is the Clamor in England Now.

Ministerialists Rejoice Over Botha's Refusal to Easy Terms Offered.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A fight to the bitter end at whatever cost, that is the moral that the ministry and their supporters draw from the abortive peace negotiations. "Beat the Boers till they cry enough," is today the demand. The Spectator gives this veiw by asking what would now be the condition of the United States if the North had patched up peace with the South on their terms, and not on the only conditions which allowed of permanent peace.

Truth to tell, the large body of ministerialists rejoice at Gen. Botha's refusal, for they learned yesterday with dismay that even Chamberlain was willing, firstly, to concede the use of Dutch talk in courts and legislation, thus perpetuating upon the north and south banks of the Vaal River the racial intrigues which paralyze progress at Cape Colony; and, secondly, to pay one million pounds sterling for goods requisitioned by Boers from Boers, thus encouraging the enemy in their resistance, and thirdly, to exempt the Boers from war tax, thus throwing the cost of the war on the loyalists and British tax payers, and making them pay for loans to place the enemy back on their farms. The ministerialists say that peace would be too dear at such a price. They dread lest these terms, though withdrawn, should form the basis for ultimate settlement.

BOTHA'S OBJECTIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, March 23.—The Colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, today replying to a question, said no specific objections had been made by Gen. Botha to any of the peace terms offered by Gen. Kitchener, and Botha made no counter-proposals. The only information in the possession of the government outside that published in the papers was that conveyed in a private telegram from Gen. Kitchener, saying Gen. Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

MORE FIGHTING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

STANDERTON, Friday, March 22.—Four hundred Boers under the Boer commander, Buys, have wrecked a supply train north of Vlaklaagte. They overpowered the escort and carried off several wagonloads of provisions.

A convoy hastening to join Gen. French's column has been attacked between Blood River and Scheeper's Nek, Transvaal Colony. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood River was burned.

TO HELP THE BOERS.

BIG LOTTERY IS PROPOSED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] M. Rochefort, the noted politician and editor of L'Intransigeant, has returned from Holland, where he had several long conferences with President Kruger and staff. M. Rochefort's scheme of a huge international lottery for the benefit of the Boers received Kruger's indorsement and meets here with enthusiastic approval. Five hundred million tickets will be issued at 20 cents each. There will be several large money prizes, and almost every prominent artist in France, Germany, Holland and the United States is expected to donate a work of art, a picture or a statue, while jewelry, crockery and dry goods firms will contribute important prizes for the sake of the advertisement. It is calculated that the lottery will clear $80,000,000, which will be given to restore and restock Boer farms.

NOT SNUBBED BY CZAR.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

UTRECHT (Holland,) March 23.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, says that the statements published from Amsterdam, to the effect that the Czar of Russia had refused to see President Kruger, are pure inventions, from one end to the other.

HOW PARISENNES LIVE.

Prominent Society Woman's Modest Estimate of Alimony Necessary for Her Happiness.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A prominent society woman who recently obtained a divorce, today appeared in court, having been ordered to submit and explain an itemized estimate of alimony properly necessary to maintenance. Her original lump demand had seemed extravagant. Among the items were sixty hats yearly $3000; sixty dresses, $5000; twelve corsets, $240. At this stage the judge showed great impatience.

"What do you want of one corset a month?" he asked.

"The corsets must always be fresh," answered the pretty divorcee.

"Go on," snarled His Honor.

"Horses, $15,000 yearly; dogs, $3000."

"How many dogs do you keep?"

"One, Your Honor."

"This ugly little insect you fondle there costs $3000 a year?" clamored the judge. "Madam, do you know there are thousands of people in this city who are starving? Counsel, bring your client here one month hence with a more reasonable estimate."

POBIEDONOSTZEFF ESCAPED

Attempt to Assassinate the Privy Councillor at St. Petersburg—Students Issue a Call.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Privy Councillor Pobiedonostzeff, chief curator of the Holy Synod, narrowly escaped assassination early Friday morning. While writing in his study, shortly after midnight, two bullets shattered a window and passed close to the procurator and buried themselves in the ceiling. Two other shots were fired, but did not enter the room.

The would-be assassin was identified as one Lagowski, a provincial official. The procurator was unscathed. An investigation into the causes of the attack is proceeding.

The students' organization committee has issued a call inviting all intelligent members of Russian society to join their ranks in the struggle for freedom.

AMERICANS SPEEDIEST.

Artist at Paris Owns an Automobile That Rivals the Pace of an Express Train.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] An American artist here now enjos the distinction of owning the most powerful and swiftest automobile yet made. It was built especially for him and is of the same type as that famous auto named "Mercedes," which created such a stir two months ago at Pau races. This machine is faster still, being capable of going ninety-eight miles an hour.

This terrific pace is only feasible on a good straight road and cannot be maintained safely for more than ten minutes, as the machinery would tear apart. But the rate of seventy-five miles an hour may be sustained for half an hour, and seventy miles indefinitely. The automobile is like a formidable engine of destruction. It is built low and very long and has fifty-two-horse power. Young Vanderbilt's new machine will be an exact duplicate.

BIG CONTRACTS FOR OIL.

FOUND CHEAPER THAN COAL.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Market-street Railway Company has contracted for 25,000 barrels of crude oil per month for a term of 3 years, following the example of the Union Iron Works, which will use 100,000 barrels per year for fuel.

It is thought that many corporations using much power and whose coal bills are therefore heavy, will follow the lead of the Union Iron Works and Market-street Railway and install oil-burning furnaces.

TROOPS FOR HANCOCK.

ARRIVALS FROM COLORADO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Co. D, Seventh Infantry, 102 enlisted men, under command of Lieut. Knox, arrived today from Fort Logan, Colo., and went into camp at the Presidio, awaiting the sailing of the transport Hancock. Co. C, from Vancouver Barracks; Co. M, from Osborne, Idaho; Troop E, from Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Troop H, from Boise Barracks; Troops F and G, from the Presidio, with three other infantry companies now en route to San Francisco, will form the contingent to sail on the Hancock at noon Monday.

BEST paint, $1.65 gal. Walter, 627 S. Spring

FORGOT HIMSELF.

(Old Lady:) My poor man, what does this say? I haven't my glasses. (Tramp:) Please, mum, it says I am deaf and dumb, and if yer kin give me a few cents.

STRIKE STOPS MANY WHEELS.

Pennsylvania Car Men to Quit Today.

Interference With the Union.

Furnace Employees' Demands. Railroads Preparing for Trouble With Miners.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) March 24.—A serious strike of the employés of the Monongahela Traction Company, which has lines from Pittsburgh to Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne, East Pittsburgh and McKeesport, threatening a complete tie-up of the lines, hinges on a meeting of employés now in session at Braddock. The men claim that the company is trying to break up their union, while the company asserts that the trouble was brought about by their refusal to reinstate former employés who were discharged because they were obnoxious. Superintendent of Police Leslie has ordered the lines under police guard to anticipate any trouble that may arise. It is fully expected a strike will be ordered to begin at 5 o'clock this morning.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street Railway Employés' Association, tried to adjust the matter with the company, but General Manager Davison refused to treat with him. The men seem determined to carry their point or strike, and the company is equally determined to run their road according to their own ideas.

Mr. Davison says the company has not recognized the union, neither has it refused recognition. He says the men were discharged for refusing to teach new men unless the latter first agreed to join the union. One of the discharged men is president of the local union.

FURNACE MEN, TOO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) March 23.—The Furnace Employés' Union, which includes the blast furnaces in Youngstown, Struthers, Niles, Lowell, Gerard and Hubbard, O., has instructed its Wage Committee to call upon the furnace owners next Tuesday, and present a demand for an advance in wages of 20 per cent., taking effect April 1. The demand will include a restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction made a year ago, and an increase of the same amount. Leaders of the union assert that a general strike will be ordered if the advance is not conceded.

MINERS' LEADERS LEAVE.

RAILROADS READY FOR STRIKE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SCRANTON (Pa.,) March 23.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by District Presidents T. D. Nicholls, T. P. Duffy, and John Fahr, left here today, ostensibly for New York. Last night Mitchell held a long conference over the long-distance telephone, and it is believed that the departure of the Mine Workers officials was the result of this interview.

There are indications that the railroads are preparing for a strike. All the cars available are being loaded with coal, while none is being emptied and returned to the mines. Consequently, many collieries throughout the region were idle today, owing to a scarcity of cars.

COLORADO SETTLEMENT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

DENVER (Colo.,) March 23.—A special to the Republican from Florence, Colo., says the strike of the coal miners of the Fremont county district has been settled by an agreement satisfactory to both sides, and work will be resumed April 1. About 1500 men are affected.

ALL STABLEMEN QUIT.

TROUBLE AT NEWMARKET, ENG.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEWMARKET (Eng.,) March 23.—The strike of stablemen here affects some six hundred stablemen. A large influx of unemployed has begun, causing considerable disquietude to the popolice authorities, and a number of special constables have been sworn in.

The strike extends to all the stables except one. Several trainers have offered to pay the stable hands 22 shillings per week, and some say they are willing to pay 25 shillings if the others will agree.

MARSEILLES STRIKE TO BE ARBITRATED.

MASTERS AND DOCK LABORERS TO NEGOTIATE DIFFERENCES.

Prefect Withdraws Troops From the Streets on Promise of Councilors to Influence Idle Men to Cease Rioting. Clashes in the Morning.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MARSEILLES, March 23.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The strike situation here took a more favorable turn this afternoon. At the meeting in the town hall, convoked by the Mayor of Marseilles and held last night to consider the situation and which was attended by the deputies, general councilors and municipal councilors, a dispatch was received from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, announcing that the masters had agreed to arbitration respecting such points of the dispute as were open to negotiations.

Two representatives of the strikers were present at the meeting and accepted the proposed arbitration, provided it was approved by the general assembly of the strikers. The councilors then called on the prefect and begged him to withdraw or conceal the troops in the city. In view of the negotiations, the prefect consented to conceal the troops, the councilors promising to influence the strikers to cease further disorders.

RIOTING CONTINUES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MARSEILLES, March 23.—The center of the town is occupied by troops. Detachments of cavalry patrol the chief thoroughfares and the infantry guards various points and is massed at the docks, where about 1200 dock laborers are working. Gatherings of strikers are immediately dispersed. The few hacks and street cars running are strongly protected by gendarmes.

The number of strikers in other trades in sympathy with the dock laborers, was increased today. A body of striking carters prevented wagons from leaving the railroad depot. Scuffles ensued and the police charged and dispersed the rioters. But only a few carters continued work.

After a meeting held at the labor exchange today the strikers attacked and stoned the street cars and obstructed points and broke the electric connections. The rioters were dispersed by the police.

LADY WILL STAND PAT AGAINST BREWERS' SUIT.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN PARK RESORT SALOON CASE.

Mrs. Forthman Insists That She and Not the Police Commission Shall Say Whether a Saloon Shall be Run in Her Building.

The peculiarity of a saloon securing a transfer of its license to a location it cannot occupy is one of the developments of the liquor question that is now of importance to the southwest residence section of the city. Incidentally, the brand new Police Commission that started out to make a race to the goal of goodness, has encountered angry property holders in the Central Park neighborhood. In seeking to help out the saloon interests represented by the Maier & Zobelein Brewery the commission has accidentally thrown the brewery down, and left one of its saloons out in the middle of the street. In addition to this, it has fallen down a peg or two itself.

The present condition of things arises out of the "Park Resort," a saloon run by the Maier & Zobelein brewery at the northwest corner of Sixth and Olive streets. Several weeks ago E. T. Earl bought the property and soon afterward ordered the saloon to vacate the building. It was run in the name of Henry Hammer, and he desired to move across Sixth street to No. 504, in a vacant room under the Silver State lodging-house run by Mrs. A. L. Perry.

As soon as Mrs. Perry heard of this she went to Commissioners Keeney and Stimson and Mayor Snyder, and told them that a saloon in the building would ruin her business. Each of these gentlemen told her to file with the commission a protest bearing the signatures of at least one-third of the property owners in her block. She not only did this, but secured signers representing a small fraction less than one-half of the frontage in the block.

The commissioners told her that her protest would come up last Tuesday before the commission, and would be referred to Chief of Police Elton for a report. In a communication to The Times a correspondent declares that "Mrs. Perry's attorney was not satisfied with this statement, and advised Mrs. Perry to be present with her protests.

"When the case was called," continues the correspondent, "and it was found that nearly one-half of the frontage in the block was protesting against the transfer, the Mayor (God save the mark!) explained that the protest of frontage did not apply to transfers of old licenses, but only to the granting of new licenses. He and Keeney and Stimson must have known this fact (if it is a fact) when they told Mrs. Perry to get the protest of a third of the frontage, and they told her, hoping she would fail.

"When 'The Three' found Mrs. Perry was on hand with her protests and the matter could not be railroaded through as was intended, the question was fairly presented—whether they would grant the transfer and ruin Mrs. Perry's business, or refuse the transfer and let the saloon look elsewhere for a location."

This was a case where the saloon was to invade the hotel, and where equity and justice were apparently in favor of Mrs. Perry, and yet the saloon interests won. Her protest was even a stronger one than the commissioners told her to secure, and still they voted her down.

Mrs. Perry was not through with the case, however, for she immediately rushed off to see the owner of the building, Mrs. Forthman of No. 629 West Eighteenth street. Mrs. Forthman had made some sort of a verbal agreement with the brewery owners to lease them a ground floor room in her building, but after she learned what the Police Commissioners had done, she decided not to lease the room for a saloon. She had not yet signed a lease and does not intend to do so, although indirect threats have been made that the brewery owners will sue her for breach of contract. Notwithstanding this, she proposes to stand pat, and keep the saloon out of her building even though the Police Commission has granted a transfer of a saloon to the building.

Consequently the commissioners are confronted with the question of the Lady or the Hammer, and interesting developments are expected, with damage suits by Maier & Zobelein and indignant residents near Central Park as side issues.

The commission will probably come to the rescue next Tuesday, and try to square itself with everybody by transferring the license to some other location.

HOUSE OF BAD DEEDS.

Daring Attempt to Rob Contractor Steator at the Prison of Little Eddie Cudahy at Omaha.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

OMAHA (Neb.,) March 23.—W. A. Streator, a grading contractor who ten days ago moved into the Melrose Hill house, in which Young Edward Cudahy was held a prisoner awaiting the payment of $25,000 ransom by his father, early this morning shot, and it is thought fatally wounded one of a party of four or five men who attempted to enter the house, supposedly for robbery.

The wounded man was picked up by his companions, who hurriedly left the place. Before leaving they attempted to fire the house, but the blaze was extinguished. The police have been unable to find any trace of any of the men, and it is not known who they were nor how badly wounded the man is.

There is no evidence to show that the affair has any connection with the Cudahy kidnaping. Streator is said to have had quite a large sum of money in the house, and it is supposed the men were bent on robbery. Streator and his brother-in-law, J. W. Atkinson, are under arrest, pending investigation.

[Life:] (He:) It is your fault.
(She:) That is no reason why you shouldn't apologize.
Saving Time.

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP

Are Often More Serious Than the Grip Itself.

Physicians and grip sufferers alike are agreed that the after effects of the disease are more to be feared than the acute attack; you can never be sure that the disease has left the system completely.

La grippe naturally attacks the weakest organ and leaves it still weaker.

Not only pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis and throat trouble follow the grip, but kidney, liver and stomach are troubles just as liable to result, provided any of these organs should happen to be in a weak condition at the time of attack.

To get rid of the grip germ, to get it entirely out of the system and blood, few remedies are so good and none safer than Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; they are not a compound of powerful and dangerous drugs, but a pleasant, palatable, convenient remedy in tablet form, composed of the wholesome antiseptic principles of eucalyptus bark, blood root and similar germicide remedies which are perfectly wholesome and harmless to the system, but death to the germs of grip, catarrh, consumption and disease of the throat and air passages.

Mrs. Charles Gormley of Memphis says: Last winter an attack of the grip left me with weak back, a persistent cough and loss of flesh and appetite, and after using various remedies for several months with little or no improvement, I finally bought a 50-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my drug store and as they were pleasant and convenient to take, I used them at all times of day or night and I was astonished to secure such fine results from so pleasant and convenient a medicine. In two weeks my cough disappeared, my appetite returned. I improved in flesh and color and no one would now think that I had ever had such a thing as the grip.

My druggist told me he sold more of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, for the cure of grip, colds and catarrh, than any other similar medicines.

THE PLAGUE DISCUSSION.

A Leading Medical Journal on the Action of the State and Federal Authorities.

[Philadelphia Medical Journal, March 16:] According to the Marine Hospital health reports, India is still the great theater of plague. In some districts of the vast Hindu empire cases were being reported in the early part of the winter by the hundreds, and even thousands. In the Patna city and district, in Bengal, 5506 cases occurred during November, December and January, and of this number 4810 cases were fatal. A glance at the list of infected regions in India, with the tabulated figures of cases and deaths, showing as usual a very high mortality, does not inspire the reader with the belief that the disease is under any sort of control in that country, or with the hope that even with serum-therapy and prophylaxis its spread will be checked before the onset of summer. India is at present the most active focus of plague on the face of the earth, and her condition is a grave menace to mankind in general. If the disease does not spread from her territory to other countries, and become as unmanageable in them as it is in her, it will be almost miraculous. In Japan, China and Formosa there is very little plague that is being reported. In Japan especially the disease seems to have been fought with great intelligence and success. In Brazil there is still some of it lurking in Rio de Janeiro, and the mortality is high, but the number of cases is not great. The reports contain no mention of plague in San Francisco, so we might hopefully and charitably suppose there is none there, if we did not believe that the truth has been suppressed—a state of things for which the United States Marine Hospital Service is not responsible. It is unfortunate that that city has aroused a suspicion that the disease has been concealed by the local authorities. A delegation of San Francisco citizens in Washington has just given out a remarkable statement that no case of infectious bubo-pneumonic plague has been found in California, but that all the cases have been of a "non-contagious character." This is a truly alarming statement, for it acknowledges the presence of plague while attempts to mitigate the fact by claiming that the disease is "non-contagious"—a self-evident contradiction that goes far to discredit either the knowledge or sincerity of those who made it—or both. In Cape Town, South Africa, fifteen new cases were reported on the 11th inst. In the Philippine Islands there were but two cases. There is plague in Russia (more than 100 cases of it) and in Smyrna in Turkey. From this latter port a steamer arrived at Bristol, Eng., on January 21, laden with barley, with a clean bill of health. The following day dead rats were found in the hold, and in their bodies were found the plague bacilli. Extra precautions had been taken to keep rats from leaving this ship, and it was believed that none of the animals had escaped. The crew were kept under medical inspection, and the vessel was disinfected and allowed to depart. A fatal case occurred at Cardiff in Wales in a man who had been empolyed in gathering up dead rats and destroying their bodies, but where the rats came from and—how they had contracted the plague are mysteries. From these various items of plague news it is evident that the disease is still active, and that great watchfulness is required to meet it.

This Bottle is known all over the world. It will be found in almost every family medicine chest. For half a century HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS Has Cured Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Sold by all druggists and dealers generally. See that a PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP is over the top of the bottle.

A Perfectly Appointed Silk Store

Ville de Paris,

A. FUSENOT. 221 and 223 South Broadway

OUR GROWING SILK BUSINESS

The steady increase in sales in this department furnishes ample evidence that our efforts to meet every possible demand of the buyer have been appreciated.

New Arrivals in Foulard Silks For Easter Gowns.

Newest Spring Tailor-made Suits.

Constructed by America's foremost tailors with latest Paris fashion reproductions. Here is the opportunity of the spring season, unquestionably.

Eton Suits, Double Breasted.
$10.50 Made from allwool covert mixtures in spring shades of gray, tan and castor; short jaunty eton jacket, new bell sleeve with flare cuff; French flare skirts.

Cutaway Jacket Suits.
$11.00 Latest spring effects; new Bishop sleeve with wide, stylish wristbands; beautifully made, graceful hanging, 7 gore new flare skirt; choice spring street shades.

Navy Serge Suits.
$12.00 Short 2-button cutaway jacket with large taffeta stitched reveres, bell sleeve and flare cuff; excellent quality all wool cloth.

Satin Venetian Cloth Suits.
$13.50 In rich shades of tan, brown and blue; eton jacket, silk faced reveres, L'Aiglon collar, Bishop sleeve, silk wristband; suit daintily trimmed with gold braid; sterling value.

Oxford Eton Suits.
$14.50 Also new green and tan mixtures; new military collar, silk stitched reveres; new flare skirt with flounce trimmed at top with wide band stitched taffeta.

French Broadcloth Eton Suits.
$25.00 In black, new creations with latest fashion touches.

Printed Warp Louisine Silks.

The latest novelty of the season for waists and dresses; some variety of soft blendings in Persian colorings, yd $1.5

Satin Lumineaux.
Another new and ideal for waists, all silk, with stylish dered fleur de lis designs, extremely durable; yard ..... $1.

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT
Largest assortment and best values shown in the investigation will verify tion; here are a few of our

Black Swiss Taffeta, 23 inches wide, yd

Black Peillette de Soie, 22 inches wide, yd $1.

Black Peau de Soie, (Extra quality) 22 in., yd $1.2

Crepe de Chine
For evening and afternoon this new silk fabric is rich and stylish; in black and colors, 24 inches wide, excellent quality, at, yd... $1.5

Swell Black Dress Skirts.
$9.50 Buys an elegant French broadcloth (sponged), 7 gore and braid trimmed down each
$9.75 For black twilled cloth skirts, trimmed stitched bands at

Unlined Cloth Skirts.
$14.00 Wonderfully wool material light and Oxford tan, etc; made with 16 rows extreme bottom. 10 rows at flounce; latest exaggerated flare.

The greatest variety of the most carefully chosen styles in

Money Saving Suits.

Our assortment would do credit to city many times the size of Los Angeles.

We do not pose as a bargain house, but we do absolutely guarantee to give a more stylish, exclusive, elegant suit at a given price than you can get in any other Los Angeles store for the same amount of money.

At $15.00.
Broadcloth Suits, all latest colors. Blouse jacket, satin lined, collar revier and belt piped with satin; flounce skirt also piped with satin, very stylish and a perfect fit guaranteed.

At $20.00.
Beautiful Tailored Suits in stylish, serviceable cheviots and venetians. Jackets of Eton or double breasted and lined with taffeta. Plain gore flare skirt. A very trim nobby suit.

At $27.50.
Brown Cheviot Suits, a decidedly "chic" collarless Eton jacket trimmed with broad band of stitched taffeta; nobby little vest of red cloth set in and fastened with gold links. Skirt made with full flare.

At $25.00
Plain Tailored Suits of beautiful plain cheviots or venetian cloths. Eton jacket and lined throughout. If you want a really handsome street costume for Easter you couldn't do better.

THE UNIQUE
245 So. Broadway
Cloaks and Suits

Before purchasing a wheel, we believe it will pay you
our line of FEATHERSTONE and PIERCE bicycles
new stock of

Electric Automobil

HAWLEY, KING & CO., Cor. Broadway

[...]DAY, MARCH 24, 1[...]

Silk Store.

Paris.

221 and 223 South Broadway.

[...]G SILK BUSINESS

[...]n this department furnishes splendid [...]et every possible demand of the [...]

[...] in Foulard Silks [...]owns.

Printed Warp Louisine Silks.

The latest novelty of the spring season for waists and dresses; handsome variety of soft blendings in Persian colorings, yd $1.50

Satin Lumineaux.

Another new and ideal effect for waists, all silk, with stylish embroidered fleur de lis designs, extremely durable; yard $1.25

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.

Largest assortment and positively best values shown in the city; an investigation will verify this assertion; here are a few of our leaders.

Black Swiss Taffeta, 23 inches wide, yd 85c

Black Pellette de Soie, 22 inches wide, yd $1.00

Black Peau de Soie, (Extra quality) 22 in., yd $1.25

Crepe de Chine Materials.

For evening and afternoon wear; this new silk fabric is rich, clingy and stylish; in black and colors, 24 inches wide, excellent quality, at, yd.. $1.50

Swell Black Dress Skirts.

$9.50 Buys an elegant lustrous French broadcloth skirt (sponged), 7 gore flare, satin and braid trimmed down each gore.

$9.75 For black twilled Venetian cloth skirts, trimmed with stitched bands at flare.

Unlined Cloth Skirts.

$14.00 Wonderfully durable all wool material in black, light and Oxford grays, tan, etc; made with 16 rows stitching at extreme bottom, 10 rows at top of flounce; latest exaggerated flare.

[...]test variety of the [...]fully chosen styles in

[...]oney [...]aving [...]uits.

[...]nt would do credit to a [...]times the size of Los [...]

[...] a bargain house, but [...]uarantee to give a [...]ve, elegant suit at a [...] can get in any other [...]or the same amount

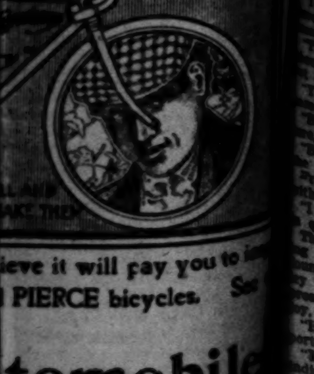
At $20.00.

Beautiful Tailored Suits in stylish, serviceable cheviots and venetians. Jackets cut Eton or double breasted and lined with taffeta. Plain nine-gore flare skirt. A very trim, nobby suit.

At $25.00

Plain Tailored Suits of beautiful plain cheviots or venetian cloths. Eton jacket and silk lined throughout. If you want a really handsome street costume for Easter you couldn't do better.

[...]NIQUE [...]oadway [...]nd Suits



[...]ieve it will pay you to [...] [...] PIERCE bicycles. Se[...]

[...]tomobile[...]

[...] Cor. Broadway and F[...]

[P]RISONER DROPS FROM FAST TRAIN.

[...]ING by his hands from a car [...]dow, an escaping prisoner rode [...]ly five miles on a train run[...] thirty miles an hour near Bur[...] yesterday morning, and then, un[...] to hold on longer, he dropped to [...]ground.

[...]ughout most of the perilous ride [...] effort was made to rescue the [...] from his position, and at the same [...] recapture him; but owing to the [...]ity that he would have been [...] under the wheels of the train [...] were seized, he was allowed to [...] That he was not killed is sur[...] but he probably escaped with [...] shaking-up and many bruises.

[...] the south-bound Southern Pa[...] train No. 8 arrived at [...] Fernando shortly before noon [...] five hours late, it was [...] by Constable Peter Lopez with [...]oners who had been sen[...] the County Jail for thirty [...] for malicious mischief, con[...] the burning of railroad ties. [...] men were of the hobo type, [...] offense had not been se[...] officer did not guard them [...] he would have done had [...] charged with felony. He [...] to the smoking car and [...] the freedom of the car. [...] them would attempt to [...] occurred to him, because [...] the train would not stop [...] station in Los Angeles was [...] being no passengers for [...] only intermediate sta[...].

[...] the train left San Fer[...] of the prisoners went to [...] and locked himself in. The officer waited for his return, but when he did not appear, Lopez began looking for him. Trying the closet door he found it fastened, and he was unable to get any response to his repeated rapping on the door. It then occurred to him that the man had escaped, and rushing to a window he looked to see whether the closet window was open.

The first thing he saw when he opened the window was his prisoner hanging outside the train within a few feet of him, but out of his reach. The officer then went to the platform, intending to seize the prisoner from the lower step, but when he got there he found that although he could just reach the man, to have caught hold of him and released his hold upon the window would have certainly resulted in throwing him between the coaches and under the wheels, so fast was the train moving. It was impossible to enter the closet.

The man realized the danger of his position, and pleaded with the officer and others on the steps not to touch him, as that would mean his death. He had expected that the train would stop at Burbank, and intended to drop off as it slowed up, but it did not stop there, and it was impossible for him to hold on until the train reached this city. He hung there as long as he could and then dropped. He was seen to roll clear of the track into the grass and weeds alongside of the right of way, and after the train had passed he was seen to get up and limp across the track in the direction of the San Fernando wagon road, which was only a short distance away at that point. Lopez brought his other two prisoners to this city and lodged them in jail. They call themselves Joseph Thompson and J. C. Bourgire.

[...]ONG OR SO-LONG" CHANGED HIS MIND.

[...]'T SERVE TEA, BUT ICES AND ETHIOPIANS.

[...] the Matinee Girls Rushed to [...] Van Buren's Reception and Beg[...] for T. Daniel's Photograph and [...] Manual.

[...] she to die right here and now—[...] matinée girl—she would not have [...] in vain.

[...] her dressing table would still be a [...]graph with the autograph of T. [...] Frawley on the back and [...]urs truly, Mary Van Buren" scrib[...] along the bottom across the Tril[...] of Mary herself, mary in the top [...] and trousers of Nell Gwynne.

[...] and in her heart would be the [...]ry of how Mary, holding court [...] the quaint old gowns of Stuart [...] gave her the glad hand and [...]ly said, "Yes, indeed," with her [...] mouth. It was rather a funny [...] for Mary to say when the mati[...] girl had recited a speech to her [...] art and admiration, on which [...] had been training for a week. [...] didn't matter. Mary was trying [...] one off her train at the [...] The matinée girl has that divine [...] to hug to her heart, [...] and that is rapture enough for one girl.

The [...]ception on the Burbank stage [...]esterday will go down in the history [...] the Frawley Company as the awful [...]ternoon of the great stampede.

As a conservative estimate, there [...] about twenty million girls in the [...] With a heroism that almost [...] belief, they managed to wait [...] 2:30 till the last curtain before [...] threw themselves at Mary's feet. [...] before the last act began, Harry [...] came before the curtain in [...] and ruffles to say that the mix[...] would begin after the last curtain. [...] has since been learned that there [...] a last act. Nobody noticed it at [...] time. The dear matinée girl was [...] sliding out a little white puff and [...]ly sticking it inside her hand[...]chief, because the day was so windy [...] well, she powdered her nose; [...] are you going to do about it?

[...] Daniel, himself having shed his [...] Bertha and his ruffles, came out [...] nervously suggested that this was [...] a little informal affair. "Just a [...]," said Timothy.

[...] he really meant to say was, [...] heavens name, be merciful. Carry [...] the ice cream man and scenery if [...], but save the pieces of Mary. [...] need her. She's the only heiress [...]ve."

[...] the curtain rose and displayed [...] tables laden with ices with some [...] of African extraction at the [...]

[...] was first rumored that Timothy [...] have tea, and Mary to serve it; [...] asked him if he was going to [...] oolong or so-long as a farewell to [...] Angeles, and Timothy changed to [...] before anybody else could think of [...] one.

Little Pearl Landers, who killed the [...] girls with the new and won[...] way that she did her hair, got [...] ahead of the flag. A small and [...]ably plain child rushed on [...] the wings and kissed her right on [...] mouth. Miss Landers gave her the [...] hold, and all of a sudden the [...]pede began.

The matinée girls had been stand[...] up in their seats in awed silence [...] as you do in church until they [...] the child kiss Miss Landers; then [...] all got away in a bunch.

For two solid hours, poor Miss Van [...] fought for the breath of life. [...] she made airy little remarks [...] "Oh, surely a flattery." And [...] pleasure is my honor." But [...] down at last to "Yes, indeed," [...]ank you so much."

[...] nearly escaped. He was [...] off toward the back drop when [...] girl reached and seized [...]

[...] me," she said, "but isn't [...] Frawley?"

[...] have surprised her like [...] when he said it was.

"[...] want to tell you how much I [...] been enjoying your acting," she [...]

"Thanks," said Frawley, glancing [...] helplessly and seeing his escape [...] off.

"Yes, won't you please write your [...] on this picture?"

"But this is Miss Van Buren's pic[...]," objected Frawley.

"But it's your name that I want," [...] said, making goo-goo eyes.

Frawley reached in all his pockets [...] with an air of great anxiety.

"I haven't a pencil," he said at last [...] quite a hopeless tone.

There was a newspaper man stand[...] at his side. He handed out a [...]tain pen without a word. Fraw[...] took it with a glance of deep re[...]proach. Presently, to his unspeakable [...], the thing ran dry.

"Here is a pencil," said the re[...]porter.

"You're a rascal, sir," said Frawley indignantly.

For hours, they buzzed around him like a swarm of bees. Timothy bore his back against a piece of canvas stage setting and devoted himself to literature.

"I never knew he was so handsome," they would lisp in a whisper that could be heard a block on the Fourth of July. But Frawley couldn't be feazed by a little thing like that.

One old beau told Miss Van Buren that he watched her performance with scintillating eyes and she looked scared.

Capt. Reynolds simply fled without remorse or conscience. Several others got away with him. Most of the company could not escape, however.

The younger women resigned themselves to fate and sat down in chairs and signed their names till their arms ached.

There a few of the young fellows who have "yes, sir," and "no, sir," parts who stood around and graciously allowed incense to be burned before them. One of them got a mash letter and a bouquet. The latter he distributed to the girls.

He was finally signed by a symphony in an automobile cloak. She was on her way to the corner where Tim Frawley was surrounded, but she saw a knot about this boy. She put up her double-barrelled glasses and looked him calmly over. She decided he would do and she got him.

Her glory was dimned, however. A girl in brown eyes said languidly, "No, I guess I won't go up to see Van Buren. I had such a long talk with her at the Pansy Club the other night," and instantly she became an object of wonder and awe and admiration.

Frawley closed here last night with "Secret Service." He goes north, playing one-night stands for a week, and then opens in Seattle.

He has cut down the company from twenty-six to nineteen. McCartney of Los Angeles will not accompany the organization.

Miss Landers will go into the country for a three-months' vacation, but will be with the company next year. Two or three others will be allowed vacations for a while, and four who have been taking minor parts will be let out.

There was a rumor that there had been a wholesale decapitation, but Frawley claims that this is not the fact.

USED HIS PISTOL.

Private Policeman Fires Two Shots at Supposed Burglars, But Fails to Capture Them.

Several policemen gave two supposed burglars a lively chase on West Adams street, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning and in the effort to capture them one of the officers fired two shots at the men, but failed to hit them. That portion of the city is patrolled by a number of policemen, regular and private, on bicycles, in addition to the patrolmen who walk their beats there. Shortly after 3 o'clock two men were seen sneaking through the front yards of the residences on the south side of Adams street, just west of Figueroa. Two officers tried to head them off, but they ran between two houses toward Twenty-seventh street and were not seen again for nearly an hour. Nearly all the policemen in that part of the city began looking for them, and Special officer James suddenly came upon them at a break in a high hedge near the south entrance to Chester place. He started toward them, but at his approach they started to run and he fired twice at them. The shots aroused the neighborhood, but the supposed burglars were not seen again. The police were unable to get good descriptions of them.

WHITTIER.

NO CITY HALL YET.

WHITTIER, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Whittier will be unable to accept the proffered gift of J. C. Hiatt of a corner lot on Philadelphia street on condition that a city hall be built there. The city is bonded nearly to the limit for the water system. The next appraisal in June should give the city a tax list large enough to warrant acceptance of the offer.

WHITTIER BREVITIES.

There is a misapprehension in regard to the status of the question of opening the barber shops Sunday morning, which has been before the City Council for two months. Two of the members favor repealing the ordinance closing the shops, and two are opposed. One of the Councilmen who is supporting the ordinance, however, is president of the board and will not vote on the question when it comes up. This will be at the next meeting.

The local W.C.T.U. gave a Band-of-Mercy contest at Woodman Hall Friday evening for the benefit of the fund to purchase a city drinking fountain. The prize, a silver medal, was won by Mary White. There were four other competitors.

The Los Nietos Irrigating Company has nearly completed its big ditch and the water will be turned in within a week.

Work is being rushed on the ditch of the East Whittier Land and Water Company. A gang of seventeen carpenters has been at work on the flumes all week, and the water will be turned in over Sunday. A permanent stream will be maintained as soon as possible. It is currently reported that the work of repairing the damage on this ditch by the big storm of November will cost about $30,000.

The public schools will close Tuesday for the remainder of the week. Miss Alice Colt, assistant in the High School, has been compelled to resign her position because of ill-health and has returned to her home in Santa Barbara.

Thirty members of the local Odd Fellows' lodge drove to Fullerton this evening to attend an installation.

FARMERS' SHOCKING SUICIDE.

PAYNE (O.,) March 23.—Samuel Hagerty, a prosperous and wealthy farmer living three miles south of town, committed suicide in a most shocking manner. He took a quantity of dynamite and went to the field, announcing his intention to blast stumps. Later a violent explosion alarmed the neighbors and on investigation they found a few scattered remnants of the despondent man. An inquest established the fact that the deceased had placed the explosive in a large stump, sat thereon and deliberately lighted the fuse. Despondency over the loss of his wife is thought to be the cause.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PERUNA.

Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.

Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangement but what it became indispensable in her household.

Letters From Women.

Every day we receive letters from women like the following. Women who have tried doctors and failed; women who have tried Peruna and were cured.

Miss Katie Klein, 6125 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good for catarrh than the best doctors could. I had catarrh so bad, but after taking Peruna it is entirely gone, and I feel like a different person."

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I am sincerely grateful for the relief I have found from the use of Peruna. I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

A constant drain of nervous vitality depleting the whole nervous system causes the mucous membrane surfaces to suffer accordingly. This is the condition called systemic catarrh. It very nearly resembles, and there is really no practical difference, between this condition and the condition known as neurasthenia, or nervous prostration.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Peruna a True Friend to Women.

Mrs. F. J. Lynch writes the following from 324 S. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I earnestly recommend Peruna to any suffering woman, as it cures quickly. Last year I had a most persistent cough which nothing seemed to cure. Two bottles of Peruna did more for me than all the doctors seemed to do. In a couple of weeks I found myself in excellent health, and have been enjoying it ever since. Hence I look on Peruna as a true friend to women."—Mrs. F. J. Lynch.

Peruna is equally efficacious in curing catarrh of the throat as in curing systemic catarrh or catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, also speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows;

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

Diseased nerves are traceable directly to poor digestion, and poor digestion is directly traceable to catarrh. With the slightest catarrh of the stomach no one can have good digestion.

Very few of the many women who have catarrh of the stomach suspect what their real trouble is. They know they belch after meals, have sour stomach, a sensation of weight or heaviness, a fullness, irregular appetite, drowsiness, gnawing, empty sensations, occasional pain—they all know this; but they do not know that their trouble is catarrh of the stomach. If they did they would take Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Peruna removes catarrh from the stomach the digestion becomes good, appetite regular, nerves strong, and trouble vanishes. Peruna strengthens weak nerves, not by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weak nerves—poor digestion. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause: Nature will do the rest. Peruna removes the cause.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MORE NOTED WOMEN WHO USE PE-RU-NA.

[We have many thousand letters from women who owe their health to Pe-ru-na.]

Mrs. McKee Rankin, one of the foremost actresses of New York city, is an ardent friend of the national catarrh remedy, Peruna. In speaking of its merits in a letter written from New York, she says:

"No singer should be without a bottle of Peruna in reserve. The inventor deserves the thanks of all to whom a clear voice is a means of livelihood. As a remedy for catarrh of the head and throat, it is, I believe, without an equal. Even a slight cold or cough absolutely incapacitates a singer for business. Peruna is an effectual preventive against these nearly inevitable affections."

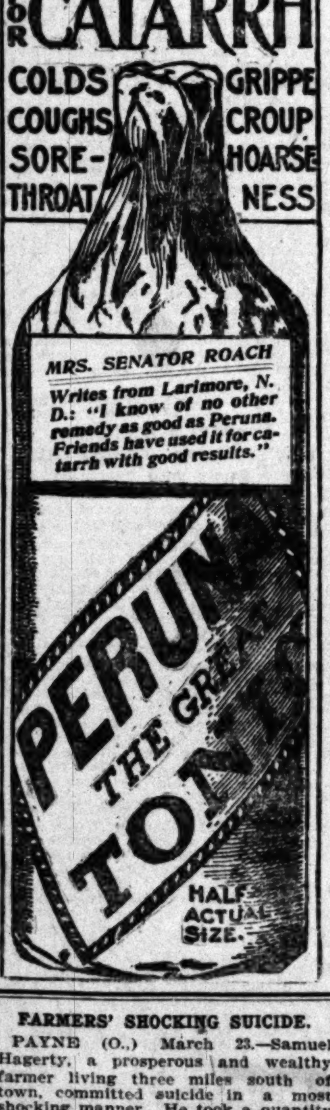
Anna P. Nichols, Vice Grand Baxter Rebekah Lodge, in a letter from 906 Main street, Kansas City, Mo., says:

Anna P. Nichols.

"My friends recommended Peruna so highly that I purchased a bottle to try it and have never been sorry.

"At times my system became entirely run down, I could not sleep well and lost my appetite. Since I have used Peruna I feel like a different woman and hardly know what it is to be sick. I congratulate you on the merits of your wonderful medicine, and wish you continued success."

Catarrh is the source of a frightful list of diseases. It is silent and insidious in its ravages, but it pervades nearly every household, and hovers like a pestilence over every hamlet and city in our land. Catarrh (and its legitimate consequences) have desolated more hearthstones, made wretched more happy lives, and ended more brilliant careers, than all other diseases combined. Catarrh may end in deafness, blindness, loss of smell, loss of taste, or the entire loss of voice. Diphtheria, bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, influenza and pleurisy begin almost always as the result of a catarrhal attack.



Other noted women who use Peruna are as follows:

Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lucy A. Clark, of Farmington, Utah, Vice-President of the Utah State Council of Women.

Mrs. Verona E. Roach, wife of Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. D.

Mrs. General James Longstreet, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German consulate, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to Peruna:

3417 WABASH AVE, CHICAGO, ILL.,

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Mrs. Schmitt.

Gentlemen—"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully, and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week I was very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found the la grippe had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Peruna is a wonderful family remedy, and gladly endorse it." Yours,

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Wouldn't It Bore You

To Have a person make a statement and not be able to prove it? Here's our statement.

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure

Is a certain and thorough cure for pains in the small of the back, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female troubles, incontinence of urine, brick-dust deposit, bed-wetting of children, gravel, gall stones, thick, turbid, frothy urine, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism.

McBurney says that he will guarantee that his Kidney and Bladder Cure will cure ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred. One dose relieves and one bottle cures is proof that you cannot afford to allow one minute to elapse until you are permanently cured.

REMEMBER, not a wine glass full five or six times a day, not six bottles for relief and continue until cured, but simply

ONE BOTTLE CURES.

Sworn Statement of Erastus Root, Rivera, Cal.

I have had trouble with my Kidneys and Bladder for 20 years. I was pronounced a victim of Bright's Disease. One dose of McBURNEY'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE gave great relief, and two-thirds of a bottle cured me of Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia and relieved Chronic Rheumatism. I am now able to do most any kind of work in my 86th year.

[Signed] ERASTUS ROOT.

Personally appeared before me, Erastus Root, being duly sworn, deposes and says the above is true in every particuler. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1895. D. C. McGARVIN, Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

The reader will note Mr. Root is still living and well.

TEN DROPS OF McBURNEY'S

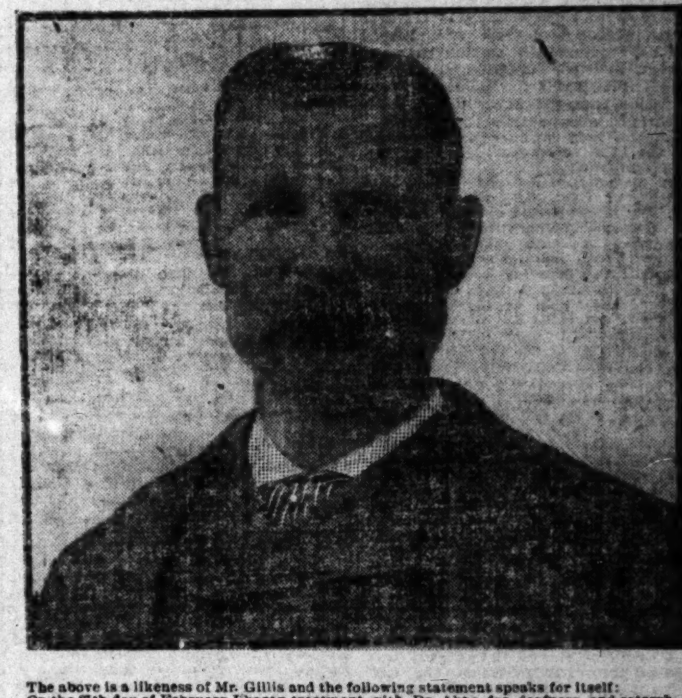
KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

ONCE A DAY AND ONE BOTTLE CURES.

Price, express prepaid, $1.50. All druggists. Send 25c to W. F. McBURNEY, 418 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for five days' treatment.

ABBO ON CATARRH.

The Greatest Specialist of the Age on the Most Modern Disease, Which Has Proven the Greatest Scourge to Mankind—His Treatment Is His Own Discovery and the result of His Many Years' Study and Research in Foreign Lands.



The above is a likeness of Mr. Gillis and the following statement speaks for itself:

On the 25th day of February I began treatment with Dr. Abbo for deafness and catarrh. I was unable to hear ordinary conversation and greatly distressed with noises in my head and dropping in my throat. Today my hearing is perfect and all the symptoms of catarrh have ceased. I think Dr. Abbo is truly a wonderful doctor and I am indeed very grateful to him for his valuable services. D. L. GILLIS, 1111 Berendo St., Los Angeles.

A Treatment That Is Powerful, Yet Pleasant and Wonderful.

The treatment controlled and used by Abbo in curing diseases of the nose, throat and vocal cords and bronchial tubes is not now an experiment, but its efficiency has been proved in thousands upon thousands of cases in the past ten years.

To those who do not possess the secret, its influence over disease is a mystery, while its soothing and pleasing method is marvelous.

The victim of catarrh of the head, whose life is made miserable, and his mental conditions impaired by the dull pains across the head, is relieved almost immediately. The hawking and spitting, the sneezing and snuffing, the disagreeable odor of the breath that makes the victim of catarrh feel that he is a nuisance to those around him, is rapidly cured by Abbo's Catarrh Treatment.

When the disease attacks the vocal cords and the voice loses its natural tones, and when, as in many instances, to speak at all causes great pain, Abbo's treatment is wonderful in its effects.

In the course that catarrh runs the bronchial tubes are invaded, and added to the other annoying effects to the victim, made to pass restless and sleepless nights. Then comes a harrowing and painful cough. Hemorrhages follow, the appetite is lost, and the patient assumes the form of a living skeleton. The lungs are attacked. High fevers are of daily occurrence. Night sweats begin. He is looked upon as a near subject of the grave. He becomes despondent. His friends fear the worst. Consumption is stamped on every feature, and his condition is really critical. Physicians have been consulted. Large sums of money have been expended on patent nostrums. No relief has been obtained. Nearer and nearer to the grave goes the unfortunate. At last, with little hope, he seeks Abbo. A consultation gives him information that makes him feel that there is a chance of life. He decides to take the treatment offered him by Abbo. He inhales the soothing vapors and medications that have made Abbo known the world over. The discharges from the ears and nose disappear. The voice becomes stronger. The sense of taste and smell returns. The dry, parched feeling in the throat is removed. The fever is checked, the night sweats become unknown. The sharp pains that were felt under the shoulder blades and behind the breast bones have passed away. The cough is checked. The appetite returns. The color of health mounts the cheeks. Flesh begins to cover the skeleton frame. Night after night is passed in sweet repose. The step becomes buoyant and gay. Abbo's treatment has scored a triumph over the deadly disease and its intended victim goes forth absolutely well and perfectly healthy.

FREE! FREE!

To more thoroughly demonstrate the efficacy of ABBO'S WONDERFUL CATARRHAL TREATMENT, he offers his services free to all those who call within the month of March.

All persons suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchial catarrh, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, general or constitutional catarrh, affecting the stomach, bowels, kidneys and urinary organs who place themselves under treatment before April 1, 1901, will be treated free until cured and charged only a small fee to cover the actual cost of the medicine used.

ABBO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

PERMANENTLY LOCATED. 109½ South Broadway, Los Angeles Cal.

Consultation and examination free in all cases. Hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Elegant Gas and Electric Fixtures.

The finest stock in this section—and our factory turns out the best work—old fixtures refinished and made to look like new.

Z. L. PARMELEE,

334 South Spring Street. - - Telephone Main 221.

American Dye Works.

The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for cleaning dyeing and renovating in all its branches. Our New Improved Dry Process has no equal. Mail and Express Orders.

SPECIAL—We make a specialty of cleaning summer dresses, organdies, mull, Swiss, dimities, duck, etc.

Main Office—210½ S. Spring St. Tel. M. 850 Works—613-615 W. 6th St. Tel. M. 1016.

Ladies—All the spring novelties are in at J. KORN'S, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 348 South Broadway.

Laux's Kumyss... For Stomach Troubles, 231 SOUTH BROADWAY.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

The protestants against the payment of $50 per month to the College Settlement Association for the support of a visiting nurse were given a hearing before the Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday, and the committee took the matter under advisement. The testimony showed that the trouble is caused by small boys.

The District Attorney's office has investigated the legal standing of the grand jury, and expresses the opinion that it was a valid body, the technical attack being a blank cartridge.

George Holloway received a jury verdict of $3000 for damages yesterday against the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company for personal injuries.

Justice James gave judgment yesterday for $25 damages and costs against Coroner Holland's stenographer, A. B. Strubel, for an assault on Frank Velasco, whom he was summoning as a juror at an inquest.

In the Police Court yesterday Charles Marsden pleaded guilty to abusing a horse, and was fined $15.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT WAS UNDER FIRE.

IDIOSYNCRACIES OF SMALL BOYS CAUSE VERBAL BATTLE.

Missiles of Hostile Citizens Unable to Penetrate the Defense of the Ladies Who Conduct the "Hull House" of Los Angeles.

Boys will be boys. The truth of this old adage was reiterated before the Finance Committee yesterday. The inquiry by the Council into this deep, psychological question was prompted by a request against the College Settlement. The city pays $50 for the support of a visiting nurse. It is alleged by certain residents of the neighborhood that this money is wasted. Incidentally it is charged that the Settlement constitutes a nuisance.

There were some humorous features in the hearing yesterday. The citizens who have grievances against the Settlement insisted upon dragging so many trivial, irrelevant points into the discussion that the affair took on the appearance of a neighborhood row in which the lady who says "You did," and the lady who says "I didn't," figure prominently.

The protest against the College Settlement, or Casa de Castelar, is not new. For months, and even years, certain property owners in the section have tried to have the Settlement removed from Sonoratown. They believe that the presence of the institution in the immediate neighborhood depreciates the value of their property. On every conceivable point protest has been made, and often the thoughtless doings of small boys have been magnified into matters of great public concern. Two years ago the same fight was made before the Police Commission. It was then alleged that the Settlement was a disturbing element in the community. After investigation the board reported that it is in every way worthy of public support.

Some weeks ago a petition was prepared and circulated by Gen. E. Bouton asking that rigorous measures be taken to suppress the Settlement. The communication was couched in such harsh terms and alleged such improbable things that it operated rather as a "roorback" than as an aid to the petitioners in their crusade against the Settlement. Seeing that the first communication to the Council had somewhat overshot the mark, another was prepared protesting against the employment of a visiting nurse.

Undoubtedly the purpose of the protest is to so harass the Settlement as to discourage the ladies who have so generously given of their time and means to the support of the institution. It is hoped that if the Council will withdraw its support from the organistaion the movement will die out.

The principal basis for objection as stated by the residents of the locality yesterday, is the boisterousness of certain boys who gather near the College Settlement to play ball and indulge in other sports. One or two masters of households have tried to drive the boys away by the use of whips, and thus incurred their enmity. In retaliation the boys have still further harassed the men who sought to castigate them, with the result that affairs have reached a rather acute stage.

At the beginning of the hearing yesterday, Mr. Allen, the chairman of the committee, stated that some of the points concerning the health of the locality and the industry of the citizens could be omitted. If it can be directly shown, he said, that the services of a nurse are not needed in the neighborhood and that the city's money is wasted, then this committee will be interested in what the protestants have to say.

But the talk of several residents of the same neighborhood is not to be forecasted with accuracy or predicted with certainty. The discussion circulated in devious orbits around the main question yesterday and ramified in all directions. At one time it became a matter of veracity between two of the residents as to whether some moons ago one had or had not tried to circulate a petition to rid the neighborhood of a certain Arabian family.

The better to accommodate the interested parties the Finance Committee met in the Council Chamber yesterday. At the rear of the room were seated the protestants. The delegation was headed by Gen. E. Bouton and the "prosecution" was conducted by him. Gen. Bouton's wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zuber, Mrs. E. Pierret, Henry Kon and F. W. Bunnell composed the rest of the delegation.

The friends of the College Settlement occupied the lobby. The representatives of the Settlement present were: Miss Mary H. Bingham, president of the association; Miss Mary Veeder and the Misses Evelyn and Bessie Stoddart of the Executive Committee; Miss Amanda Mathews, Miss Mary Workman and a number of other well-known young ladies who had given generously of their time and money for the support and prosecution of the Settlement work. With them were seated several residents of Senoratown and some boys who have received instruction in the school.

All three members of the Finance Committee were present and sat en banc upon the case. Being the solons and the arbiters of the semi-judicial inquiry, each member tried to assume an extra amount of dignity. Several times during the recital of grievances, however, their facial angles got out of position.

Mrs. Grace A. Zuber first took the stand and related her counts against the College Settlement. She maintained that the people of the neighborhood are not in destitute circumstances, but that they are self-supporting, quiet, clean and religiously inclined. They live in simplicity, she says. The women raise chickens and do the family washing. There is no sickness in the locality, she thinks, with which the Free Dispensary at the Medical College nearby and the County Hospital cannot fully cope. Under the circumstances there is no need for the visiting nurse, she maintains.

Regarding the troubles that arise from the school, Mrs. Zuber stated that the boys congregate about the Settlement and use rough and profane language.

Mrs. Pierret had much the same tale to relate. She said the boys gamble and play with dice. One day her son came in and said he had made 15 cents gambling, which gave Mrs. Pierret much concern.

Mr. Zuber thought the College Settlement maintained solely to give the boys he dislikes a good time. They dance and smoke cigarettes, he says.

Mrs. Bouton was impressed with the fact that the boys fight dreadfully. She is positive that the Settlement does great harm in the community.

Henry Kon had instances to relate of the rowdyism of boys, and F. W. Bunnell, a railroad man, thought the Settlement should be removed or additional police protection granted.

Gen. E. Bouton, who has lived in the neighborhood for twenty-seven years, then testified. He practically reiterated what the others had said. In addition he alleged that the boys yell from morning till night, and make the place "a perfect hell on earth." After excoriating the youths of the section for several minutes, Gen. Bouton admitted that he thinks the ladies of the settlement mean all right. They have plenty of energy, he says, but it is misguided.

Gen. Bouton then related an incident where some of the boys went to the bath-house that is maintained at the Casa de Castelar, stripped stark naked, and in a nude condition paraded over the top of the bath-house roof and about the premises.

This allegation was too much for an elderly lady who sat in the lobby. "'Taint so! 'taint so!" she cried. "It's false; every word of it."

This nearly precipitated a verbal duel between the lady and the witness, but Chairman Allen brandished a War Cry and restored order.

"It destroys the value of property in the vicinity," went on Gen. Bouton. "We can't rent out property down there. I don't believe such an institution could exist twenty-four hours in any other part of the city."

After much more talk on the side of the protestants, the young ladies of the settlement were given a chance. They very soon showed that they can take care of themselves. Every point was met and answered in a telling and convincing manner.

Miss Mary H. Bingham first read a published article in which the work of the organization is sustained and indorsed not alone by many prominent and influential people of the city, but by the heads of the Orphans' Home and the Associated Charities, who come constantly in touch with the work.

Miss Mary Veeder refuted some of the points made by the protestants, and told how the little daughter of one of them had some to the settlement school after her mother had signed the protest.

Señor Enricus, representing Mrs. Dubourdieu, one of the largest property owners of the section, stated that he is perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the school, and believes it is an element for good. The visiting nurse, he said, is doing a work for good.

Miss Evelyn Stoddart then took the stand and went over point by point the arguments raised by the protestants. She gave numerous instances to show what good is done among the boys by the settlement work. Many of the statements made by the opposition were explained in such a way as to make them ridiculous. Miss Stoddart admitted that the boys swear, but said they are not now as profane as formerly. She told how Gen. Bouton and Mr. Zuber harassed the boys, and how policemen have been goaded into molesting them at play without right or authority. She told some touching stories of settlement work in the slums and in prisons.

José Franco, who has lived next door to Mr. Zuber for years, and who knows all the parties and the boys as well, gave some very effective testimony. He said the boys do not bother him and would not Gen. Bouton and Mr. Zuber if they did not nag them. He said the work of the nurse in the section is of great good and the residents regard the College Settlement as a protection and a refuge. One man who signed the protest, he said, was drunk at the time and regrets very much that he did so. Other signers are not bona fide property-owners. His wife and mother, he said, go to the settlement and he knows all about the work.

Perhaps the best argument the ladies of the College Settlement could produce was reserved to the last. A Spanish-American youth named Oscar Chavez, who was educated at the Settlement, addressed the committee. He said that the reason he could make a speech to the Councilmen is because he learned much at the Settlement that is beneficial and helpful.

"To these ladies," he said, "I owe all that I know about parliamentary law and official procedure. I was one of these boys of the street—one of the bad boys that the gentlemen speak about. I was born in June, 1873, and I had a chance to grow a good deal before the College Settlement came into the locality seven years ago. I know what the boys were before the Settlement came, for I was one of them. We played worse games and did much worse things than are done now. The Settlement has been helpful to hundreds of young men like me, and I have had a good chance to judge, as my family formerly owned all of sections 11 and 12, where the Settlement now stands and these people live.

"Regarding the nurse, I wish to say that she is doing much good. This very day I have a case to report where a woman is lying sick in bed unattended. She has six little children and no means. I shall tell the ladies of the College Settlement Association, and I know that the woman will be attended to, and that she will have the best of care. She will not be left to the unsympathetic attention of the general medical authorities."

The speech of Mr. Chavez was the last, and after whispering a minute the committee announced that the matter would be taken under advisement. It is probable that a report will be forthcoming on Monday.

OIL TRAP.

ARROYO DE LOS REYES.

J. M. Walbrecht of the City Engineer's office is at work on an oil trap, which the department believes should be placed in the Arroyo de los Reyes to prevent the semi-occasional deluge of oil from the hills from reaching the Fifth Ward.

It has been found impracticable to prevent the oil from getting into the drain during times of flood, and so the trap method is to be tried. The contrivance is so arranged that all the flood water will be diverted into an oil chamber, where, owing to the light specific gravity of oil, the petroleum can easily be separated from the water, and the latter turned back into the drain.

The trap will be placed on some piece of property below the point where feeders and drains enter into the big storm pipe so that all the oil will be caught. It is believed that this will afford a solution for the oil difficulties that have in the past beset the southwestern part of the city.

Examining Flush Tanks.

The City Engineer has a man employed in examining the flush tanks of the city. It is proposed to ascertain in what condition they are and how satisfactorily they are working. The data may be compiled into a report to the Council.

More Claims.

The list of claims against the contractors on the Third-street tunnel is constantly growing. The Harper & Reynolds Company have filed a claim for $1006.87 for materials furnished the various contractors and sub-contractors.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]

THE GRAND JURY NOT AN INVALID BODY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAYS IT WAS LEGALLY CONSTITUTED.

Question Raised as to Property Qualification of Members—Difference of Opinion as to Which Assessment Roll Members' Names Must Appear On.

Considerable steam has been raised by the scalding report of the grand jury, and there has been a lot of squirming. An attempt has been made to undermine the jury's work, and the validity of its acts has been questioned on technical grounds; but according to the lights of the District Attorney's office, the attack is made with blank cartridges.

The main contention raised is the alleged disqualification of Jurors W. A. Spalding and Joseph Mesmer, because their names individually do not appear on the assessment roll completed on July 1, 1900, either for personal or realty tax, on property belonging to them. Therefore, say Rumor and quick-jumping Conclusion, the indictments recently returned can easily be set aside, when the respective defendants are arraigned to face the charges.

But Asst. Dist.-Atty. Jones holds that those who have purported to investigate the matter, have ignorantly examined the wrong assessment roll.

They should have looked over the roll, which is completed on July 1, 1899, known as the assessment roll for the year 1899-1900. On this roll appear the names of both Mr. Spalding and Mr. Mesmer, as well as the name of I. H. Polk, whose property qualification has also been called into question.

JURY'S SIDE OF IT.

Discussing the matter yesterday, Gen. Jones said:

"I have looked over the law here quite thoroughly, and feel reasonably sure that in this instance it requires the assessment roll for 1899-1900 to be used in determining a juror's property qualification, not the roll for 1900-1901, and the roll for 1899-1900 was completed on July 1, 1899. This is the law: 'In the month of January in each year it shall be the duty of the Superior Court in each of the counties of this State, to make an order designating the estimated number of grand jurors. . . . that will, in the opinion of said court, be required for the transaction of the business of the court . . . during the ensuing year, and immediately after said order . . . the court shall select and list the grand jurors required by said order to serve as grand jurors in said Superior Court during the ensuing year, or until new lists of jurors shall be provided; and said selections and listings shall be made of persons suitable and competent to serve as jurors.' This is from section 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

"Now, a juror's competency, so far as property is concerned, is learned from section 198 of the Civil Code: 'A person is competent to act as juror, if he be assessed on the last assessment roll of the county, or city and county, on property belonging to him.'

"What, now, is the 'last assessment roll?' Plainly, the one which is complete at the time the jury is selected or listed, and, in the present instance, the one complete in the month of January, 1900. Now, since assessment rolls are completed on July 1, the 'last assessment roll' in January, 1900, was completed July 1, 1899, and such roll was the official roll."

That the law was complied with is shown by the court records, which state that on January 25, 1900, the Superior judges in bank ordered seventy-one grand jurors put in the box to serve, as the code provides, and on this list of seventy-one are found the names of the nineteen jurors who served on the recently-discharged grand jury, including Messrs. Spalding, Mesmer and Polk. The fact that the jury was not drawn until November, 1900, and that in the meantime another assessment roll was completed on July 1, 1900, does not affect the question, as the District Attorney sees it now. He is inclined to believe that the juror's property qualification is determined at the time he is listed in January, and that, if he was on the last assessment roll at that time, the code thus qualifies him to serve for the ensuing year, notwithstanding the fact that a new roll is completed in July on which he may not appear.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Judge Smith may hold, however, that when the jury is drawn after July 1 each juror must also be assessed on the new roll. But if this be the correct interpretation of the law, why, it may be asked, would the law not better direct the listing of the jury in July instead of in January, necessitating a double qualification and perhaps needless watchfulness? But, it is urged, the double qualification would make it possible for jurors not wishing to serve to transfer their holdings before the first Monday in March, when assessments are made, and thus not appear on the last assessment roll if they should be drawn during any of the year's months after July. In this way they could exempt themselves at will, and thus a judge might find himself at the last minute with no qualified men from which to draw a grand jury, when he got ready to draw. But, in answer, it is averred that the January lists are a judicial secret, and no such wily conveyances of property could reasonably be made.

Reference to the roll for 1899-1900 proves on its face that Mr Spalding was assessed for property belonging to him in Ausza, East Los Angeles, and out on Jefferson street; Mr Mesmer for city property and Mr Polk for East Los Angeles property. The latter's property, comprising six lots, was sold for taxes on July 3, 1895, and may never have been redeemed, but the District Attorney says that can cut no figure, for, as the law requires, it is assessed as "belonging to him."

"Do you know," Gen. Jones was asked, "if any question has yet been raised about other jurors on this point?"

Gen. Jones said he did not.

These points, however, will all be thrashed over, undoubtedly, when Coroner Holland's accusation takes him before the criminal court for arraignment next Thursday, at which time he will demur or move to set aside the charges. The indictments against Foster Backman, John W. Vaughn and Joseph Mugnemi are similarly affected, if at all.

Dr. Meyers & Co.

Don't Want Money Until After They Have Cured Their Patients.

Weak Men Made Strong.

Established 1881. Largest and Best Equipped Medical Institution in America, and Most Scientifically Conducted.

DR. MEYERS & CO., THE RENOWNED SPECIALISTS, are noted both for their quick and lasting cures of all weakness and diseases of men and their fair and liberal offer in regard to payments for their services. Read the "NO PAY TILL CURED" proposition given below.

It requires confidence, backed by unquestioned ability, to make such an offer. NO OTHER PHYSICIANS IN THE WORLD WILL UNDERTAKE A CURE ON THESE TERMS.

No Pay Required Till Cure is Effected.

PUT THE MONEY IN BANK—Patients who have the least doubt about being cured may deposit the price of a cure in any bank or with any well-known business house or newspaper in Los Angeles, such deposit NOT to be paid to Dr. Meyers & Co., until the patient is convinced that he is permanently cured. If patients prefer, they may make monthly payments.

Failing powers, loss of vital force, etc., which have been brought on by dissipation in youth or in after life, overwork or worry, and all contracted ailments, including malignant, contagious blood poisons, at any stage, are included in this offer.

Private Book and Consultation Free. Home Cures.

Home cures a specialty. If you cannot call, write for free book for men only; advice and treatise on any disease. All letters confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages.

Prices reasonable in all cases, whether the sufferer is rich or poor.

All cures lasting as life. No poisonous or dangerous drugs ever dispensed.

DR. MEYERS & CO., 218 South Broadway, LOS ANGELES.

Take Elevator. HOURS—9 to 4 daily; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12.

CARD FROM MATTINGLY.

WHACK AT "OLD GLORY."

I notice a sensational statement in the Herald day before yesterday to the effect that the officers of the Old Glory Oil Company and the District-Attorney's office were endeavoring to cause the arrest of Attorney Charles H. Mattingly on a charge of criminally changing a complaint after it had been filed. The charge is highly sensational and dramatic, but not true. It is plain to be seen that it eminates from some of the officers of the Old Glory Oil Company, whose record for sleight-of-hand performances with the money and property of the stockholders and directors of that oderiferous and defunct concern, I was airing at the time the sensation was alleged to have occurred. The statement which follows the sensational head lines will show that neither Mr. Baisley nor myself altered the complaint in any way, but simply modified an absolute statement which had been therein made by the plaintiff, Baisley, charging fraudulent transfer of property, so as to base it upon information and belief. The absolute statement, charging fraudulent transfer, was changed to make it "information and belief," for the reason that Mr. Baisley, expected to prove some of the facts by witnesses other than himself. As the Court, before which the case was tried, expressed itself as satisfied that he had made out his case, that is where the shoe is pinching the officers of the Old Glory Oil Company.

So far as their charge of criminality is concerned, I brand it as malicious. I defy the whole outfit, and if they think these cowardly charges will have the effect of intimidating me and inducing me to ease up in my investigation of their questionable business methods, they are reckoning without their host.

The plaintiff, who is a poor, hard-working man, was unable to give bond to secure an attachment at the time the suit was commenced. He claims his right to maintain suit in a court of equity notwithstanding this, and he expects to prosecute it to a finish notwithstanding the threats of the officers of the Old Glory Oil Company, or anybody else.

C. H. MATTINGLY.

STRUBEL'S ASSAULT.

JUSTICE JAMES ROASTS HIM.

Justice James held yesterday that Frank Velasco was recently damaged in $25 and costs by the peculiar manner in which he was summoned to serve on a Coroner's jury by Stenographer Strubel in the month of January.

Velasco, who is a janitor in the Bullard block, says he was roughly assaulted. At the time of the alleged assault he was passing along Main street in haste to reach his work, when he was stopped by Strubel, who orally summoned him and asked for his name. Velasco tried to continue on his way and refused to state his name, when Strubel obstructed his way, placed his hands upon him and against his protest guided him into the undertaking parlors of Garrett & Co., where an inquest was to be held. Strubel, in summoning the jury, was acting as a deputy constable.

"Failing to secure the name of plaintiff," says Justice James, in an opinion, "defendant thought to make sure of his attendance by landing him in the actual presence of the Coroner, and in so doing used such force as he found necessary to accomplish that result. This was a very expeditious way to secure a jury, but the law to justify the method is entirely wanting. The time does not appear to have yet arrived when officers charged with the duty of summoning citizens to act as jurors have the right to resort to force, to compel an immediate obedience to their writ. They are not at liberty to impose bodily restraint upon a person, except when armed with proper process commanding an arrest, or when they seek to secure the custody of one accused or suspected of having committed a crime.

"It was no crime for plaintiff to refuse to give his name to defendant; plaintiff could have been properly summoned without the use of his name, and if he failed to attend, his presence before the proper officer could have been compelled by attachment. Defendant was armed with no attachment and under whatever authority he possessed could not lawfully use any force against the person of plaintiff. It is in evidence that plaintiff used some highly inflammatory language when told that he was required to attend the inquest, and it is very probable that defendant was greatly aggravated thereby. But this furnishes no excuse for the assault. Defendant should have simply summoned plaintiff to attend upon the inquest and not have interfered further with him unless directed later to serve an attachment if such process had been issued."

HOLLOWAY WINS.

GETS HEAVY DAMAGES.

George Holloway, who has been in Judge Trask's department of the Superior Court for three days past, suing the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company for $50,000 damages on account of personal injuries, was given a jury verdict yesterday afternoon for $3000. Holloway lost a leg in an accident. He was returning home on a crowded Santa Monica car almost four years ago and had to sit on one of the steps outside. A defect in the track suddenly jolted him off and he was painfully injured.

He at once sued for damages, but at his first trial Judge Van Dyke instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. Holloway appealed and the Supreme Court held that the questions involved in the case were for the jury, not for the court, to decide, and ordered a new trial. Now plaintiff wins and the Supreme Court will doubtless have another chance at the case.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

COOK ESTATE. J. Irving Crowell asks for the probate of the will of the late George Cook in an estate of $4850.

INCREASED STOCK. Notice has been filed in the County Clerk's office of the increase in the capital stock of the Central Oil Company from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

NEW INFORMATIONS. On motion of the District Attorney yesterday, an information was filed against Michael Jansma, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon; two informations against Donald Lowrie, charging burglary; and one against Ed O. Donnell, charging grand larceny. The defendants will be arraigned tomorrow.

COAKLEY CRAZY. Cornelius J. Coakley was adjudged insane yesterday and ordered sent to Highland. He imagines the world and everything is "fornist him."

REYNOLDS DIVORCE. Daisy Belle Reynolds was divorced from F. L. Reynolds by Judge Conrey yesterday on the ground of cruelty.

IN ERROR. Superintendent Strine feels that a wrong impression has gone abroad in reference to the grand jury's report on the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and makes this statement: "The error referred to in the comments on the grand jury's report of the condition of the County Superintendent's office was not one of the office itself, but was due to an oversight on the part of the experts of a year ago, who, in making out the balances, omitted the superintendent's unapportioned school funds. The superintendent's accounts with the 130 different districts of the county, involving the apportionment and distribution of over three-quarters of a million dollars annually, balance to a cent. A difference of 5 cents exists between the superintendent's office and that of the County Treasurer, which, according to the report, has come down from a former year."

Wireless Telephone for the Navy.

[London Telegraph:] Lieut. Tadie, now on naval service at Cherbourg, is experimenting with the wireless telephone, in view of giving submarine torpedo boats a means of communicating with land or with other vessels. All the naval and port officials there have been directed by the Marine Minister to render him any aid he may require. M. De Lannesan has also placed Capt. Moritz, of the French navy, on half pay to enable him to study wireless telegraphy and telephony in relation to military and naval movements.

New Arrivals in Shirt Waist

Most every conceivable kind and style is ... sented in our present display. Each day ... opening of a new shipment which reveals ... thing newer and prettier than the last. ... of you with shirt waist wants, should ... see these.

Percale Waists—Made with plain fronts and plaited backs; mostly in colors of pink and blue; at 65c

Percale Waists—Made with Bishop sleeves, plaited and insertion fronts and backs; colors of blue, pink and black; at... 85c

Percale Waists—Made with insertion and pique fronts, Bishop sleeves, patterns mostly in striped effects, at $1.29

Chambray Waists— ... light and dark blue; made with ... tion front and back, Bishop sleeves ...

White Lawn Waists— ... blouse style and insertion trimmed ... at ...

White Lawn Waists— ... broidered front and tucked ... standing collar and Bishop ...

New Wash Fabrics.

Ours is unquestionably the most complete in styles and textures ... possibly be found. You will find the following in a practically ... variety.

Figured Dimities—in new and pretty colorings at, per yard, all the ... from 20c to ...

Zephyr Lawns—27 inches in width and come mostly in striped effects, per yard ...

Prettily Figured Organdies—in a complete range of colorings ... per yard ...

Satin Striped Dimities—30 inches wide, in plain colors of pink, ... gray, lavender, yellow and tan, per yard ...

Madras Cloth—36 inches in width; nothing more desirable for ... per yard ...

Cotton Crepes—30 in. wide, in striped and checked effects; colorings ... in pinks, blues and reds at, per yard ...

Andorra Silks—27 inches wide, an extremely pretty wash fabric in ... blue, pink, lavender and green, grounds daintily figured ... per yard ...

Linen Reductions Monday and Tue...

Silver Bleached Table Damasks—Width is 56 inches; our regular 50c quality; Special at, a ...

Silver Bleached Table Damasks—58 inches wide and ... value; a good weight and pure linen; Special at, a yard ...

Silver Bleached Table Damasks—70 inches in width; a good ... and worth 60c; Special at, a ...

Bleached Table Damasks—58 inches wide and a firm and smooth ... ity; worth 60c the yard; Special at, per ...

Bleached Table Damasks—61 inches in width; a pure linen ... regularly at 90c; Special at, a yd ...

Bleached Table Damasks—72 inches wide and of an exceptional quality that sells regularly at $1.1... Special at, a yard ...

Bleached Satin Damasks—72 inches wide and one of our finest ... that sells regularly at $1.25; Special at ...

Bleached Damask Napkins—¾ size and our regular $1.25 quality; Special at, a dozen ...

Bleached Damask Napkins—Size 22 inches and sell regularly at ... Special at, a dozen ...

Fringed Huck Towels—Linen finish and worth 12½c; Special at ...

Goodenow-Sheldon Co., 135 So. Spring thro' to 211 W. Second.

[POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.]

GOT M'MILLEN THERE FOR THE "OWL."

MARSDEN WAS ARRESTED AND IT COST HIM FIFTEEN.

Wright, Who Was Caught With Bogus Money, Was Arraigned for Stealing a Dice Box Yesterday—Hetting, the Baker Fined Twenty Dollars.

Charles Marsden, a well-known business man of this city, took his friend McMillen to the station in time to catch the "Owl" Friday night. He was arrested and it cost him $15 in the Police Court yesterday, but he got McMillen there for the "Owl." It might better have hired a relay of automobiles, still he got there for the "Owl."

Marsden was arrested for cruelly whipping a horse. He had driven in from Westlake and his horse when he got down town was covered with heavy welts. A complaint came in by telephone, but the Humane Officer got up there just too late. Marsden was arrested at First and Spring streets. The police officer who took him in was told that he had been beating his horse over the head with a heavy head stall.

Mr. Marsden pleaded guilty in Justice Morgan's court yesterday.

He said that his horse was a kicker and always became obstreperous when he was hauled suddenly down to a walk.

He said that he had been out beyond Westlake with a San Francisco man named McMillen looking at some oil wells. They had started down town to catch the "Owl" and were driving rapidly.

He pulled up the horse to avoid a lumber wagon when they were near Westlake, and the horse began to kick. Provoked at the delay at so pressing a moment, Marsden said that he lashed the horse severely, but did not hit it over the head as claimed.

The court fined him $15, nevertheless.

Petty Larceny.

E. A. Wright, one of the men who was caught by two boys running past the Amelia-street school and who was found to be carrying bogus money, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of petty larceny. He is alleged to have stolen a dice box from Gibbons Bros.

Hit a Baker.

Fred Hetting, one of the union bakers who attacked a non-union man working in the city, was fined $20 for battery in the Police Court yesterday.

SPRING IMPURITIES.

Now is the time to cleanse your entire system and drive away the accumulated impurities of the winter. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will purify your blood—banish indigestion, biliousness, constipation, insomnia, flatulency, sourness of the stomach, and all disorders of the digestive organs. It will also strengthen your nerves and prevent malaria, fever and ague. See that Our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

HEALTH FOLLOWS ITS USE

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

TO GIVE AWAY A "MOBE."

Los Angeles Business Men Asked to Contribute—Peculiar Advertising Graft Imported Here From Denver.

Automobiles are not yet classed among the necessities of life, and people are not accustomed to receiving them as gifts in their stockings on Christmas trees, or when they have birthdays, but some man, woman or child in this city, may possibly be presented with one of these refractory machines, as a gift in the next three months, if the brand-new "advertising" scheme of a young man from Denver does not fall down. There are so many ifs and ands connected with the final possession of this automobile that even a trance medium would have to take a fifty-to-one chance on a long-shot inspiration in order to come within a thousand of guessing who might win the automobile. As it is, some one may get it if the new "advertising" scheme works. If it works it will surely be on the merchants who are to be asked to go into it.

The scheme would certainly be a money-maker for the young man who brought it to town, who is described as a smooth-shaven, heavy-set individual, aged about 35 years.

The first of last week this young man approached a well-known merchant on Broadway, and unfolded his automobile idea. He started out by saying that he had absolutely given away two automobiles in Denver, and would give one away here. It would be presented to the holders of tickets given with purchases from any one of fifteen merchants in this city. The fact that the merchants would give such tickets was to be advertised in the daily papers, and for this "advertisement" the fifteen merchants were to pay the modest sum of $200 each for a term of three months, or a total of $3000. At the expiration of three months, an automobile was to be "presented" to the ticket holders, and the incident was then to be considered closed.

The merchant who was kindly "given the first chance" to take up the proposition, reported the matter to Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, but nothing more has been heard from the promoter.

So far as heard from, this brilliant Denver idea does not seem to have impressed the business community of Los Angeles.

ANAHEIM.

WATER REVELATIONS:

ANAHEIM, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] The board of audit of the Anaheim-Fullerton Irrigation Company filed its final report yesterday afternoon, and it was accepted. The report shows that the company's affairs have been mismanaged the past two years; that many blunders were made by an alleged expert while going over the books some months ago. Upon close investigation the committee found an agreement with the Union Trust Company of San Francisco for rebate on annual payment of $4000, and also an agreement with Daniel Durkee to the Anaheim and Orange water companies for rebate of 3 per cent. of the 8 per cent. interest on mortgage notes held by them, neither of which contracts have been duly acknowledged or recorded; that by oversight, the joint committee proper of the two companies, advantage was not taken of the rebate on the Durkee note, whereby the semi-annual payment, January 23 last, should have been reduced to $350 for each water company, instead of the payment made, $1400.

A second examination of the consumers' ledger resulted in the discovery of over 200 errors. Another result of the investigation was the discovery of two errors resulting in overpayment of $55.26 in settlement with the Orange company. It was also found that there was an overpayment in April, 1900, of $9 to certain directors, who are supposed to receive $2 a month. The entire report will be very interesting reading to the stockholders, most of whom reside in Anaheim, Fullerton and Los Angeles, and will be made public within a few days. The ex-secretary's shortage was found to be $240, instead of $271, as first reported.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

WOMAN BETWEEN SEA AND SKY.

AVALON, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] A lady and gentleman walked to Pebbly Beach yesterday morning by way of the trail, but seeing a long stretch of beach, and being unacquainted with the difficulties in the way, attempted to return by way of the beach. When they had reached Abalone Point, they found their way closed, and they must either retrace their steps or scale the cliff. They resolved on the latter course, and started to climb, which they found to be a more difficult proposition than they figured on. After laboring up 200 feet, they came upon a place more difficult than any yet encountered, and it seemed impossible to proceed further. The rocks and shale were slipping from beneath their feet and dashing into the foaming waters below. It was still a hundred feet or more to the top of the cliff, and when they tried to return to the beach, the lady became dizzy and could not move. The gentleman, by a desperate effort, reached the trail, and came to town for help, leaving the woman there, as she described it, "Half-way between heaven and hell." Jim Gardner took his launch, with ropes, and with Al Shade and Gus Knowles, repaired to the spot. Shade and Knowles climbed up to the woman, fastened the rope about her, and Shade climbed on to the top of the cliff, and she was drawn up in safety. The lady refused absolutely to give her name, as did also her companion, for she said she had traveled all over the world—climbed the Alps and scaled the Himalayas, and she did not like the proposition of being knocked out on a little 400-foot climb on Catalina.

SWEEPSTAKES GOLF.

A sweepstakes tournament was played on the links Thursday, with the following entries and results:

LADIES.

Miss L. Richardson	49—00=49
Mrs. F. V. Rider	67—16=51
Mrs. Lothrop	63—10=53
Miss M. Hogan	55—00=55

GENTLEMEN.

George Watson	46+48= 94—8 -86
F. F. Merrill	49+46 - 95—6=89
B. Hart	51+52 -103—6=97
C. L. Hunter	51+52 -103—6=97
C. P. Dodge	44+49= 93—0 -93

ISLAND BREVITIES.

C. S. Carter and Mr. Mills had a busy three hours' fishing yesterday. They caught 100 rock bass and one whitefish.

E. T. Johnson yesterday afternoon caught sixty-eight fish, embracing a dozen varieties.

Dr. Nixon and Messrs. Carter and Mills were out the previous day, and caught 48 rock bass, 3 whitefish and 4 sheepshead.

C. R. Prouty of Des Moines, Iowa, was out goat shooting yesterday and he and his guide returned with four fine heads dangling from their saddles.

Dr. Alice M. de Forest of Detroit has spent a few weeks on the island, a guest at the Glenmore.

Rev. Robert Forbes, an eminent minister of Duluth, who, with his wife is at the Bay View, has been invited to conduct the Sunday service tomorrow in the Avalon Church.

Col. C. Varney of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is at the Grand View.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ridenour and Miss Ridenour of Kansas City are at Hotel Metropole.

H. Lee Borden and Dr. Milbank Johnson are again at Hotel Metropole. Dr. Johnson has engaged a cottage for the summer fishing season.

Robert L. Benson, Miss H. F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crabb, P. T. Mason, Joseph Fels, Misses B. and R. Fels of Chicago registered at the Metropole yesterday.

Dr. C. W. Bush of Los Angeles, and J. E. Bush of Sidney, O., are at the Glenmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulett C. Merritt of Duluth, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Merritt and Miss Jessie Platt of Pasadena are at the Grand View.

G. W. Muckley and wife, with their three boys, have taken a cottage for a week. Mrs. R. J. Hartman of Pittsburgh, Pa., is with them. Mr. Muckley is the national corresponding secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Christian Church, and his home is Kansas City, Mo., and is making a tour of the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. K. S. Boydston and daughter, Miss Kate Boydston of Chicago, who have been here for a month, left today.

Mrs. E. Waldron of New York, who spent last summer here with her husband, is at the Grand View for a few days.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remmson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is madt of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for indigestion as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is indorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50c for full treatment.

A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER

30 DAYS' TREATMENT for 25 Cents.

Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Take spring medicine now, and Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is the best. It removes impurities from blood and system and strengthens the body. Cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Malaria, Kidney, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Sleeplessness, Headache, and La Grippe. 10 days' treatment free. All druggists. DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

KERN COUNTY.

STOCKHOLDERS' TROUBLE.

BAKERSFIELD, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Stockholders of the Sunrise Oil and Mining Company are having trouble among themselves. Some of the stock owners are of the opinion that E. J. Emmons, one of the new directors, has the influence to control things as he sees fit. O. D. Fish, one of the principal stockholders, to back up his opinion, has filed suit against the company for the purpose of having set aside the recent election of the present nine directors of the company. Besides asking for the setting aside of the effect of the recent election, Mr. Fish asks that a new election be ordered by the court, and that matters be arranged so that each individual stockholder will have a chance to so place his vote that the entire amount of stock issued by the company will be properly represented.

KERN COUNTY BREVITIES.

C. N. Beal, president of the Sunset Railroad Company, says that the preliminaries for constructing the Sunset Railroad over the proposed route from Gosford to Sunset have been arranged, and work will be begun at once. Much of the material to be used in building the line is stored at Gosford, and the balance has been purchased and will be on hand when it is required.

G. W. McCutcheon has been appointed administrator of the estate of W. G. Wallace, deceased, with bond fixed at $15,000. Wallace came to Kern county when the oil excitement first started, and, though without means, obtained an interest in land and oil stock now valued at $50,000.

GILT paper, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

Up-to-Date Department Store, 113-115 N. Spring St.

Re-Organization SALE

Wash Goods

We're bound to move this $40,000 worth of merchandise before the firm is re-adjusted. We're making prices that will do it, and on new spring goods, too.

Bargain, 4½c

Beautiful white nainsook in small checks and stripes. splendid value at 6¼c, for this sale reduced to 4½c.

Bargain, 12½c

The very latest designs in dotted swiss; pretty size dots and fine, sheer quality, only 12½c the yard.

Bargain, 7½c

Large assortment of pretty, snowy white Victoria lawns and India linons; full width; 7½c the yard.

Bargain, 20c

New dimities, full line in both corded and plain styles; all the latest colorings and newest figures, 20c the yard.

$5000 Silverware Sale.

Every piece of silverware in this store is to be sacrificed. We mark low prices still lower. You know Roger & Bros.' silverware; you know what other stores charge. See the prices we have marked on them.

Roger & Bros.' A1 twist handle, shell and satin finish Butter Knives	39c
Roger & Bros.' A1 Tipped Tea Spoons, per set	85c
Roger & Bros.' A1 vesta pattern Tea Spoons, per set	94c
Roger & Bros.' A1 Medium Knives, per set	$1.49
Roger & Bros.' A1 Gravy Ladle, satin finish bowl	65c
Roger & Bros.' A1 Engraved Sugar Tongs, worth $1.00	69c
Roger & Bros.' A1 vesta pattern Butter Knives, each	22c
Rogers & Bros.' 1847 Child's Set, 3 pieces, engraved and pearl handles, reduced to	$1.70
Nickel Silver Teaspoons, now reduced to	39c
Roger Bros.' 1847 satin, medium knives, now per set	$1.70
Carving Sets in white bone handle, 2-pieces, now	$1.19
Every blade stamped with the Lamson & Goodnow mark. W. H. Morley & Son's Celebrated Hollow Ground Razors. Every blade fully warranted and the manufacturer's price of $3.00 on every box; reduced to	$1.07
Lamson & Goodnow Bread and Kitchen Knives; unpolished handles; every blade of special steel, hammered and finely tempered; reduced to 22c, 26c, 30c, 34c, 39c, 43c, 56c, 77c	$1.07

Tremendous Reductions in Lace Curtains.

Nothing escapes the price cutting knife. The curtains are going at less than the cost of the material at whoelsale.

Ruffled muslin curtains, 3 yards long	99c
Ruffled muslin curtains, 3 yards long, better quality	$1.25
Ruffled muslin curtains, 3 yards long, very fine	$1.35
Ruffled muslin sash curtains	25c
Ruffled muslin sash curtains, very good quality	35c

Up-to-Date Department Store, 113-115 N. Spring St.

Re-Organization SALE

Dress Goods

Are you going to have a share in this sacrifice sale of $40,000 worth of new spring merchandise? It's going, and going fast with such small prices as we are making.

Bargain, $1.50.

New Pebble Cheviots; 54 inches wide; the nicest material for your new spring dress; soft, firm and splendid quality; only $1.50 the yard.

Bargain, 30c.

Wool Tricots in navy and black; nice for skirts, children's dresses and the very thing for bathing suits; 36-inches wide; 30c the yard.

Bargain, 50c.

Black serge, All-Wool, 44-inches wide; nothing will equal a serge for wear, and this is an especially fine piece; 50c the yard.

Bargain, 50c.

Best wool moreens in all the new colers; just what you want for your new petticoat; 50c the yard.

113-115 North Spring Up-To-Date Department Store 113-115 North Spring

Mission Malt Tonic is endorsed by the best Physicians in the profession. 12 bottles $2.00

For Sale By All Dealers.

Mission Malt Tonic for wornout overworked men and women — 12 bottles $2.00

For Sale By All Dealers.

Mission Malt Tonic, morning, noon and night means perfect health.

Get It At Once.

Mission Malt Tonic for nursing mothers Convalescents and invalids. 12 bottles $2.00

For Sale By All Dealers.

PICTURESQUE RESORT.

Eaton's Canyon, Fifteen Miles From Los Angeles, a Charming Place to Visit—Round Trip Made in a Day.

One of the most notable of the picturesque resorts within a day's round trip journey from Los Angeles is Eaton's Cañon. Perhaps the best view of the entrance is obtained from the trail on the table-land just before daybreak. Under the conditions of light and shade then existing the rugged walls and towering peaks are seen to their best advantage. Below a stream breaks into thousands of cascades and sends up its gentle music.

The way up the cañon is tortuous. The visitor must cross the stream many times, and must choose his steps upon the logs and stones among the fallen trees and dense underbrush. The cañon widens and narrows by turns. In places its rock-ribbed sides show bare and here and there they are covered with verdure. Mammoth boulders form cozy nooks in which to rest and present tempting surfaces for the spread of the picnic luncheon.

The goal of most of the tourists is the falls about two miles above the entrance. A generous sheet of water drops thirty feet over a wall it has cut in the rocks.

The cañon is but fifteen miles from Los Angeles. It may be reached by driving through Pasadena, east on Colorado street about four miles, and turning past a little church toward the mountains. The Mount Lowe Railway runs two miles from the cañon.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

One Profit From Maker to Wearer.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

WOMEN'S NEW SPRING SUITS

On Monday morning we place on sale one hundred new Spring Suits at the phenomenal price of $11.75. These garments are all made in our own factory, hence the saving. Made of strictly all wool venetian homespuns, coverts, etc., eton and blouse styles; suits in the latest cut and most fashionable weaves and colorings are offered you for this insignificant sum. It's a price without a precedent and a triumph of underselling. Can you afford to ignore it?

$11.75 Values up to $25

COPELAND'S CLOAK HOUSE, (Now S. Beller & Co.) Third and Broadway.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

We are the only Cloak House in Los Angeles owning and operating our own factory.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

[THE OIL INDUSTRY.]

DRY DESERT LUBRICATES.

First Oil Strike Under Shifting Sands.

Kramer Company is the Lucky Finder.

Another Deal in the Local Field—Record Day on the Exchange.

It takes cash to purchase land in the local oil field, but there is no lack of golden sheckels. Out in the northwestern extension another deal was closed yesterday, the property involved being that of the Cahuenga Oil Company.

It was announced that the controlling interest in the company had been sold to William Ferguson for $14,000. The company's holdings consist of ten acres of land, on which three wells have been drilled. The last one put down started off last week with a production of forty barrels, and gave evidence of settling down to a twenty-barrel well.

The purchasers may organize a new company and develop the property on a large scale.

One of the much-needed improvements in the west end is the inauguration of a telephone system. All of the principal operators have put in the "'phone," and several of the smaller producers have arranged to be "hitched up" this week.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

One of the newest wells in the north arm is that of the Wilson Oil Company, which has reached a depth of 540 feet and has thirty-five feet of oil sand in the hole. It is just a little northwest of the Loma Vista property and is said to be free from water. The hole was drilled by Adams Bros., who are putting in a number in other parts of the field.

The Weyse Oil Company has finished well No. 9 and reports a good body of oil sand. The drill was sent in 250 feet.

The New Hampshire and Los Angeles Oil Company, the latest in the northern arm, has let the contract to Adams Bros. for ten wells to be drilled at once. The company's property is near Temple street and Central avenue, in a part of the district in which some very creditable finds have been made.

Mayfield & Baldwin have their new well near the intersection of Western avenue and Temple street down 300 feet. Several encouraging formations have been passed, and a strike is expected under 500 feet.

Well No. 2 of the Lowe & Williams Company was started this week.

The Liberty Oil Company has added another good producer to its list, and has started a new one. The company has three producers.

Another new arrival in the field is the Pennsylvania Oil Company, which has made arrangements to begin work the first of this week.

In the southwest end the Old Field Oil Company has started a well on its property southwest of the Rosedale well. Experts are of the opinion that the company should find oil in that part of the district.

RECORD ON 'CHANGE.

DAY OF BIG BUSINESS.

Into one session of the local exchange yesterday a large volume of business was crowded, of which Pacific Slope contributed the greatest amount of shares.

Opening at Friday's closing figures it moved to 6¾ cents and closed at 6¼ cents. Of this security a total of 43,000 shares were passed across the boards.

An advance of 50 cents was recorded by United ePtroleum, it finding a market at $122.50 per share.

Columbia slipped up to 37 cents and Reed Crude fell to 59½ cents.

In detail the trading was as follows:

	Shares.	Price.
Columbia	100	$ .37
Reed Crude	2,000	.59½
Continental	200	.97
United Petroleum	10	122.50
Westlake	100	.19¼
Pacific Slope	15,000	.06½
Pacific Slope	15,000	*.06⅝
Pacific Slope	5,000	*.06½
Pacific Slope	8,000	.06¼
Total	45,410	$5,478.00

*Buyer 30 days.

Closing bids and offers were: Alpha, 19 cents asked; Aztec, $1.70 bid; Central, $1.15 bid, $1.16 asked; Fullerton Oil, 14¼ cents bid, 14¾ asked; Fullerton Consolidated, 53 cents bid, 55 asked; Globe, 28 cents bid, 28½ asked; Oceanic, 51 cents asked; Senator, $1.60 bid, $1.75 asked; Uncle Sam, 9¼ cents bid, 10 asked.

For other securities the bids and offers were as follows: Broadway Bank, $125 bid; Bank of Commerce, $112 bid; Citizens, $130 bid; First National, $210 bid; Los Angeles National, $140 bid; Central, $126 bid; National Bank of California, $118 bid; State Bank and Trust, $90 bid; Title Insurance and Trust, pfd., $105 asked; Edison Electric, $55 bid; California Consolidated Oil, 15 cents bid.

In the list of mining securities were the following on which bids and offers were made: South Bisbee Copper, 30 cents asked; Butte Lode, $14.50 bid, $25 asked; Queen of Arizona, 27 cents bid, 28 asked; Arizona Giant, 40 cents bid, 50 asked; Copper Bullion, 20 cents asked.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—At the morning session of the Oil Exchange the quotations were:

Home Oil	$4.00	Blue Goose	$2.50
No. 28	1.57½	Sterling	2.25
Occidental	.60	Monarch	.57
Petroleum	.14	Lion	.21
Four Oil	*.37	Caribou	.61
Reed	.59	Hanford-F.	.21
Oil City	.29	Cal. Standard	.53

Official closing figures were:

Am. F. & O.	$ .22	Monte Cristo	$2.25
Blue Goose	2.53	Occidental	.60
Burlington	.18	Oil City	.28
Cal. Standard	.52	Pet. Center	.12
Caribou	.59	Reed Crude	.58
Eldorado	1.35	S. F. & McK.	1.40
Four	.36	San Joaquin	12.25
Hanford	90.00	Shamrock	.51
Hanford-F.	.21	Sterling	2.25
Home	2.35	Sunset Orig.	.35
Homestake	9.00	No. 28	1.62½
Independence	.18	West Shore	3.10
Kern	6.00	Junction	.62
Kern River	16.50	Superior	.28
Lion	.20	Peerless	8.50
McKittrick Con.	.30	Queen Esther	.23
Monarch	.56	Continental	1.00
Aetna	.18	Black Jack	1.00
Wolverine	1.15	Bear Flag	.12
Linda Vista	.15	No. 23	11.62½
El Oro	.09	Sacramento	1.45
Senator	1.50	Red Bank	.15

OIL ON DESERT.

SOMETHING AT KRAMER.

Oil has been found on the desert twenty miles west of Barstow. That is the information from there yesterday, and as a result there is great rejoicing in the camp of the Kramer Consolidated Oil Company, the pioneer operator in the new field.

The strike was made in a test hole at a depth of over 500 feet. A sample arrived yesterday, and it is a very fine grade of light oil.

Twenty or more companies have holdings in the field and have only been waiting the outcome of the Consolidated's attempt. Now that oil has been unearthed it is expected that within the next thirty days at least ten companies will have rigs in place.

Last evening several representatives of the Hiawatha Oil Company left for the scene, and if they are satisfied with the showing will telegraph for a rig. Further news of the find will be looked for with much interest.

PORT LOS ANGELES WELL.

There was a celebration near the ocean beach west of Port Los Angeles last week, the occasion being the commencement of the search for oil at that point.

For many months oil seepages at various points along the coast west of Santa Monica have attracted the attention of prospectors, and while many have had faith in the productiveness of certain sections of this coast district, until recently not one could be found with the courage to risk capital in the search.

Last week a company was organized with John Gaffey, H. Othout and Downey brothers at its head. They have purchased the Capistrano rig, and have made arrangements to begin the search for oil at once. Besides having ample capital to thoroughly test the field, the company has great faith in its holdings and in its productiveness.

SANTA BARBARA PROSPECTS.

Although the attention of many oil prospectors has been turned toward Santa Maria and its vicinity of late, nothing has been found so far to justify the interest taken in the section beyond little seepages.

The only oil yet obtained from the local well, says a Santa Maria dispatch, was a small quantoty from the Careaga well near Los Alamos. Oil men of experience who are interested there are confident that there is oil in paying quantities underlying the hills, and they are making an effort to prove its whereabouts.

AROUND THE KITE.

The Weldon field that adjoins that of Ventura, is to be thoroughly tested by the Weldon Oil Company. That company has a standard rig up, and its well is being carefully drilled. To date the drill has been dropped 600 feet, but will be sent down 2000 feet if necessary. The Chico has holdings in 10, 23, and is now ready for work.

There is oil sand in the first well of the Queen Esther Company on section 31, 28, 28.

The eFderal on 3, 30, 30, has received a new string of casing for its well near Pampa.

After having failed to find oil in its first well the Gould Oil Company has started another hole on section 18, 29, 21.

TIDINGS FROM THE ARIZONA MINES.

A PROMISING DISCOVERY NOT FAR FROM CHLORIDE.

Preliminary Examination Indicates Rich Deposits of Carbonate of Copper. Developments and Improvements Made All Along the Line.

CHLORIDE (Ariz.,) March 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] What promises to be an important mineral discovery was made a few days ago by ex-Deputy Sheriff B. R. Denkin and Asa Le Barron in the mountains about three miles southeast of town, near Alum Springs. As yet no assays of the ores have been made, but they indicate a strong oxide and crabonate of copper, and the ledge near the surface is nearly three feet wide. So strong, in fact, is the oxide of copper that it carries a distinct copper luster as viewed by the naked tye, and the carbonates are of so deep and beautiful a green that at first the croppings by which the ledge wes found were taken for turquoise. The lucky owners are pushing work vigorously, and not waiting to learn the value of the metal by assays.

MINING NOTES.

The Mollie Gibson mine will send out two carloads of its rich ores this week, being an increase of one carload a week since work began in the winter. The shaft from which this fine ore is coming has reached a depth of nearly 200 feet, and work is being done with three shifts of men.

F. W. Theis and W. D. O'Neil have returned from their trip to Denver, whither they had been to purchase a new steam hoist and other equipments for the Schuylkill and Schenectady mines, both of which have been developed of late to a point that ranks them with the best producing mines in the camp. The new shaft is to be sunk 1500 feet in the Schuylkill mine. New boarding and bunk houses will be erecetd to accommodate the increased needs.

Representatives of the Schuylkill Mining Company are to begin the exploitation of the Hughes & Mitchell group of claims and mines, situated a short distance southeast of town, next week, by sinking numerous prospect holes to ascertain the extent and continuity of the leads and ore bodies, with a view of purchase. In two of the group are large bodies of lead-silver ores opened up and well exposed, but owing to their low-grade character they will require concentration, and the subsequent erection of a new milling plant.

The Silver Age mine is fast becoming one of the many good producing mines of the camp. The main shaft is down on a fine body of ore 25 feet, and at this point drifts are being run both ways on the ore bodies. Shipments of ore are aggregating six carloads a month.

The Minnesota mine has one of the largest and widest showings of ore at the bottom of its 200-foot shaft ever opened up in Northern or Western Arizona. The width of this immense vein of ore is thirty-five feet, and still going down in a uniform size. The ore is being hoisted and hauled to the company's ten-stamp mill at the Merrimac mine for concentration. It is predicted that before many months elapse there will be from 400 to 500 men employed.

W. G. Bartholomew, a Colorado mining man, has taken options on several mining claims which he will open up.

The management of the Lucky Boy mine is shipping two carloads of its rich "mahogany" ore weekly, and there is no sign of any let-up in its production. This ore is shipped in two grades, the highest going $300 a ton, and the second, $150, and carries gold, silver and copper values.

A carload of ore left the Mollie Gibson mine Monday for the smelter at El Paso, Tex.

At the Gold Road mine, in San Francisco district, in the Colorado River country, a new steam hoist is being installed over one of its deep shafts.

Lee Raught has found some rich silver float on the Rio Sandy east of Kingman, and is drifting through the deep wash and rocks that cover the surface to find its origin.

W. G. Blakely of Kingman, has just made an exhaustive examination of a group of gold claims in the Cedar mining district for the Midas Mining Company. The company is to begin extensive improvements and development of its property soon.

Maj. W. A. Mensch is opening up a group of gold, silver and copper claims in the Wallapai Mountains east of Kingman for the Enterprise Mining Company and is down forty feet on the Crown Jewel mine. The ledge matter at that depth is wide and rich.

FOR A SISTER CHURCH.

Presbyterians of Immanuel Church Will Make a Big Effort in Behalf of Central Congregation.

A strenuous effort is being made by the congregation of Immanuel Presbyterian Church to raise $7500 for their sister congregation, the Central Presbyterian Church.

The Central Church during the six years since it was organized has had no regular church home. An option has been procured on a desirable building, lot, however, upon which a commodious edifice will be erected as soon as sufficient money is in sight. The first payment on the lot, $7500, is due in April. If this amount can be procured before the option expires, it means that the work of building will go forward without delay, as the members of the Central Church feel able to meet the subsequent payments on the lot and to provide a building fund.

The site selected for the new church fronts on Hill street between Second and Third streets. The location is a very desirable one, owing to its nearness to the center of the city, from which the Central Church has taken its name.

The Central Church was organized at the time of the split in the First Presbyterian Church over a building site, the members of the First church residing near the city center having been opposed to building a new First church on South Figueroa street, after the sale of the old church property at Second street and Broadway. After six years of patient waiting, during which the Centralists have worshipped in hired halls, they now have a prospect of worshipping once more in a centrally-located sanctuary of their own.

STANTON HOMESTEAD SOLD.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) March 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Papers filed in the courts of Lawrence county, Pa., today show that William Stanton of Pasadena, Cal., has sold the old Stanton homestead, near Newcastle. Dr. W. B. Irish of Pittsburgh paid $300 per acre for this, one of the most famous Western Pennsylvania estates. Stanton located in California some time ago.

[Mr. Stanton is the owner of the Grace Hill property at Pasadena.—Ed.]

[Philadelphia Press:] "Mamma," said the bright young woman, "I wonder if we saw all the geysers when we were at Yellowstone Park."

"I suppose so, dear. Why?"

"I heard Mr. Pimpernickel telling a customer of his today that the 'Geyser Wilhelm was the greatest of all.'"

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S SPRING-BOTTOM PANTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Blood Poison Cured Free.

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

The Illustrations Above Plainly Show What This Grand Discovery Will Do.

A celebrated Fort Wayne physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for syphilis or blood poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper-colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and today I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2315 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

VITALITY RESTORED

Without Drugs or Electricity by Our Local Vacuum Developer

No Cure No Pay

75,000 IN USE NOT ONE FAILURE NOT ONE RETURNED

Our Vacuum Developer cures where everything else fails and hope is dead. If you are sexually weak, undeveloped, or have drains, etc., it will restore you. Stricture and Varicocele permanently cured in 1 to 4 weeks.

No Drugs to ruin the stomach. No Electric Belts to blister and burn. Our Vacuum Developer is a local treatment applied directly to the weak and disordered parts. It gives strength and development wherever applied. Old men with lost or failing vitality, or the young and middle aged who are reaping the results of youthful errors, excess or over work are quickly restorded to health and strength. Our marvelous appliance has astonished the entire world. Hundreds of leading physicians in the United States are now recommending our appliance in the severest cases where every other known device has failed.

You will see and feel its benefit from the first day for it is applied directly at the seat of the disorder. It makes nodifference how severe the case or how long standing, it is as sure to yield to our treatment as the sun is to rise.

The blood is the life, the fertilizer of the human body. Our instrument forces the blood into circulation where most needed, giving strength and development to weak and lifeless parts. The Vacuum Developer was first introduced in the standing armies of Europe a few years ago by the French specialist, De Bousset, and its remarkable success in these countries led the Local Appliance Co. to secure the exclusive control of its sale on the Western Continent; and since its introduction into this country its remarkable cures have astounded the entire medical profession. It has restored thousands of cases ponounced incurable by physicians. It cures quickly, harmlessly, and without detention from business.

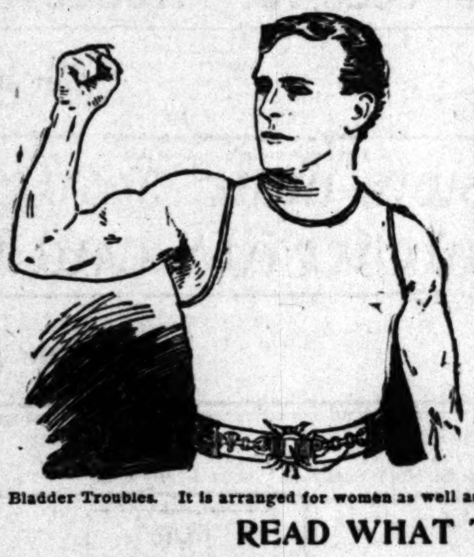
Remember there is no exposure, no C.O.D. or any other scheme in our dealing with the public. Write for free particulars sent sealed in plain envelope. LOCAL APPLIANCE COMPANY, 161 THORPE BLOCK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DEAFNESS The AURAPHONE is a new invention, will restore the Hearing of any one not born deaf. INVISIBLE in the ear, no discomfort. Send 2c stamp for book; tells how "hard-of-hearing" is CURED. F. F. FINLAY, 529 Ellis St. San Francisco

WEAK MEN AND WOMEN should use Damiana Bitters, the great Mexican remedy; gives health and strength to sexual organs. Naber, Alfs & Brune, agents, 323 Market street, San Francisco.—(Send for Circular.)

Rupture Can be Cured BY PROF. FANDREY 642 S. Main St.

TO WEAK MEN!



Do You Want to Be Strong?

To feel as vigorous as you were before you wasted your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No Indigestion or Constipation? To know that your strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what other men can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be a man among men? I can make you all this, because I have done it for others.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has restored health and strength to thousands of weak men and pain-worn men and women. If used as I direct, it will do the same for you.

It gives the vitalizing and healing power of Electricity into every weakened part, develops the full vigor of health and removes the effects of dissipation.

My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures Female Weakness.

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY:

Rheumatism Cured.

Colma, Cal., March 13th.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: Several months ago I purchased one of your high-grade Belts, having suffered from rheumatism in arms and legs, and occasionally in the back. My back was very weak and painful. I used your Belt as you directed and am happy to state that it has done all you claimed it would, all signs of the trouble being gone. I have not a pain or an ache, and will cheerfully recommend your Belt. Yours very truly, T. HARRISON.

Bright's Disease and Weakness.

San Francisco, Cal.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: Your Electro Belt has indeed relieved me very much. It has strengthened my nervous system and greatly benefited the action of my kidneys. I strongly recommend your Belt for all nervous weakness and kidney trouble, for it has done all you claimed it would in my case. Yours truly, HENRY BEWS, Stewart Lane Hospital.

Remarkable Cure of Paralys's.

Dewey, Montana, Feb. 10, 1901.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: When I ordered your Belt I was unable to move hand or foot, and had to be carried from my bed to a chair. I could not use a knife or a fork, so you see I was in a terrible fix. The doctors said they could do nothing for me. The first day I wore your Belt I could get up out of my chair and stand, and every day since I have gained in strength, and today I am able to do a light day's work. This seems remarkable, but nevertheless it is a fact. You can use my name in any way you see fit, and I am willing to testify to the facts. Thanking you for your advice and good work, I am, yours very truly, G. OGILVIE.

Chronic Rheumatism Cured

Livingston, Cal.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLAN—Dear Sir: I suffered with chronic lame back for years. About three months ago I purchased one of your high-grade Belts, and I am pleased to say that by continued use of it I have been completely cured. I am now as well as I ever was. I could not be better, and have only your Belt to thank for it. Yours very truly, GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Are You Weak? Act To-Day! Call or Send for My Book—Free.

If you are weak, if you have Varicocele, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Physical Decline, Loss of Energy and Ambition, or any evidence of the breaking down of the physical or nervous system, COME AND SEE ME, OR IF YOU CAN'T CALL, WRITE FOR MY BOOK AND SYMPTOM BLANKS, WHICH ARE SENT SEALED, FREE.

CAUTION—Beware of old-style, burning electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies had been seered and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners. Call or address

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 129½ W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Can't Believe Your Eyes

Sometimes? Objects take on strange shapes or fade out of sight altogether! When you reach this condition it is time to see the OPTICIAN.

We can fit you with glasses or, if you prefer, fill your Oculists' Prescriptions.

In either case the charge will be reasonable. We handle a line of OPTICAL GOODS

Which are in every way worthy of confidence. Some are high-grade quality, some medium grade. For trashy, cheap goods you must go elsewhere. It will pay you to trade with us in the optical line.

ADOLF FRESE, Optician and Manufacturing Optician. PHONE MAIN 1042. 126 S. Spring St.

IF YOU COUGH OR HAVE CATARRH IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT.

HYOMEI BREATHED DAILY WILL CURE YOU

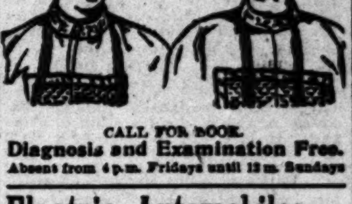
Or we refund your money.

All druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outfits $1.00. Trial Outfits 25c.

FREE! Five Days' Treatment and Medical Advice FREE!

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

THE FOO & WING HERB CO., 903 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.



CALL FOR BOOK. Diagnosis and Examination Free. Absent from 4 p.m. Fridays until 12 m. Sundays

Electric Automobiles...

Carload just received. Full assortment and good styles.

HAWLEY, KING & CO., Corner Broadway and Fifth Streets.

AUCTION.

Auction Antique Furniture

Curios, Paintings, Embroideries, etc. Art store, 190 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Cal.,

Tuesday, March 26, At 10 o'clock a. m.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Furniture and Carpets, No. 1 Colonial Flats, Eighth and Broadway

Monday, March 25,

At 10 a. m. One fine folding bed, mirror and wardrobe front, 2 oak bedroom sets, with mattresses and bedding, 1 handsome cheffonier, fine odd pieces, parlor furniture, couches, hall rack, extension table, dining chairs, china set, oak sideboard, carpets, art squares, etc. Goods on exhibition morning of sale only. Sale without reserve.

RHOADES & REED, Office 438-440 S. Spring St. Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

OF COTTAGE, 2831 HUNTER STREET, ON Wednesday, Mch. 27, at 10 a. m.

Consisting of upholstered and cobbler Rockers, Lounges, Parlor Tables, Brussels Carpets, nice Oak Bedroom Set, Oak Mantle Folding Bed, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Desk, oil and gasoline Stoves, Sewing Machine, Rugs, Meat Safe, Kitchen Furniture, etc. C. M. STEVENS, Office 431 S. Spring. Auctioneer. Take East Ninth car to Hunter street.

AUCTION.

If you wish to realize the highest price that can be obtained for your Household Goods, call at 429 South Spring street. I will pay you cash for same or guarantee you price by auction.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, at Rhoades & Reed's auction house, 440 S. Spring Street, on Wednesday, April 24, at 10 a.m., the following personal property: 2 trunks and contents, Wade and John Rame owners; 1 trunk and contents,—Noble; 1 trunk and contents,—Schroer; 1 hamper and contents.—Smith; 2 trunks and three valises and contents, names, McKeown, Sale: to defray expenses of storage, etc. MRS. S. KELLEY.

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

ing this evening at the Board of Trade rooms.

Joseph Yates, aged 76, a native of Ohio, died today at his residence on Adella avenue. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the residence, Rev. Ralph E. Conner officiating. Mr. Yates had resided in Pasadena sixteen years. He is survived by a widow and five grown children.

L. S. Hazen, aged 69, a long-time resident of Monrovia, died today in that village. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made. L. W. Hazen, a son, lives on North Los Robles avenue, this city.

Hotel Green Topics, the weekly chronicle of life at the big hotel, made its appearance today in enlarged form, with a profusion of excellent half-tones, and printed in two colors.

Miss Lottie Colegrove, aged 19, died last evening at her temporary home on Holliston avenue. The remains will be taken to Brookings, S. D.

The Hospital Sewing Guild will meet at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon with Miss Delia Masters, Kensington Place.

Mrs. Robert Dingee of Ashtabula, O., arrived today, and is visiting her father, A. T. Dorman.

J. A. Jacobs and wife are enjoying an outing at Long Beach.

H. W. Hines has recovered from his recent illness.

The Bellevue, furnished rooms and cottages, Avalon, Santa Catalina, Cal. Terms very reasonable. Mrs. E. E. McLeod, manager.

Ten per cent. discount on wrappers all this week at the Boston Cash Dry Good House, Pasadena.

Best $1 kid glove on earth. New Easter shades. Dorman's, 20 East Colorado.

Avoid trouble with the cook by getting your meats at Breiner's City Market.

Tourists—For peppers and poppies go to Mrs. Farr's studio, Vineyard st.

Hotel del Coronado has plenty of rooms now for everybody.

Scissor, razor grinding, No. 229 South Spring, Los Angeles.

Coal, wood and hay at Diamond Fuel and Feed Co.

You should see McCament's Easter display.

Drawbaugh sells paints and wall paper.

Wadsworth sells paints.

CORONADO BEACH.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] In the tug-of-war contest last evening the San Diego team won from that of the United States cruiser Philadelphia. The ship's men won the second pull, but were clearly outclassed in the contest. The match was witnessed by the largest house of the season. Music was furnished by the hotel orchestra and the City Guard Band. The sparring match was frowned upon by the guests of the hotel, who draw the line at water polo and tug-of-war contests.

Last evening Mrs. Silas Casey entertained at dinner Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Spaulding and Wheeler J. Bailey.

D. M. McDonald and Miss McDonald of Los Angeles are guest at the hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Charles McCormick Reeve, United States Volunteers, who is at the hotel, owns a fine ranch in El Cajon Valley, and expresses his intention of building a house there for a country home.

Judge John W. Barr of Louisville, for twenty-one years district judge for the district of Kentucky, is a guest at the hotel.

Plenty of room now at Hotel del Coronado.

COVINA.

KING CASE DISMISSED.

COVINA, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Orange shippers report an abundance of cars and the shipments this week, seventy-five carloads, have been heavier than at any time during the season.

In the Justice Court this morning the robbery charge against James King was dismissed. King was charged with stealing a diamond ring, valued at $35, but the prosecuting witness, a girl, showed a decided unwillingness to go on the stand, and the State therefore moved for a dismissal.

Early on Thursday morning a Chinese wash-house east of town was totally destroyed by fire, and about $500 worth of clothes were burned.

Clarence Allison shipped East yesterday a two-year-old orange tree, to be placed on exhibition in St. Louis.

F. M. Chapman returned on Friday from Arizona, where he purchased 150 cattle to fatten on his ranch in the Hollenbeck hills.

Bids are now being received for the new Christian Church to be built on the corner of Park Place and the San Bernardino road. It will be a large concrete building, 100x64 feet, in the Old Mission style of architecture. It will contain seven classrooms, ladies' parlor and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500. In the basement will be a large social hall and kitchen.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

FRUIT-SHIPPING FIRM SUED.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] A complaint was filed today by Mrs. M. L. Moore against the fruit-shipping firm of Meissner & Co., to enforce payment of $2100 damages. The complaint alleges that on December 1, 1900, the plaintiff entered into an agreement to sell his crop of navel oranges, barring "splits," at Mound City, at $1.77 per hundred pounds. The purchasers were to pick and haul the fruit, not less than 250 field boxes in January and the balance before March 15. Some fruit was picked during January, but lately, it is asserted, nothing has been done in the way of harvesting the crop.

SCIENTIFIC FELON.

A scientific bicycle thief, unmindful of the fact that that sort of theft is now a felony, has been operating in this vicinity the past week. He came into town on a stolen wheel, sold it to a local dealer, beat a hotel out of two days' accommodations, rented another wheel and sold it to a Highland dealer. The wheel has been located, but the thief is missing.

NOTICE!

To the Customers and Patrons of the City Dye Works.

Percy Calhoun, who formerly drove our wagon No. 1, is no longer in our employ. Any work given to him in the future will not be done at our establishment, and we will not be responsible for same. J. J. JENKINS, proprietor City Dye Works.

Wedding Invitations.

By the typogravure process, facsimile of engraving; no plate necessary; 100 for $4. Engraving Department, Jones's Book Store, 226 West First street. Samples mailed free.

BEST paint, $1.65 gal. Walter, 627 S. Spring

U. S. lead, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

TWO PEOPLE BURNED IN ORANGE COUNTY.

SANTA ANA FAMILY LOSES ITS ALL IN A FIRE.

Boiling Tar on a Stove Envelops a Whole House in Flames in Two Minutes—Peatlands Cabbage for the East. Brevities.

SANTA ANA, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mr. and Mrs. Henry Measor, residing on South Main street, near the Delhi school, were burned out of house and home today. Mrs. Measor was boiling tar on the kitchen stove and the material caught fire. A strong wind was blowing, and in less than two minutes the whole house was in flames. William Measor, father of the owner of the house, and quite an elderly man, was caught and came near burning to death. When he emerged from the building he was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Measor threw a blanket about him and succeeded in smothering the flames, but not before he was severely burned about the legs. Henry Measor was also badly burned on the hands and arms in endeavoring to extinguish the fire. Three little children were fortunately playing outside. The loss will probably exceed $1500, with $450 insurance. Mrs. Measor came to town this afternoon with her husband's father, wearing a calico wrapper and an old straw hat, all the clothes she has in the world. The family is in straitened circumstances and will gladly accept assistance. Bed clothes, wearing apparel or money left at The Times branch office in this city within the next few days will be promptly delivered to these unfortunate people.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.

A meeting will be held Sunday afternoon and evening in the Grand Operahouse, which will be addressed by prominent citizens of Riverside. The object of the meeting is to get some information from representative citizens of Riverside as to conditions there relative to the liquor question. It has been reported here that the residents of Riverside almost to a man desire to have the saloons reëstablished in that city, and as this question of "saloons" or "no saloons" will probably be an issue here at a special election to be held some time during the summer, it was thought advisable to have residents of the orange belt city come down and tell Santa Ana people how about it. The afternoon meeting will be at 2 o'clock and the evening meeting at 7:30 o'clock.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

The monthly session of the Orange County Teachers' Institute was held today in the assembly room of the High School, with a large attendance. The subject for discussion was "Preparation in Science for the High School." The discussion was led by Miss Minnie Reed and followed by A. J. Remmel, Lewis Grubb, Mary C. Bray, Fred Athern and F. E. Little.

Ranchers in the vicinity of the peatlands are marketing their crop of cabbage at good prices. This is the first season cabbage has been grown here for the eastern market. It will amount to about fifteen carloads. Next year a considerable acreage will be planted.

The largest volume of water has been brought down the canals of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company the past week in the history of the concern. More than forty heads have been delivered to the ranchers continuously and all has been used.

Vegetation has grown so rank on the Santiago golf links that the ground will have to be gone over with a mower. The experiment of pasturing a large herd of sheep on the grounds was tried, but the result is not satisfactory.

Maud Rinaman, aged 14 years, died today of consumption. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of David Fickas, near Delhi.

Thirty-two carloads of oranges were shipped from the depot at Orange during the past week.

The public school of Olive has been closed temporarily on account of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Albert Philips of Orange fell from a carriage and broke several ribs.

RURAL MAIL BOXES. The Times has complete arrangements by which it is enabled to place the Bates-Hawley Rural Mail Boxes in the hands of its readers on the rural mail routes throughout Southern California, at considerably below the present rates of $3 and $3.50 per box. Regular patrons of The Times can purchase these boxes at $1.50 and $2, respectively, freight additional, which does not amount to more than 10 cents per box. For full particulars, address the Times-Mirror Company.

SANTA MARIA.

PROGRESS THE ORDER.

SANTA MARIA, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Two projects are on foot in this community which mean much to the people of the northern end of Santa Barbara county, and it is thought that their influence will be felt to a considerable extent in southern San Luis Obispo county. The second attempt to incorporate this town is now practically before the people. This was tried several years ago, but opposition developed and it was defeated by eleven votes. This time the incorporationists have been careful to take all legal precautions and there is so far not much opposition. The petitions praying the Supervisors to call an election have been signed by the requisite number of voters, published, and will be presented at the April meeting. The territory to be incorporated includes the surrounding settlements a distance of one mile in every direction from the center of town, an area of four square miles, with an estimated population of 1000. The petition calls for an incorporation of a city of the sixth class. The opposition claims as its cause the increased taxation necessary to city government. The promoters point out Lompoc as an example where the taxation is not so high as in the surrounding country.

Another move of importance is the organization of a mutual savings and loan association. Heretofore the Bank of Santa Maria has done the entire banking business of the section. The new scheme is backed by about all of the wealthiest farmers of the valley and is expected to be a great factor in the future development of the valley.

IRRIGATION PLAN.

A feasible plan for irrigating the valley lands has been a problem before the larger land owners which now seems to be fairly on the road to solution. The Santa Maria and Sisquoc rivers are to be made to furnish the supply. At their junction, ten miles above the town of Santa Maria, a system of covered flumes has been placed beneath the river bed to tap the flow. The flumes were built open in ditches extending 3000 feet into the stream. This was done in the dry season. At regular intervals are caissons reaching a depth of thirty feet. The whole is lined with heavy timbers covered and made air tight with sand. The sand covering was paritally accomplished by the heavy floods of the early winter. The sands of the bed of the river are thoroughly saturated with water at all times, so that there is an inexhaustible supply. The fall is so great that at the lower end of the 3500-foot tunnel, where a standpipe has been placed, about 150 miner's inches of water is delivered at a point twenty-three feet above the level of the surrounding country. The valley from this point has a fall of between twenty and thirty feet to the mile and is of a uniform surface, so that there is no difficulty in distributing the waters after they reach the main ditches.

GRAIN VS. FRUIT.

Reports have gone out from this and other sections regarding the removal of old orchards. Within the past year a number of orchards have been grubbed up and the land devoted to grain raising. Among them are some of the oldest trees planted in this part of the country, embracing nearly every kind o fruit. The reason at first is not obvious. The profit from fruit orchards has long been one of the sources of thrift among the farmers of this section. It proves, however, that in every instance the orchards removed were those which had been allowed to deteriorate through lack of proper cultivation and general negligence. The fruit industry is still one of the resources of the country.

POMONA.

NEWS BREVITIES.

POMONA, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Work is progressing rapidly on the building of the new Pomona Foundry and Machine Works on First street. All of the machinery has been brought to Pomona from the old foundry at Azusa and the new company is organized with a capital stock of $50,000. The directors are G. A. Carter, A. E. Brown and D. R. Knull of this city, and R. M. Furlong and H. Newby of Pasadena. It is said that a patent road roller invented by William Wildman of Spadra will be manufactured by the foundry. R. M. Furlong is manager.

There were ten carloads of oranges shipped from North Pomona today. The Fay Fruit Company sent four, the Indian Hill Citrus Union three and the Richards orange grove three.

Loud & Gerling are packing oranges at their Pomona packing-house for the Claremont Citrus Union.

The farce comedy, "My Uncle From Japan," presented at Armory Operahouse last night for the benefit of the High School Cadets, drew a large audience, and was a success.

LONG BEACH.

PIER CONTRACT LET AGAIN.

LONG BEACH, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] The contract for the driving of 237 piles for strengthening the pleasure pier has been awarded to J. D. Mercereau. Mr. Mercereau's bid when computed amounts to $5095.50. Bids for the work were received and opened by the board on the 11th inst. A resolution was adopted declaring Sanford S. Smith's proposal to do the work for $4240 to be the lowest bid. The resolution further ordered the acceptance of Mr. Smith's bid, and instructed the clerk to return to the other bidders the certified checks submitted with their proposals. Nine days later, on last Wednesday, a resolution was adopetd by the board declaring that Mr. Smith had refused to enter into contract, ordering the forfeiture of the $100 certified check submitted by him, and ordering the acceptance of Mr. Mercereau's proposal.

DON'T WANT TO PAY TWICE.

Owners of property on Elm avenue between Ocean Park avenue and Sixth street are giving vent to a grievance which they entertain on account of the prospect of having to pay two assessments for the grading of that portion of Elm avenue. Several weeks ago all but one of the property owners entered into a contract with Oscar Lark to grade the street for 70 cents per lineal foot. Mr. Lark graded the street supposedly to the official lines, except in front of the property for which he did not get a contract. The City Trustees have let a contract to A. B. Rothrock for the grading of Elm avenue between the streets named for 50 cents per lineal foot.

BIGGEST FLOWING WELL.

The cutting of the casing of the Long Beach Development Company's new well is completed. The well is situated four miles north of Long Beach on the east side of the Terminal Railway. The well has a diameter of fourteen inches, which is said to be the greatest in the State. From 400 feet beneath the surface to a depth of 684 feet it penetrates water-bearing gravel. The perforation of the pipe has developed an artesian flow of 250 miners' inches. The pressure is sufficient to raise the water probably thirty feet above the ground. The well will be connected with a pipe extending to the company's pumping plant, where sufficient impetus will be imparted to carry the flow up into the company's reservoir.

LONG BEACH BREVITIES.

William Galer is the new manager of the Long Beach Tribune.

About twenty-five or thirty sales of Long Beach real estate, ranging as high as $3200, are reported to have been made within the week.

G. S. Gilbert and family will leave Tuesday for a year's tour of the United States. It is Mr. Gilberts intention to visit a number of the battlefields where as a Union soldier he was in action in the Civil War.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

NEW FRUIT-SHIPPING PLAN.

SAN DIEGO, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Lemon shippers in this section are considering a proposition for shipping freight to Seattle by water and from there to the East over northern lines of railroad. On account of lack of cars a large amount of freight is detained here and at National City.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

The Chamber of Commerce has detailed Secretary Wood to accompany the excursion of the Editorial Association of Southern California.

The cruiser Philadelphia sailed this morning for San Francisco, and the training ship Mohican sailed south to Magdalena Bay, where she will engage in target practice with the battleship Wisconsin.

Theron M. Flower, owner of the Guadalupe ranch in Lower California, is dead. He was 84 years old and had resided in Lower California twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son, T. M. Flower.

Miss Carrie Polhamus has secured a position in the choir of one of the leading churches in Newark, N. J.

President Butler of the C. and O. Steamship Line, who was here yesterday, says that a lot of Chinamen has caused him more worry than any Chinese passengers his company ever brought to these shores.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

GONE, BUT NOT MOURNED.

SOLDIERS' HOME, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] There is rejoicing among officers, as well as the more orderly members of the Home, over the action by the Board of Supervisors in suppressing the "Klondike Winery"—as the veterans called it—a place near the Home, which had for some time been no less a nuisance to the Home than a menace to the "cheap drunks" who had been trained in that direction, and for whom the ambulance was frequently in demand along the road between that place and the Home. The condition in which the frequenters of the winery returned resulted in no end of annoyance to company commanders in barracks, as well as to the home police. The thanks of the community are due to the prompt work of Supervisors Wilson and Field, who personally conducted the investigation.

ONE OF THE BEST.

The concert by "The Bach Family" in Memorial Hall, Monday evening, was one of the best yet given by that talented family. Augmented by voices and by instrumental artists, in addition to more than average ability, there was a charm of newness as to names and faces that proved very welcome. Too much sameness has been the rule among managers of entertainments here. Given a good bill, as that of Monday evening, and with frequent changes in performers, the veterans may be always depended on to respond.

LAST ROLL CALL.

Stephen A. Hoag, late Co. H, Seventh California Infantry, native of Pennsylvania, admitted from Los Angeles, December 2, 1897, died March 18; aged 62 years.

Michael Carroll, late Co. C, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry, native of Ireland, admitted from Santa Cruz, Cal., April 25, 1895, died March 22; aged 63 years.

FULLERTON.

MORE CLUB ARRESTS.

FULLERTON, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] There has been more excitement here today over the "social" club question than any time before since they were incorporated. This forenoon E. W. Lymburner, who was convicted this week on a charge of violation of the county liquor law, and Frank Preston, both of the Chancellor Club, were arrested on similar complaints, and a half hour later Al. and Elmer Eubanks of the Fullerton Hotel and Oil Exchange clubs were arrested on like charges. Lymburner appeared before Justice Chandler of Orange, where the complaint was filed, and put up a cash bail for the appearance of himself and Preston. The Eubanks brothers gave bonds late this afternoon in $100 each.

The papers are filed out of town because the people of Fullerton are so worked up over the question that the District Attorney does not believe he could get a jury here in a week's time to try the case. It is said today that the same parties will be again arrested, as every day the clubs have kept open is cause for action, according to the county liquor law. The anti-saloon people are determined to close every club permanently, and say they will keep up the fight day and night until this has been done.

At 5 o'clock this evening the Fullerton, the Oil Exchange, the Chancellor and Fullerton Union were closed, but the Liberty, in the Brandel Hotel, was still open. The proprietors are mum as to whether or not they have closed up for good, but it is believed that they will open up again in a few days. Harry Garrabrant of the Fullerton Club, against whom a complaint was filed yesterday morning, has not been heard of since Tuesday evening. It s believed he is in Bakersfield.

E. W. Lymburner and Dan Donovan, arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace by trying to pull off a prize fight, will be tried in the Fullerton Justice Court next Monday at 10 a.m.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

GIBBS STILL IN JAIL.

RIVERSIDE, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] W. S. Gibbs, the capitalist wife-beater, is still in jail, in company with a Chinaman, a Mexican and a drunken Irishman. Late last night he decided to engage an attorney. This morning W. M. Peck, Esq., appeared before Justice Mills and asked that the case be continued until next Thursday. The continuance was granted, but up to the time of sending in this report, Gibbs remains in jail because he has so utterly disgusted everyone who knows him that it is impossible for him to secure backers on a $1000 bond, although he is known to be worth many times that amount.

STREET ORNAMENTATION.

Hon. C. M. Loring addressed a large and appreciative audience last evening at the operahouse that bears his name, on the subject of "Street Ornamentation and Home Improvement," to which he has devoted years of study. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. Taylor. Mr. Loring compared this favored clime with the East, where they have only five months of "growing" weather. The poet says: "What is so rare as a day in June?" The Riversider replies, "a day in March." Many eastern cities are noted for their beautiful street trees. But it takes almost a century there to give the effect one can obtain in Riverside in a score of years. The planting of shade trees on the principal business and residence streets was advocated as a business proposition. Narrower driveways were recommended, so that more space would be left for decorations and ornamentation. If we would attract tourists, the speaker argued, we must be literal in improvements and advertising. When we get the tourists, the way to keep them is by making the city attractive.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

Over half a hundred members and friends of the New Church society met last evening at the residence of M. D. Ogden, on Bandini avenue, on the occasion of the seventieth birthday of the pastor, Rev. B. Edmiston, to whom a purse of about $75 was presented to the society, the presentation speech being made by Rev. L. G. Landenberger.

The date for opening bids for the new high school has been postponed to Friday of next week.

The trial of the Swett-Gray seduction case has been postponed to April 23.

The name of the old man whose death was caused by a runaway some time ago, was Newton, and not Newlin, as heretofore stated.

RURAL MAIL BOXES. The Times has complete arrangements by which it is enabled to place the Bates-Hawley Rural Mail Boxes in the hands of its readers on the rural mail routes throughout Southern California, at considerably below the present rates of $3 and $3.50 per box. Regular patrons of The Times can purchase these boxes at $1.50 and $2, respectively, freight additional, which does not amount to more than 10 cents per box. For full particulars, address the Times-Mirror Company.

Plenty of room now at Hotel del Coronado.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

SANTA BARBARA, March 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] The work of relaying the track of the State-street electric line will begin soon. A shipment of 12,000 ties for this purpose will arrive by the steamer Luella Tuesday and new rails have been ordered.

The construction of the power house and bath house on adjoining lots is progressing rapidly. The power house will supply the electric road, the electric-lighting systems and also heat and power for the bath house. Three new boilers will be in place about April 1.

The steamer Santa Barbara is due April 6 with 500 poles for the extension of the electric light and power line to Montecito.

Reservations for the first trains over the coast line are pouring into the local office so rapidly that the company has concluded to run extra coaches for the first few days.

Grant Bros. have established a camp at Montecito and begun straightening the track of the Southern Pacific coast line through that valley.

The new fumigating plant installed by the Santa Barbara Lemon Growers' Exchange is in running order and will be at work during the coming week.

RURAL MAIL BOXES. The Times has complete arrangements by which it is enabled to place the Bates-Hawley Rural Mail Boxes in the hands of its readers on the rural mail routes throughout Southern California, at considerably below the present rates of $3 and $3.50 per box. Regular patrons of The Times can purchase these boxes at $1.50 and $2, respectively, freight additional, which does not amount to more than 10 cents per box. For full particulars, address the Times-Mirror Company.

Hotel del Coronado has plenty of rooms now for everybody.

CURED BY FOOD.

Nature's Way to Get Well and Keep Well.

People who do not know how to select the right kind of food to sustain them become ill, and some sort of disease will show forth. It's worth one's while to know of these facts.

A young woman at Grindstone City, Mich., Mrs. A. P. Sage, began to run down while she was at school. She finally broke down completely and was taken seriously ill with a number of different troubles. The stomach trouble was the most serious one. Her heart also troubled her so she had to sit up as high in bed as possible. This was caused however by her stomach.

She says, "In the morning I would be so weak I could hardly move. I was kept on the simplest foods, principally liquids. After some months I seemed to get a little better, then I got worse, so that I finally was brought to the point of death from non-assimilation of food."

At this time a lady recommended Grape-Nuts Food. She says: "Little did I think what a help it was to become to me. I became greatly interested when I read the description on the box, that the food was pre-digested and in the shape of grape-sugar.

I had been unable to digest anything starchy at all, but I began on Grape Nuts, and it was so grateful to the taste, and soothed my stomach so well that I have been using it ever since and have never grown tired of it.

My stomach trouble is entirely gone. I am much stronger now and can ride a bicycle and take long walks, and have gained very considerably in weight, all of which I owe to Grape-Nuts Food."

Cleanse Your Blood

The cause of all spring humors, pimples and eruptions, as well as of that tired feeling and poor appetite, is found in impure, depleted blood.

The perfect blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla, as multitudes know by experience.

It cures all blood diseases, from the smallest pimple to the stubborn scrofula sore—from morning tiredness to extreme nervous prostration.

Begin taking it TODAY.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS**

SAFE. Original and Only Genuine. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

BARGAINS During the Month of March.

200 Short Ends and Single Pants Patterns—All Wool.

PANTS made to order for.....$4.50, $3, $5. Former price was $7, $8, $9.

Also about 200 SUIT LENGTHS, which are offered ....$15.50, $17.50, $20. Former price, $20, $25 and $30.

Perfect fit and best of workmanship guaranteed. Samples sent free.

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR

143 S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CURES MADE EVERYWHERE.

Every Form of Piles Yield to It.

In spite of the fact that the Pyramid Pile Cure is so well known as a certain cure for every form of piles, there are still many people who think a surgical operation the only sure cure.

Hundreds of thorough trials in the hands of physicians and patients have proven beyond a doubt, however, that surgical operations for piles are unnecessary, cruel, many times dangerous to life, and a relic of barbarism. The Pyramid Pile Cure will cure any form of piles effectually and without a particle of pain or inconvenience, at slight expense and no danger whatever, as it is perfectly harmless. The way it effects patients who use it may be inferred from the following from Mr. E. Crook of Waterloo, Iowa: Gentlemen—I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and it is out of sight, the best thing I ever tried. I think it has entirely cured me. I have told Mr. Knapp, our druggist here, about it and he has ordered some. This remedy is a great thing for piles.

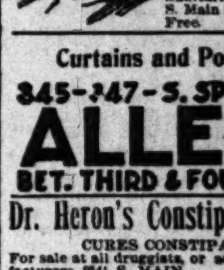
From Mrs. C. G. Spillman, Huntsville, Ala.: Not long since you sent my husband some of your Pyramid Pile Cure and it did him so much good that I want to write to you and tell you about it, as he suffered very much and nothing seemed to reach his case until he tried the Pyramid.

From J. D. Roberts, Mt. Moriah, Mo.: I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and results have been entirely satisfactory. There can be no question but that it is a certain and lasting cure for piles, at least it has so proven in my case.

Miss Easter Nunley of Tracy City, Tenn., writes: The Pyramid Pile Cure has done my sister more good than anything she has ever taken. I have nothing but words of warm commendation for it.

The Pyramid Pile Cure has become recognized as the only standard pile cure strictly on its merits and what it has repeatedly done in obstinate cases both in private practice of reputable physicians and in individual cases.

It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all classes of people, and druggists everywhere state that it gives universal satisfaction which can hardly be otherwise when it is remembered that it is composed of the best remedies known to the medical profession in treatment of rectal diseases. It is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. Marshall, Mich., and for sale by all druggists.



MRS. NETTIE HARRISON'S LATEST PORTRAIT

WHY BE GRAY

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON'S 4-DAY HAIR RESTORER

Will bring back the natural color. Gray or faded hair restored permanently without inconvenience and with no disagreeable after effects. Not a dye; is cleanly; leaves no sediment, and does not make the hair sticky. $1.00.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON DERMATOLOGIST

40-42 GEARY ST., San Francisco

The Bennett Toilet Parlors, corner Fifth and Spring streets, carry a complete line of my preparations.

Dr. Wong —AND— Chinese Herbs.

Investigate all things. Hold fast the good. If you have doctored for years without relief, do not give up. Investigate the merits of Chinese Herbs, and learn for yourself what they are doing for suffering humanity. Sanitarium and office 713 S. Main St. Consultation Free.

Curtains and Portieres.

345-347-S. SPRING ST. ALLEN'S BET. THIRD & FOURTH STS

Dr. Heron's Constipation Cure

CURES CONSTIPATION.

For sale at all druggists, or address the manufacturers, 2341 S. MAIN.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Southern California Railway, La Grande Station, foot of Second Street.

California Limited—Daily: Leaves 8:00 p.m. Arrives 5:30 a.m.

Overland Express—Leaves 7:30 p.m. daily. Arrives 7:00 a.m. daily.

San Bernardino, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 7:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 10:08 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

San Bernardino, via Orange—Leave for, *11:00 a.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 10:45 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

Redlands, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive from, 10:08 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

Redlands, via Orange—Leave for, *11:00 a.m. Arrive 10:45 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

Riverside, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m. Arrive from, 10:08 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

Riverside, via Orange—Leave for *11:00 a.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 10:45 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

Pasadena, Monrovia and Azusa—Leave for 8:30 a.m., *10:50 a.m., 4:30 p.m., *6:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from 7:00 a.m., *8:15 a.m., 10:08 a.m., *1:50 p.m., 5:30 p.m.

FULLERTON and ORANGE—Leave for, 8:45 a.m., *11:00 a.m., *2:00 p.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 8:45 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *12:55 p.m., 5:45 p.m.

Santa Ana—Leave for, 8:45 a.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 8:45 a.m., *12:55 p.m., 5:45 p.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Orange—Leave for, *11:00 a.m. Arrive from, 10:45 a.m.

Escondido—Leave for, *2:00 p.m. Arrive from, *12:55 p.m.

Fallbrook—Leave for, *8:45 a.m. Arrive [illegible]

San Diego and Coronado Beach—Leave for 8:45 a.m., *2:00 p.m. Arrive from *11:55 p.m., 5:45 p.m.

Redondo Beach—Leave Los Angeles First street, 10:10 a.m., 5:32 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles First street, 8:25 a.m., 4:28 p.m.

Santa Monica and Ocean Park—Leave Los Angeles First street *9:35 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles First street, *4:25 p.m.

Kite-Shaped Track—Leave 8:30 a.m. Arrive 5:45 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday; p. Pasadena only; o Orange only. All other trains daily.

EUROPE $250 excursion June 29, by specially chartered steamer "City of Rome," 8415 tons, to Scotland, England, Ireland, Belgium and France, with $70 Rhine and Swiss side trip; $100 Italy extension. **$425 North Cape** tour June 29. Fortnightly tours in April, May and June, via Gibraltar.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—The Telephone Girl.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Girl Cornetist.

Miss Adeline N. Meek, the cornetist, is going east tomorrow in the interests of her music.

Compliment to Pastor.

A sermon by Rev. Joseph Smale of the First Baptist Church, entitled "The Gospel of the Ages," has been published for gratuitous circulation, and already 10,000 copies have been utilized.

Severed an Artery.

While cleaning a window in a North Main-street business house yesterday morning William Robinson, colored, accidentally broke the glass and sustained a long gash on his right wrist, severing the artery.

The Federal Offices.

The temporary quarters for the Federal offices in the Tajo building were ready for occupancy, but owing to other changes desired by Judge Wellborn, perhaps two weeks additional time will be consumed before they are finally ready.

Illinois Entertainers.

The Illinois Society will give an entertainment Tuesday evening in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 South Broadway. The programme will be composed largely of musical features. Among those announced to appear are Misses Blanche Spreecher and Zula Barker, the De Lano Mandolin Club, Helen Williams, Thomas Beyrle, C. M. Wood, Edward Quinlan and Miss Edith Haynes.

Short Cord Sellers.

Out in the southeastern portion of the city there is complaint against sharpers who have victimized many people. Wood is worth $10 per cord, and the truckster offers it for $7, but when delivered he throws it into a heap. Some people who imagined themselves victimized, tiered it up and discovered that they had little more than half a cord.

Jailed For Vagrancy.

Henri Kupfer, Alexander Dambry, Paul Grassot, Armand Cailleteau and Gustave Chenegros, all well-dressed Frenchmen, were arrested last night at the Pico House and Sentous Block, charged with vagrancy. They had been under police surveillance for several days and the arresting officers assert that they have no visible means of support. All but one of them had money and all were released upon depositing $50 cash bail.

Pleasantly Remembered.

Alfred O. Hewitt and wife, who arrived in this city Friday, in charge of a Raymond excursion party, were tendered a pleasant surprise at the Van Nuys Broadway last night. Mr. Hewitt received notice that an important letter awaited him at the office, and it was found to contain a handsome sum of money. In the meantime a number of members of the excursion party had gathered in the hotel lobby, and through Dr. Coe of Boston expressed their appreciation of the efforts put forth for their comfort by Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt while coming across the continent.

Central W.C.T.U.

"Neal Dow's Birthday. The Apostle of Prohibition," was the subject discussed by the Central W.C.T.U. on Friday. Mrs. Anna Wolfskill conducted devotional exercises, and Miss Stickney offered prayer for the outcasts of the ciyt and for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Hester Griffith gave an address in which she told of the wonderful progress of prohibition. The report of Mrs. Carter, the secretary, shows 126 members in the union and the appointment of superintendents in twenty-four departments, and vice-presidents in many local churches.

Seized the Charter.

Deputy Constable Brakesuhler last night seized the official charter of the local branch of the Master Horseshoers' National Protective Association on a writ of replevin and as a result there is now no local branch of that organization. The trouble in the association has been of many months' standing, and was caused by the action of some of the members in cutting prices for shoeing horses below the rate which was provided in the bylaws of the association. The rate-cutters held most of the officers and the other members could get no satisfaction. Thompson Bosler, representing those who wanted better prices, yesterday began an action in a justice's court for the recovery of the charter and last night the officer secured it from the lodgeroom of the organization at No. 119½ South Spring street.

Eloped to Arizona.

Miss Maggie Pawling, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Policeman H. L. Pawling, has been missing from her home, No. 1029 Banolini street, since Friday evening. James Bemis, who drives a milk wagon, is also missing, and it is believed that the two went away together. For the past year Bemis has been in the young woman's company at every opportunity, but owing to the objections of her father he was not permitted to call upon her at her home. He made a practice of meeting her while she was en route from school, and to stop this her father took her out of school. On Friday evening she left home without her hat, saying she was going to a neighbor's. When she did not return a search was made for her and the police were notified. Yesterday it was learned that Bemis had left for the East and it is believed that the girl went with him, he having confided to a friend that he intended to go to Arizona to get married.

BI..VITIES.

Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling at Christ Episcopal Church, Flower street, corner Pico (Thirteenth street,) will preach this morning at 11 o'clock, by request, on "The Holy Communion; Eating and Drinking Damnation to One's Self; What Does it Mean?" At 7:30 p.m., closing sermon in series on "Popular Misconceptions Concerning the Episcopal Church"—"It Is a House Divided Against Itself." Both University and Pico Heights cars pass the door.

In response to numerous requests, the Del Monte restaurant, 219-221 West Third between, between Spring street and Broadway, is now serving, in addition to the short order bill of fare, a fine 75c French dinner, including oysters and wine, served every evening from 5 to 7:30. Refreshments and meals served a la carte on second and third floors, containing 35 elegant private dining rooms, without extra charge. Telephone Main 366.

New line of goods just in. A very choice selection of the latest patterns for tailor-made gowns, special for Easter. I will give a fine suit, silk-lined throughout, regular price $50, for $35; $35 suits for $25 for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. My styles and fit meet the approval of all the fashionable dressers. Parisian Ladies' Tailor, Louis Brand, proprietor, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, 522 South Broadway.

Many of my latest patterns have been made into suits and will appear Easter morning. The praises from the most critical dressers show that they will meet the approval of all. I have some exquisite effects in spring and summer styles, at prices that will force you to buy. Mr. Berry, the ladies' tailor, 444-446 South Broadway.

Ladies, your spring gown should be your thought now. We are prepared to show you a most attractive collection of materials from which you may make your selection. Call and see. J. Korn, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, 348 South Broadway.

Mrs. Codie wishes to announce her opening of spring millinery and the latest effects in hair goods and ornaments at 450 South Broadway, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 28, 29 and 30. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Raynor and Miss Dinsmore have the most select pattern hats in the city, also the most wearable and stylish medium-priced hats to be had. "The Adele," 318 South Broadway (opposite Coulter's.)

When moving, save all odds and ends of clothing and furniture for Good Samaritan department of Bethlehem Institutional Church for distribution among the needy. Tel. John 26 and wagon will call.

Fire losses are promptly settled and $3,000,000 assets constitute big backing by Northwestern National Insurance Company. Proper rates made by A. A. Allen, special agent, 317-319 Wilcox building.

The Band Box will display an elegant line of Easter millinery Wednesday and Thursday. The dress hats are dreams of beauty. The ready-to-wear walkers are shown in every style. 415 South Spring.

Unitarian Vesper service, 4 p.m., 923-925 South Flower street, under the direction of J. P. Dupuy, assisted by Miss Florence Oliver, Mr. Owen Foster and the Euterpean Quartette.

The ladies are cordially invited to inspect the very latest French novelties; most exquisite patterns, just arrived, at S. Benioff's, the ladies' tailor, 320 West Fourth street.

Accordion plaiting done at 308½ S. Spring street; reduced rates on all widths of plaiting. Fancy art, side and knife plaiting; sun-plaited skirts a specialty. Tel. Main 307.

Miss Hattie Rose Laube, the famous girl lecturer and campaigner, will speak at Blanchard Hall Monday evening. Subject, "Human Magnets." Admission, 25 cents.

This week, Campbell's discount sale on drawnwork, Indian blankets, Indian baskets, zarapes and carved leather. Campbell's Curio Store, 225 South Spring street.

The roar of a Nebraska cyclone is nothing compared with the roar that comes from bad house painting. Ring up E. S. Weaver for reference.

"The Loving John," at 11 a.m., and "Our Creed" at 7:30 p.m., are Rev. A. C. Smither's topics today at the First Christian Church.

For Cream Kisses, Butter Walnut and Peanut Caramels, call at Armstrong's C.C.C. Confectionery, 322½ South Broadway.

Discounts this week on Indian blankets, Indian baskets, leather and drawnwork, at Campbell's Curio Store, 225 South Spring.

An invalid can obtain medical treatment and care in the seaside home of a physician. Address H, box 50, Times Office.

Mrs. Nellie Levey, modeste, will arrive from the East today with the latest novelties. Announcement later.

Accordion plaiting, steam machine; get out new price list. Don't forget the place, 340½ S. Hill street.

Finest shampoo in the city. Good work done at Vacy Steer Hair Store, 124 West Fourth street.

Ring up Main 427, City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 456 South Broadway, John Bloeser.

Castruccio Bros.'s Italian olive oil is guaranteed to be pure and best quality. 134-6 North Main.

For time or arrival and departure of Santa Fé trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to $1 and $1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Zinnamon's Button and Button-hole Factory, 254 S. Broadway, rooms 3-6.

Mrs. Chapman Bailey has removed her studio to 1611 Grand avenue.

Corsets made to order and repaired. 247 S. Broadway.

Whitney Trunk Factory, 423 S. Spring

Whitney Trunk Factory, 228 S. Main.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 E. 3d. See card.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Dr. William Craig, Richard Wilson (2,) C. A. Grossjean, Miss Anna Thompson, Mrs. S. M. Davis, George P. Hart, G. W. E. Griffith, and Miss Roberta Latham.

PERSONAL.

George W. Soule of McHenry, Ill., is a tourist at the Natick.

A. R. Peck, a Lordsburg merchant, registered at the Ramona yesterday.

Judge Munck left yesterday for his ranch in Arizona to be gone several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hopkins of Boston arrived among the tourists at the Van Nuys yesterday.

J. A. Fulse, a government mail contractor, is stopping at the Rosslyn. He is from Kansas City, Mo.

Charles Porta, wife and daughter of Michigan City, Ind., took apartments at the Van Nuys yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Webb of Seattle are on a pleasure trip and yesterday registered at the Hollenbeck.

Miss Anna Virginia Metcalf, the vocalist, returned to her home in this city yesterday, from Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy and Miss Evelyn C. Murphy of Woodstock, Ill., registered at the Van Nuys yesterday.

Mrs. Samuel Bancroft and Miss Howard of Wilmington, Del., arrived among the Van Nuys' tourists yesterday.

C. W. Crawford and wife of Memphis, Tenn., registered at the Ramona yesterday on their return from Catalina.

W. L. Bush, president of the First National Bank of Idaho Springs, Colo., is registered at Hotel Rosslyn with his wife.

Charles S. McEntee and wife are registered at the Rosslyn. Mr. McEntee is a large wholesale merchant of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Claypool, Mrs. Vajen and Mrs. Newhall are a party of Indianapolis tourists at the Van Nuys.

The Misses Poehler of No. 1670 Winfield street have gone to Redlands to visit with Mrs. John W. Edwards for a week.

F. K. Chamberlain of Ashland, Neb., and F. W. Stabaugh of Omaha registered yesterday among the Natick tourists.

Mrs. H. P. Lowe, Miss Irene Lowe and Miss Mary Lowe are among the tourists arriving at the Westminster yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Bass are stopping at the Rosslyn Hotel. Mr. Le Bass is the owner of the hotel at Seven Oaks.

John K. Souther of Washington, D. C., and H. B. Packer of Wellsboro, Pa., are companion tourists at the Westminster.

Mrs. Halley, Miss Halley and Miss G. Halley of Delta were shopping in town yesterday and registered at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ely, Miss W. Ely, Miss E. Ely and Master W. C. Ely are a tourist party at the Westminster from New York.

E. D. Sanders and wife, W. M. Ridpath and Mary Ridpath came down from Spokane yesterday and registered at the Van Nuys.

James H. Yerkes and F. E. Flatteng, connected with the Earl Fruit Company at Highland, registered at the Ramona yesterday.

S. Chapell of Chicago registered at mining headquarters yesterday. He is investigating the subject of using distillate in mining operations.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Page of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bowden of Baltimore, tourists, took apartments at the Westminster yesterday.

Hon. John W. Barr, an ex-United States judge, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anna Barr, registered at the Van Nuys yesterday from Kentucky.

R. M. Kirby Smith and P. L. Jones of Nashville, Tenn., who are visiting points of interest on the coast, registered at the Van Nuys Broadway yesterday.

J. Frank Burrill, business manager of the "Highwayman" Company, which will appear at the Los Angeles Theater next week, registered yesterday at the Ramona.

W. M. Bates and wife, accompanied by Miss Grace Toof, are registered at the Rosslyn from Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Bates has large banking and railroad interests in the East.

W. C. Hendrickson and wife and Miss T. N. Smith of Ventura spent yesterday in the city, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. T. R. McNeil of New York. They registered at the Hollenbeck.

C. F. Cole and Joseph P. Junk of Chicago are registered at the Hollenbeck. They are connected with the brewery interests of Chicago and are looking over the same industry on this coast.

W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles National Bank, has been confined to his home for ten days with an attack of bronchitis. In company with Mrs. Patterson, he left yesterday for Elsinore hot springs to recuperate.

Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, the noted Tennessee literary woman and author of a dozen books, arrived in Los Angeles last week and is staying temporarily at No. 1011 Main street. She is not in strong health, but is delighted with California, which she finds chock full of "material."

WILL OF JOHN WILLIAMS.

Millionaire Who Died at Mountain View Leaves Bulk of His Estate to Children and Grandchildren.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

CHICAGO, March 23.—The will of John M. Williams, formerly of Evanston, who died March 9 at Mountain View, Cal., leaving an estate whose estimated value is $2,000,000, was filed in the Probate Court today. The document provides that the property shall be held in trust by Mr. William's sons, Lucian M. and Nathan W. Williams, and his son-in-law, Parke E. Simmons.

The bulk of the property is left to Mr. Williams's children and grandchildren, the beneficiaries including Lucian M. Williams, Chicago; Isabella Blanoy, San José, Cal.; Helen Husser, Chicago; Jessie Williams Simmons, Nathan M. Williams, Evanston; Edith Williams Kirkwood, Mountain View, Cal.; John Marshall Williams, grandson, Belmont, Cal.; Margaret Williams, granddaughter, San José, Cal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Noah Charles Frantz, aged 22, a native of Illinois, and Fannie Wachtel, aged 22, a native of Maryland both residents of Los Angeles.

Bert C. Lewis, aged 21, a native of California, and Mabel Anna Jones, aged 21, a native of Indiana; both residents of Los Angeles.

Arthur J. Secor, aged 30, a native of Michigan, and Mrs. Helen Elbe, aged 30, a native of Michigan; both residents of Los Angeles.

Charles W. Myrich, aged 27, a native of Missouri, and Ida H. Cornelson, aged 22, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

Joseph S. Fishman, aged 48, a native of Germany, and Bagie Lask, aged 25, a native of Russia; both residents of Los Angeles.

George W. Easterday, aged 52, a native of Illinois, and Martha C. Henderson, aged 43, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

Esequie Beltian, aged 24, a native of California, and Celestina Dominguez, aged 19, a native of California; both residents of San Moreno.

Carl L. Hackney, aged 22, a native of Tennessee, and Annie Cameron, aged 20, a native of Tennessee; both residents of Los Angeles.

Isidore Eseverri, aged 30, a native of Spain, and Dolores O. Sansinena, aged 32, a native of Spain; both residents of La Habra.

William I. Seeber, aged 22, a native of Missouri, and May G. Bougham, aged 21, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.

ALLEN—March 22, 1901, to the wife of Walter I. Allen of the Sphinx, Lamanda, a daughter.

DEATH RECORD.

PREUSS—In this city, March 23, 1901, Henrietta Elizabeth Preuss, aged 78 years, widow of the late Edward A. Preuss, beloved mother of Mrs. C. F. Heinzeman and grandmother of Carl, Edward, Ella, Eda and Frederick Heinzeman and Mrs. J. O. Cashin, Mrs. W. M. Murray and Mrs. E. H. Clark.

HATHAWAY—In this city, March 22, 1901, Mrs. J. Hathaway, mother of Mrs. Jennie Williamson, aged 65 years.
Funeral at the Catholic Church, East Los Angeles, at 3:30 p.m. Friends may see the body at Bresee Brothers until 3 p.m.

JOHNSTON—In this city, March 21, 1901, Mrs. Caroline Johnston, mother-in-law of Mrs. G. E. Johnston, aged 68 years.
Funeral at the residence, No. 1331 Millard avenue, Monday at 2 p.m. Friends invited.

RAMELLA—The funeral services of Bernard Ramella will be held at Bresee Brothers' parlors at 10 a.m. Monday. Friends invited.

SHIELDS—In this city, March 23, 1901, James H. Shields, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.
Funeral from parlors of Orr & Hines Co., 647 S. Broadway, Sunday, March 24, 1901, at 2:30 p.m., under the auspices of O.R.C., Division No. 111, of which he was a member.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PREUSS—In this city, March 23, 1901, Henrietta Elizabeth Preuss, aged 78 years.
Funeral will take place from the residence of C. F. Heinzeman, No. 620 South Grand avenue, Monday, March 25, 1901, at 2 o'clock p.m. Interment private.

Los Angeles Transfer Co.
Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Office, 432 S. Spring. Tel. M. 49, or 249.

Bresee Bros. Co., Undertakers.
Lady assistant attends ladies and children. Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. main 243.

W. H. Sutch, Undertaker.
Lady assistant, 618 South Spring. M. 107.

ROBT. L. GARRETT & CO., Undertakers, 319 N. Main st. Tel. main 75.

Model Dye Works, 219 W. Fourth.
Suits dry cleaned, $1.25 and up. Tel. M. 1063.

Mrs. Carrie Nation.
The Kansas saloon smasher, smashing a fine saloon; moving picture exhibition at Tally's Phonograph Parlors, 339 S. Spring st., every evening at 7:30, 8 and 8:30 o'clock. Admission only 10 cents.

Routzahn & Gilkey.
Ladies' tailors and dressmakers, invite your inspection of an elegant and complete line of spring goods in foreign novelties. 314 West Third street.

Green-Needham Co.
No. 526 South Broadway, are making very low prices on paints, oils and varnishes. Also take contracts for painting.

U. S. lead, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

ASTIGMATISM.

.. some of the lines forming the above circles seem broader or blacker than others, when looking at them with one eye closed, you have a well developed case of astigmatism which should be attended to at once.

We can cure any case of astigmatism—no matter how bad—with a pair of our glasses properly fitted. We have the latest scientific facilities for testing eyes thoroughly. No charge made for examination. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Gold filled glasses, frames warranted ten years, $1.50.
Solid gold eyeglass frames $3.00.
Best nickel eyeglass frames 50c.
Rimless eyeglasses, best gold filled, warranted ten years, $3.00.
Rimless eyeglasses, with solid gold mountings, all styles, $5.00.

Our Repair Prices

Watches Cleaned,	75c
New Main Spring,	50c
New Case Spring,	50c
New Roller Jewel,	50c
New Hands put on,	15c
New Crystal put in,	10c

Clocks Cleaned 75c and up.
Rings made smaller.

Geneva Watch & Optical Co.,
305 S. Broadway.
Geo. M. Williams, Prop.

Pictures of all kinds---Fancy Frames and everything in our store at positively your own price. We really mean Business

TO CLOSE OUT MONDAY
Art Studies for Artists, suitable for framing, worth up to $2.00 each; special closing price tomorrow, 5c to 25c each.
In order to arrange the store we will not open until 9 a. m. during the rush.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Oil Paintings---Farewell Prices
Splendid pieces of notable Pacific Coast scenery. Every one a choice bit which should interest every lover of art.
The "Three Sisters" in Cascades at $75.00; reduced from $150.00.
"Mount Shasta," a beautiful piece worth $150.00; at $75.00.
"Grey's Peak," beautifully framed, worth $150.00; reduced to $50.00.
"Mount Hood," beautifully framed, worth $100.00; reduced to $50.00.
"Mount Hood," beautifully framed, worth $75.00; reduced to $30.00.
"Multnomah Falls," beautifully framed, worth $20.00; reduced to $8.00.

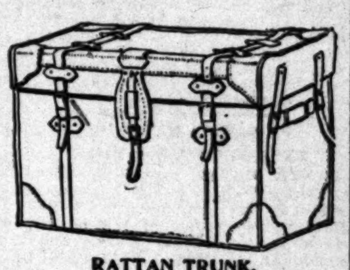
H. C. LICHTENBERGER,
202 South Spring, Wilcox Building.

We Cut Prices.. Quality Never.
Peruna, 65c.
Scott's Emulsion, 65c.
Carter's Pills, 15c.
Bromo Quinine, 15c.
Malted Milk, 40c, 75c, $3.00.
Other people can say all they want to—we say few words, but we do what we say—save you money on drugs.
Dr. Barker's Cough Cure always helps, always relieves every kind of a cold or cough. Price 25c
Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.
Reliable Prescription Druggists.
THIRD AND BROADWAY.

$5 SHOES DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO WEARER ONE PROFIT $7
W. E. Cummings Foot-Form Shoes
We do the finest shoe repairing done in the city. We also make shoes to order.
Plain Words.
If brains, skill, good leather and hard work go into a shoe, good wear will come out of it.
If you go to a store that will take the time and trouble to fit your foot properly, you will get a shoe of comfort. We supply both of these "ifs" which are lacking in many stores.
Try Cummings Wear and Fit.
$3.50 Fourth and Broadway. $2.50

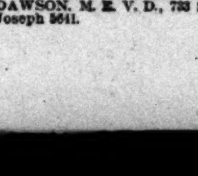
MEN NO CURE, NO PAY.
If you are sexually weak, undeveloped or have drains, varicocele, etc., our Local Vacuum Developer will restore you without drugs or electricity; 25,000 in use; not one failure; not one returned; no C.O.D. fraud; write for particulars, sent sealed in plain envelope.
LOCAL APPLIANCE CO., 414 Charles Blk., Denver, Colo.

I. Magnin & Co.
251 South Broadway.
NEW SHIRT WAISTS
They have just come from our factory and are newer and later styles than you will see in any other store.
Materials are lawns, percales, dimities, madras cloths, ginghams and linens.
Pure white and all the new colors and combinations of colors.
Some of these later styles are prettier than those that came out earlier. But you should come in and see them.



RATTAN TRUNK.
The lightest, weight and strongest trunk in the market. Manufactured and for sale by J. C. CUNNINGHAM, only. No. 222 S. Main St. Tel. Main 818. Repairing a specialty.

PLANTS
Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper and all Ornamentals..
::: AT :::
Germain Seed and Plant Co.,
326-330 S. MAIN ST.
Catalogue for the asking.



ELECTRICITY judiciously employed promotes activity of the physical forces. New Electric Light Bath eradicates the poison from the system; salt glow and massage with electricity relieves pain and builds it up. No shocks. Try and be convinced. Sworn statement at office. W. J. DAWSON, M. E. V. D., 733 S. Broadway. Tel. Joseph 5641.

THE HUB
FOR FINE CLOTHING-HATS AND FURNISHINGS
154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS A...

Nine Dollars and Sixty-Five C...

Suits Worth $1...
Suits Worth $1...
Suits Worth $1...

ODDS AND E...

Smashing prices ... left! The Hub's ... stock is almost here ... must be made at ... morrow a fresh lot of ... and swellest suits— ... ends of our most ... clothing—will be closed ... out, one and all, at ...

A grand display of ... popular styles. Mat... best. Fit guaranteed. ... *that's breaking every ...*

Shirts at 45c.
You pay elsewhere $1.00 and $1.50 for the same thing. Made of handsome Percales, fast colors, in all sizes. Every one of them beautifully made. Sale price 45c.

Suits at $...
Lot No. 2 of odds ... $10.00, $12.50 and ... marked at the astonish... Cloth—fit—style— ... find in the best ... State.

The Grandest Display of ...
Beautiful Easter Ha...
and Bonnets in the Tow...

Style, dash, modesty, gayety, becoming... beauty, newness, exclusiveness, originality ... cleverness mingle together in this magnif... massing of lovely Easter Hats. Nowhere do ... see the same beautiful creations in the same ... wonderful variety. Nowhere do you see the ... stylish hat already for the price that you ... at "The Wonder." See this dream of a hat ... $10.00, and this inspiration at $15.00 and ... look at these $5.00 hats. Where can you ... 'em? We ask again, Where CAN you match 'em.

The Wonder Millinery
219 South Spring Street.

CAMPBELL'S . . .
Discounts This Week On . . .
Indian Blankets, Indian Baskets, Mexican ... Mexican Figures and Zarapes, Mexican ...
Campbell's Curio Store 225 South Spring ...

Confidence.
The business of a bank ... is measured by the confidence ... Fifteen years in Los Angeles ... of thousands of the best people ... sending their friends to ...

Cor. Fifth and Hill Sts., Los Angeles.

THE LAST CHANCE TO BUY RED CLOUD Mining Stock at
50 Cents
Per share. Apply at once.
Red Cloud Mining Co.,
218 South Broadway
S. P. Creasinger, Pres. W. L. Elder, Sec

BEKIN...
CUT RA...

PICTORIAL SHEET. Timely Illustrations.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

IN FOUR PARTS. Part Four—8 Pages.

...YEAR. SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1901. PRICE 5 CENTS

...he Collection of Strange Gods Made by a Los Angeles Man and the Stories that go with Them.

A QUEER GROUP.

"... My Father's House There Are ... Mansions."

This is the legend, appropriate ..., on a placard above the ... group of ancient idols ever ... together in Los Angeles or, ... in any other city in the ... Surrounded by an... ante-diluvian relics, swords, ... and fierce clubs of sav... this congregation of gods ... obscure nook in a quaint ... shop on Main street.

... to attract attention at ... in the odd images of pot... woods and soapstone, and ... would probably turn ... some slighting remark ... absurdity of so highly priz... agglomeration of ill-shapen ... when it is explained that ... bits of earthenware ... "the idol's eye") cen... centuries roll over their ... fifty and even sixty cen... that before them credulous and superstitious people knelt in worship, a feeling of awe, an undefinable creepy sensation, comes over one, and the possessor of these treasures becomes the busiest man in town explaining his curiosities.

It has taken many years of time, hardship and much expense, to bring these obscure gods of an uncivilized and unchristian era, to the light of day, but Charles J. R. Carson has persistently kept at it until his collection is nearing completion. He has now over twenty images, characteristic of various stages and eras of idolatry as far back as 6000 years ago.

There are idols of the phallic worshippers—odd, crude specimens, indicative of the degeneracy of the age; idols of the Aztec, African, cannibal, Egyptian, Kaffir, Chinese, American Indian, Siamese, Japanese, Alaskan Indian, Hindoo, and so on to the Christian period. All are jumbled together in indiscriminate array, heathen of one hemisphere and century elbowing pagan of dead ages. Could all the heathens of these dark periods, who bowed at the shrines of their carved gods, be now brought to their knees before them, what a motley mass of humanity would be assembled. Who can tell how many thousands of lives have been sacrificed to appease the fanaticism bred by these bits of hideous carvings? Possibilities for "pipe dreaming" are immeasurable.

Now that you realize you are in the presence of century-old idols, whose mute tongues cannot tell of history which would be stranger than strangest fiction, your curiosity is intense and you listen with absorbing interest while Collector Carson tells what little is known of them. You wonder why he does not speak of them in whispers, and not in such a matter of fact way, but then you remember he is a collector, and that many of the grinning gods are old friends to him.

This queerly-shaped piece of pottery you are told is a Aztec idol, possibly 500, possibly 800 years old. There are unmistakable signs that it was originally intended to respresent a woman. Those slits on the sides of the head are for the eyes, and it matters little if the nose and the mouth are of the same breadth, or that two rows of knobs on top may have been intended to represent hair; nor do you care much if one leg and arm are broken off, for it is an idol of a dead race you are thinking of.

Instinctively your mind runs back to the early Mexico of your history, and you may again see the Aztecs as they were painted to you in school days, when the difference between the century mark of 1200 and 1800 in printer's ink did not seem so very long. You remember you were taught that the Aztecs worshiped one creator, Taotl, as they called him; that he had thirteen chiefs and 200 inferior divinities, each of which had a sacred image. Then you begin to wonder which deity this idol represented and how long since it had a host of worshippers at its shrine.

You have not much time to wonder, for you are soon switched to Africa, by being shown an ugly figure of carved mahogany, with flinty eyes and chocolate body. This once occupied the temple of an African tribe of Kaffirs and is considered by collectors of antiques to be a very fine specimen. How old it is, or its name, has been lost forever. The girdle is not of native manufacture. In its original state the Africans had no use for girdles for themselves, so why put them on their gods? Civilization draped the idol. Around the neck, however, the Kaffirs circled a string of elephant grass seed.

That hideous, but savagely artistic-looking thing, you at once pronounce to be Egyptian, but that's where you make a mistake. Human beings have been eaten before this thing's shrine and human lives have been offered up in sacrifice. It is the idol of the cannibals of the King Mills group of the South Sea Islands, and its age approximates seventy-five years.

It was secured after a hard fight with natives, by the captain of a whaler, and its very taking cost much bloodshed. Other than the fact that the carving and inlaying, crude as it is, denotes an eye for the artistic, you pass it by, for it lacks the age which is in reality the value. Its girdle you note is of modern manufacture.

When you guess the mummy-like figure reposing quietly beside the cannibal, to be Egyptian, you are correct. You are quietly told it is at least 2000 years old, and maybe centuries older, but the 2000 years is quite enough to attract attention.

This object, exquisitely carved, was taken from a sarcophagus in the great pyramid of Cheops.

Imagination again comes to the front. You remember history says it took 100,000 men twenty years to build this pyramid, and that it fulfilled the offices of both tombs and temples, even in the days of Moses. Then you wonder what the little idol in front of you was doing those days, and are disappointed when you cannot find out what the hieroglyphics down its front mean, and you wonder some more.

Your introduction into dead centuries has been sufficiently complete to prevent any expression of doubt on your part, when you are shown a bit of stone, distinguishable as once having been a distorted image after human likeness, and are told it is 5000 or 6000 years old.

This belonged to the Phallic worshipers of Egypt, during a degenerate age, when nature-religions held sway in portions of the Old World. It is one of several specimens in the collection, others being much more perfect.

Possibly you recall your studies of Grecian history, and recollect that upon certain Dionysian festivals in ancient Greece, Phallus was exhibited and worshiped by the populace.

It may be you are disappointed to know it, but the American Indian god on the stick, looking for all the world like a jumping-jack, is only about forty years old. The mind is changed when you notice the fifteen notches on the stick, which tell of fifteen scalps once hanging at the belt of the red chief, whose tepee the idol graced.

The Chinese god, neatly carved in soapstone, and the ancient Japanese god in its latticed house, are interesting, but rather commonplace nowadays. Even the white marble elephant of Siam, with its gold trappings, is too modern to satisfy, while the Hindoo god surmounting the brass bell, is odd enough, but can't hold a candle to the inhabitant of the Pyramids.

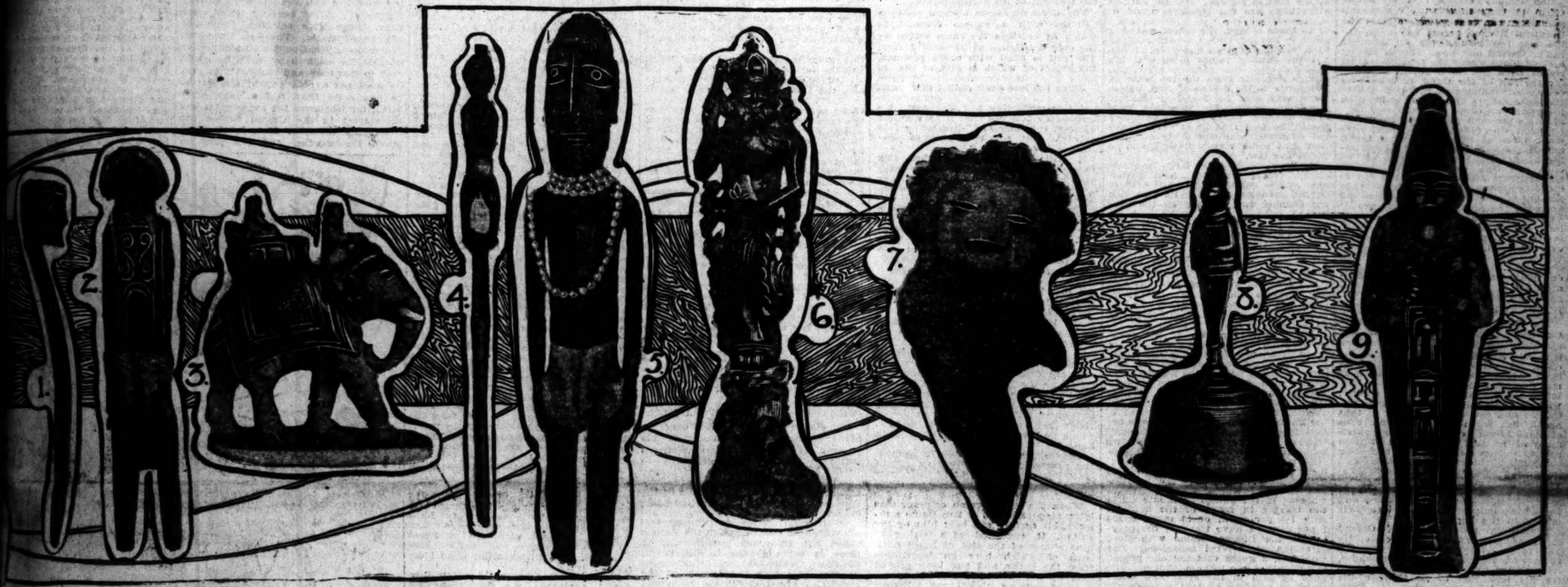
Interest returns to the rain god of the Alaskan Indians, for it is 200 years old, if a day, and is made out of whalebone, which time has perforated into a fibrous-looking material. This is hatchet-shaped—merely a representation of a head with a handle to it, but it is an idol just the same.

The sight-seeing ends under a placard "God of the human race"—just a plain, everyday silver dollar.

After delving into pyramids and exploring among savage tribes, Collector Carson has reached the conclusion that the last of his collection is the one most universally worshiped.

[Life:] (He:) It is your fault.

(She:) That is no reason why you shouldn't apologize.



(1.) RAIN GOD OF THE ALASKAN INDIANS. (2.) SOUTH SEA ISLAND CANNIBAL GOD. (3.) SIAMESE WHITE ELEPHANT IDOL. (4.) AMERICAN INDIAN GOD (NOTCHES DENOTING SCALPS TAKEN.) (5.) AFRICAN KAFFIR IDOL. (6.) CHI...ESE IDOL. (7.) ANCIENT AZTEC IDOL (UNKNOWN AGE.) (8.) HINDU BELL IDOL. (9.) EGYPTIAN IDOL, FOUND IN PYRAMIDS.

...E CURIOUS FLIES THAT WEAVE A WEB.

...OPTERA THAT ENCLOSE ... EGGS IN TISSUE.

... Weaves a House of Parallel ...Lingual Glands Thought to ... in the Spinning—Species ... the White Ants.

[...Gossip:] Among the few in... capable of spinning in the imago ... certain little pseudo-neurop... of the family Psocidae. ... of this family are wingless ... life, and of these the little ..., which are commonly seen ... over paper, are known by sight ... people. Those Psocidae with ... are here concerned have not ... any popular name. They are ... in the imago state, and are ... colored little flies, of curious ... appearance, living often ... on tree trunks, palings, ... as among the foliage of ... spinning habits have long ... Westwood gives a state... ...cated to him by Au... ... naturalist had observed ... Psocus weave a web ... she had deposited ... formed by the veins of ... (1861) says generally ... cover their eggs with ... that they form flat silvery ... McLachlan (1867) states that ... are laid in patches of leaves, ... other objects, the females ... them with a web. Further, ... Packard mentions having ob... Psocids lay eggs on leaves of ... pear and horse chestnut; and ... they were covered with a ... web like the "cocoon" of a ... only about a line in ... The principal observations, ... are those of Pierre Huber, ... in 1843, and based on two ... with wings of uniform ... the other with those organs ... with brown. The first individ... was on the upper side ... leaf, in the depression ... by the mid-rib, where the crea... making a shining white spot, ... shape, and consisting, as was ... means of a strong lens, of a ... number of silken threads, placed ... together and variously crossed. ... the leaf against the light ... patch of web was found ... six small eggs. Subsequently, ... leaves of trees of various kinds ... found many such patches, all ... clusters of from six to four... By placing several of the ... glass vases, with leaves from ... on which they were found, ... them spin repeatedly, observ... the whole process from the laying ... eggs to their final concealment ... completed silken covering. ... observed that individuals be... to be males were capable of spin... and McLachlan had expressed ... opinion that both sexes spin. The ... the latter naturalist remarks, is un... distinguishable from that of spiders; and he adds that if a number of specimens be inclosed in a pill box it will be found at the end of several hours that the interior is traversed in all directions by numerous lines of web. This circumstance appears to have been noted also by S. F. Aaron in the case of Psocus sexpunctatus, caught near Philadelphia and taken home in paper boxes. It was noticed by Huber that some clusters of eggs had in addition to the ordinary close fitting covering another protection, a little distance above the first, of less close tissue, composed of stronger and longer threads placed parallel. This upper tent was closed on one side, but always open on the other; and Huber thought it might serve as a place of refuge for the mother. He mentions that the species with spotted wings always made for its own residence a sort of web composed of long parallel threads. Some of the individuals which thus lurked under a trellis of silk were believed to be males. The creatures had space beneath their coverings to move about a little, and they could easily escape when they wished to do so. According to McCook, Psocus purus in America makes a tubular tent-like web in crevices of bark, etc. Under this web the insect lives after the manner of a tube-weaving spider, and entomologists who wish to capture it have to push out by pressing upon the tent. As to the purpose of these webs, Huber thinks that the lines may serve to warn the creature of the approach of enemies; but not to protect it from attack, for the tents were so frail that a gnat might almost break them. It is certain, he adds, that Psocids do not lie in ambuscade, like spiders, for they are not predaceous.

With regard to the position of the spinning organs, Huber has made it clear that the threads come from the mouth. He was at considerable pains in attempting to establish their exact source, but found observation difficult on acount of the smallness of the flies and the rapidity of their movements. After placing some of the insects in glass tubes and following them with a strong lens, he was inclined to believe that the silk proceeded from the upper lip. Hagen, however, who examined the labrum, found no spinning organ there, and he suggests that it is probably situated in the tongue, a structure associated with the upper lip. Burgess has since found within the tongue a pair of peculiar organs—lingual glands, which open by a common duct into the mouth near the throat; and these are thought to be concerned with the spinning work. Other spinning imagines are found in the family Embiidae, also Pseudo-neuroptera, a small group of insects of moderate size, of no popularity, and imperfectly known even to entomologists. The creatures are said to be related in certain respects to Psocids; but they are dissimilar, having perhaps a slight resemblance to Termitids, or white ants, with which also they are supposed to have some relationship. The spinning faculty, though occurring in the perfect insect, is better known in the larva; and it has been observed, further, in a form regarded by McLachlan as the nymph. The precise period at which it is noted, however, is not of great importance, for there is no marked metamorphosis, the insect having much the same form throughout life. Lucas states that the larvae of Embia Mauritanica are found under stones in small silken tunnels; and similarly those of Embia solieri are stated by Lucas and by Girard to be found in similar situations also in tunnels of silk.

A box in which some of the larvae of the first named species had been placed in 1850 was forgotten till 1858, and when opened was found to have its walls clothed with fine white silk, forming circular tunnels, in which dead larvae were lying. Another Embid, Oligotoma michaeli, found chiefly in a wingless—perhaps larval—condition, in a hot-house among orchids was observed by Mr. Michael to have made a large number of webs on the roots and stems of the orchids and of neighboring plants. These webs had the form of silken galleries. They were not perfect tubes, but more of the nature of coverings, protecting the creatures from above and permitting them to feed upon the surface of the plant on which the web rested. One individual spun a web on the side of a box in which it had been confined for two hours, and some time afterward the web had been so much extended that it attached the lid to the box. When the lid was removed the insect ran about with activity, "ever anon retreating into a small den or tunnel it had woven for itself at the bottom of the box." A figure of this individual shows small undeveloped wings, so that it had perhaps passed the larval condition. McLachlan states that silken tunnels were spun by the nymphs as well as larvae of this species; but it has been suggested that the form regarded as the nymph may have been the adult short-winged female.

[Indianapolis Sentinel:] (Stoutleigh:) Some weeks ago I bought a plaster of you to help me get rid of lumbago.

(Druggist:) Well, sir, I hope it did its work.

(Stoutleigh:) Yes; now I want something else to help me get rid of the plaster.

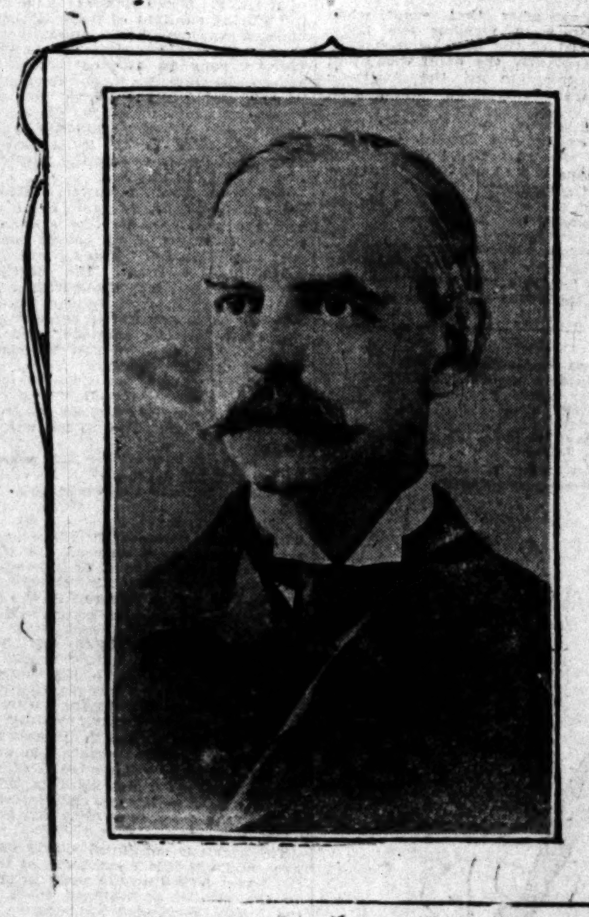
MRS. BLAKELY HALL'S BLOOD UP.

Tenant of Black Rock Bitter Over Calumny and Reproach Heaped Upon Her.

[Photograph by staff photographer.]

Mrs. Helen Hall, the most prominent character in the contest for the Gilman millions, says that she will fight to the last for what she regards as her rights. She complains bitterly of the manner in which she is being maligned. "I have in this matter acted in accordance with the highest ideals of friendship and rectitude," she declares, "and I am sick and tired of the calumny and reproach that have been heaped upon me and mine. When the heirs wish to bluff me they will find that I have not only the wish but the will to fight for my rights."

WILLIAM CARY SANGER.



The Newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

[Photograph by staff photographer.]

Senators Platt and Depew of New York both strenuously deny that they are dissatisfied with the appointment of Col. William Cary Sanger to the Assistant Secretaryship of the War Department. Despite the opposition of the two Senators from New York President McKinley appointed Sanger to the vacancy at the solicitation of Secretary Root. Messrs. Platt and Depew, however, declare that they are satisfied.

OUR WORLD SAFE.

Earth Not in Danger from the New Star—Its Safety from Fire Proved by the Pea Statistics.

[Boston Transcript:] Since the blazing up of the new star in Perseus, timid people have probably wondered what the result would be if our own sun should suddenly decide to cut up a similar caper. As it would imperil the future existence of Boston, the Hub of the Universe, it is well-nigh impossible to imagine the earth's luminary behaving in any such unseemly way; but, as the unexpected sometimes happens, it is safe to conclude that a caper of the kind mentioned would turn the earth into a product similar to that sold by the gas trust, only stronger and more brilliant. There seems to be, however, no immediate danger to be apprehended on this score.

Our little system is also safe from the risk of catching fire from any outside source, because, as Sir John Herschel says, "to drop a pea at the end of every mile of a voyage on a limitless ocean to the nearest fixed star would require a fleet of 10,000 ships of 600 tons burden, all starting with a full cargo of peas."

This thought when properly absorbed, makes one feel comparatively safe. It seems to eliminate the danger, at any rate, of immediate collision with any wandering member of the universe, and leaves only a discomfort arising from the feeling of loneliness which may possibly take possession of the mind that craves companionship. But then it is better to be lonely than to be burnt up. If life, under such reposeful conditions, seems monotonous, we may find comfort in the thought that our sun and its surroundings are not wholly without energy; that the sun, at any rate, has a spark or two of vitality which he can call upon in case of need.

For instance, on September 7, 1871, Prof. Young observed a massive cloud of hydrogen on the sun's edge. It was one hundred thousand miles long, and its upper surface fifty thousand miles from the solar surface. It was supported on pillars of blazing hydrogen, and gave evidence of intense action. He was compelled—poor man!—to leave it for half an hour, and on his return found that the whole thing had been blown to shreds by some tremendous uprush; that in place of the quiet cloud the whole region was filled with flying debris, some of which had reached a distance of one hundred thousand miles. In ten minutes the uppermost area was over two hundred thousand miles from the sun's edge, thus giving some faint idea of what our steady-going "Old Sol" can do on a pinch. This outburst, of course, is as nothing compared with that which has been going on the past week or two in Nova Persei; but that is because our sun is such a staid, well-regulated body, whose crop of wild oats has been pretty well sowed.

[Washington Star:] "Doesn't that person irritate you?" inquired Willie Wishington.

"Not at all!" answered Miss Cayenne. "But he disagrees in everything you say to him."

"Yes. That pleases me. I have so little respect for his opinion that I am never sure I am right unless he takes the opposite view."

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Sixty-Five C...
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...ODDS AND END...
Smashing prices right ... The Hub's big ... must be made at any cost ... swellest suits—odd ... will be closed ... one and all, at ... $9...
A grand display of the ... popular styles. Materials ... Fit guaranteed. A ... breaking every record ...
Suits at $4.95 ...
...dest Display of ... Easter Hats ... ets in the Town
...der Millinery, ... Spring Street.
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...rio Store 325 South Spring St.
...nfidence.
BEKIN'S ... CUT RATE...

DOOM OF GREATEST GAMBLING CITY.

Ostend, Having Ruined Too Many Victims, Must Practically Give Up the Business—Its Successors.

BY CURTIS BROWN.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

LONDON, March 9.—Shrewd and thrifty and sporty King Leopold of Belgium has seen somewhat the same sort of handwriting on the wall that Belshazzar saw. He personally may not have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, but the great gambling tables in Belgium have been, and a fraction of every franc bet thereon—in Ostend at least—ultimately found its roundabout way into the King's deep pockets.

Belgium has come to the conclusion, after long and rather bitter experience, that gaming tables pay no one except the proprietor. Hence the passage of a stringent law that is of more public interest than has generally been supposed, for it means that the greatest gambling hell of our generation has come to the end of its rope, and that one of the most prosperous cities in Europe is in danger of collapse.

FAR AHEAD OF MONTE CARLO.

One usually thinks first of Monte Carlo in connection with continental gambling, but as a matter of fact the beautiful Riviera resort has been, for the last few years, only an amateur beside Ostend and Spa. It was mostly a show place where the passing tourist risked from five to a hundred dollars for the fun of the thing, or where an occasional millionaire dropped a few thousand dollars and forgot to mention it, or won an equal sum and was heralded as the man who never could lose.

Ostend was different. The gamblers made more of a business of it there, and last season the total sums changing hands over the green cloth at Ostend and Spa were perhaps double the amounts distributed by the Monte Carlo croupiers. Likewise the average amount of the bets at Ostend has far exceeded the Monte Carlo average.

In the last season, only three months long, the tables at Ostend alone made a net profit of $1,400,000, after turning over to the municipality a third of a million in taxes. On top of that, each club found it profitable to pay out of its own pocket $16 of each initiate's fee of $20. Ostend was the real gambling center of the world.

BLEEDING STRANGERS ONLY.

The story of gambling at Ostend is significant, and every American municipality could study it to its own benefit. A few years ago, any one could leave London at night and be busy losing his sovereigns the next morning on almost any corner of Ostend, at any kind of a game of chance, without the slightest let or hindrance. Ostend and Spa did not object to that at all, but when the rich men's sons at home began to squander their patrimony at the local tables, when Belgium society women lost their own and their children's fortunes, when suicides and forgeries growing out of losses at gambling became startlingly frequent, Parliament rose in its virtue and passed a law closing all the small dens, and permitting only strangers to lose their money in the big clubs.

Thereafter, no resident of Ostend might gamble in any Ostend club. He had to go to Spa or Namur for his sport and be enrolled as a stranger. Any visitor to Ostend who wanted to try his luck had to go through the formality of joining a club. If, however, he happened to be a guest at one of the leading hotels controlled by the "Compagnie des Grands Hotels," in which King Leopold is heavily interested, his application could be rushed through in a night, and he could be seated at a rouge et noir, without loss of time, at a luxurious "private" club under the watchful eye of the police, and the paternal care of governmental inspectors. If he lost his fortune and wanted to take his own life, the matter could be arranged without making undue noise.

CITIES WAXED FAT ON IT.

Tens of thousands of dollars changed hands every hour in the season, and Ostend and Spa and the lesser Belgium towns to which the same privileges were extended flourished and waxed fat. The losses of the gamesters paid for municipal improvements that made Ostend in particular one of the most progressive of cities outside of Budapest. King Leopold's hotels were crowded, and famous men and gorgeously appareled women—countesses, demi-mondaines and nouveaux riches alike—stood in line waiting for seats at the gaming clubs. The luxury and extravagance of Ostend last season outstripped that of any city of its size in the world.

But in the shadows behind all this feverish gayety and reckless display the records of crime and despair grew larger and blacker until public opinion became aroused despite the wealth that the foreigners were losing and that Belgium was winning. Ostend, Spa, Dinant, Chimay, Namur and the other towns that had rushed in to get some of the plunder stood aghast when a bill was brought into the Legislature a few weeks ago suppressing all public gambling. With some modifications it was passed, in spite of the fierce opposition and powerful lobbies of the interested parties.

OSTEND'S DOOM.

As the law now stands all games of chance in public places for stakes are forbidden, except when the stakes do not exceed the value of the refreshments taken by the players. Social and private clubs are not considered as public places, and their legitimate members may gamble as much as they like, but the stranger who tries to get a temporary membership for the purpose of gambling will hereafter find himself confronted by dues and initiation fees that will keep him out.

While the bill was up for consideration Ostend wept and wailed that she would be ruined, and that heavy government interests would go down with her in the general smash. The doleful statement was not seriously denied, either. Yet the amendment to exclude Ostend and Spa from the general provisions of the bill was defeated by a vote of 97 to 16, although it is generally understood that King Leopold supported the amendment with all the power he could muster. Now these cities are trying to get the disaster postponed for five years. Ostend has a magnificent beach, and its Casino or Kursal has many attractions aside from gaming tables. It is the favorite resort of the gay old king, and its hotels are some of the best in Europe. But its natural attractions are not equal to those of Blankenburgh, its rival and neighbor, or to those of Spa, the oldest watering place in Europe, with a record running back into the thirteen hundreds. Without the gaming tables to give it life next summer, the chances are it will plunge abruptly from the top wave of prosperity to the depths of ruin, unless some way can be found to initiate strangers temporarily into the local clubs without payment of prohibitory fees. The fact that hotel values have not collapsed indicates a sly expectation that some way will be found to dodge the law.

But public opinion at large in quiet, staid, orderly Belgium has turned against the gaming table, and even if Ostend manages to "save its face," as the Chinese say, its day as the successful rival of Monte Carlo and the world's most glittering gambling joint has apparently passed forever.

DIEPPE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Whereat Neighbor France smiles contentedly. France never could see much harm in gambling, and has had few scruples about it in any form, from national lotteries down to licenses for green-covered tables in the back rooms of corner groggeries.

One result, therefore, of the great reformation in Belgium will be a boom at Dieppe, for that is the public gambling place nearest to London, and directly in the path of the money-laden American tourists who swarm between London and Paris each season. Unless the picturesque French town is too greedy, it is likely to become one of the most famous resorts in Europe before long, and its "petits chevaux" will bring in more money than the town authorities will know how to manage.

At present those "petits chevaux" make monkeys of the folk who hazard their francs on them, for the chances against the bettor are 12½ per cent., whereas in the games at Monte Carlo the margin in favor of the bank is only 1½ per cent., or in many cases 1 per cent. I have watched the players at the Dieppe Casino with close attention on several occasions, and wold risk a guess that not one person in ten leaves the place a winner. The piles of coin in the croupier's boxes grow as steadily as in the cashier's till of a great dry-goods store and change color from the white of silver to the yellow of gold as regularly as if the transformation were effected by machinery.

THE "PETITS CHEVAUX."

In all probability Dieppe will take advantage of the situation and widen her net with rouge et noir and baccarat, but at present the nine little horses suffice to drain her visitors of their pocket money. They run in concentric circles on a board eight feet in diameter, and the six-inch iron steed that stops nearest to the line after making half a dozen circuits is the winner. Stretching out from the miniature race-track are the long, green-clothed tables, with sections corresponding to the number of the horses, and other sections for combination bets. You place your franc on No. 8, the track master turns his crank and proclaims, "Les jeux sont faites!" in tones that sound like the last despairing wail of a swimmer whose strength is gone. A moment of breathless silence while the little horses tear around in their circles, then the track master's despondent sing-song, "Numero huit." There is an instant crash of the croupier's rakes and the sound of the clinking of silver, as if hundreds of money bags were being shaken madly, and there on the green cloth before you is your franc, with six others added unto it. That looks like good business, and not until later in the evening does it appear that even if one sticks to the lowest limit and bets only a franc at a time, the sport costs on the average twenty cents for each five minutes, which proves expensive in time.

BOULOGNE EAGER, TOO.

Dieppe's casino is a handsome, roomy building, that stretches along one of the finest bits of beach on the Normandy coast. Back of it are the summer homes of many of the French aristocracy, and shining white in the hot sun and against the blue sky is a row of hotels that charge fierce prices in the short, gay season, and are moderate enough just before or just after. A few miles back is the magnificent ruin of Argues, perched high on a tableland, whence through narrow windows in the great fortress, or from the top of its thick, mossy-covered walls you can look for miles up and down the fertile valley far below. Bathing in the morning, a siesta in the afternoon and gambling or loafing at the Casino in the evening are about all that one can do, or that one wants to do, in the hot days when Dieppe is at its gayest.

Further up the coast is noisier and less aristocratic Boulogne, and here, too, is a casino and the "petits chevaux" and bets for any sum you like, whereas, at Dieppe the limit is five francs. Boulogne, too, has an eye on Ostend and is hoping eagerly for the downfall of the Belgian Vanity Fair.

KINGS' TALISMANS.

Czar's Ring, Shah of Persia's Belt, Sultan's Dagger—Amulet Sent The Kaiser During His Illness.

[Tit-Bits:] Some of the most powerful monarchs in the world are the possessors of talismans the loss of which would fill them with dire forebodings and dismay.

The autocratic Czar of all the Russias constantly carries about with him a ring, without which nothing would induce him to move a step from his palace. Though this is really a fiction, it is believed to contain a tiny piece of the cross on which the Savior was crucified.

The ring is supposed to be endowed with some occult power of shielding its wearer from personal danger; hence the czar's anxiety to always have it with him. Belief in its magic influence was immensely strengthened by the fact of the present emperor's grandfather being without the ring at the moment of his assassination.

The Shah of Persia always wears a belt set with a superb emerald, to which he ascribes the same virtue as the czar attributes to his sacred ring. The belt is filled with onion peelings, the object of which is said to be to move any would-be assassin to tears.

When the late shah visited this country he was never seen in public without this protecting belt and gem. He thoroughly believed that if he traveled without the emerald disaster would overtake him, and by a strange coincidence it actually did.

It will be remembered that this Persian monarch was foully assassinated not many years ago, and it was a singular fact that he was not wearing the gem at the time.

King George of Greece possesses a talisman, which is also a grim reminder of an attempt on his life. Just at the conclusion of the war with Turkey he was waylaid and shot at several times, one of the bullets embedding itself in the box of his carriage.

His Majesty's escape was so miraculous that he had this bullet extracted and made into a charm for his watch chain. He would not part with it for a kingdom, firmly believing that, as it mercifully missed him when directed at him, it was designed to insure him immunity from assassination.

The Sultan of Turkey, who lives in constant dread of what has been described as the "happy dispatch," would not be an oriental if he did not believe in the efficacy of charms. His own particular talisman is said to be a richly bejeweled miniature dagger, which he invariably carries about with him.

Despite his virtues, however, he takes the precaution of insisting on one of his ministers tasting every dish prepared for him before partaking of it himself.

When the late German emperor was lying desperately ill at San Remo a remarkable amulet was sent him by the sultan. It consisted of a string of nine stones of the size of hazel nuts, each of which bore an inscription from the koran and had been prayed over by a Moslem priest.

Accompanying this royal talisman was a letter assuring the emperor that if he only wore it his health would be at once restored.

The Ameer of Afghanistan wears a beautiful gold ring, to which he ascribes the fact of his having survived so long the machinations of his enemies. He has been a good many times reported dead, but thanks to the magic of his golden ring he still lives to praise its protecting virtues.

No Chinese potentate has ever been without his precious amulet. It is recorded of a former "son of heaven" that this talisman was a bracelet which he wore upon his forearm.

The result was that, when his celestial majesty was stricken with paralysis, the use of that particular arm was preserved to him and he was able to issue his decrees as usual. But the full extent of the amulet's mystic power was only revealed at the emperor's death.

Three days after that event, when the priests were viewing the body, the removal of the bracelet was suggested. Instantly the hand was lifted up in deprecation of the proposal, which was thereupon abandoned. At least, so runs the story.

The talisman of the sorrow-stricken ex-Empress Eugenie is an artistically jeweled breast pin, fashioned in the shape of a clover leaf. That has been her companion throughout her chequered career, albeit it has not always brought her happiness.

She is said to have pinned it on her bosom before bidding farewell to her beloved son, the late Prince Imperial, when he left this country to meet his death at the hands of savages in South Africa.

He Caught It.

[Yonkers Statesman:] (She:) Do you believe in this theory about spreading disease by kissing?

(He:) Well, they say there's something in it.

"Did you ever catch anything by kissing a girl?"

"Yes, once; her father saw me at it."

A SIGN.

(Mabel:) Though he has never proposed, I know that Charlie loves me and wants me.
(Elsie:) What makes you think so?
(Mabel:) He has taken such a sudden dislike to mamma.

VENEZUELAN SCOURGE.

A Hot Day in Caracas and a Trip into the Suburbs With a Doctor—Visit to the Hospital.

BY GUY H. SCULL.

[FROM COLLIER'S WEEKLY. BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

THE day was hot—hot even for Caracas—so that the hotel proprietor remarked upon the heat and wanted to be back in Switzerland, where he had been born. Because it was early in the afternoon the doctor stood in the shade of the hotel porch and leaned with one shoulder against the wall. That his eyes might be guarded from the glare of the fierce sunlight on the white walls of the city, he had shoved his hat forward, tilted downward over his forehead, thus exposing the beginning of the bald spot behind. The city was quiet. During the hours of the strongest sunshine most people remained indoors. The footfalls of a man walking sounded distinctly, grew fainter, and died away. Now a string of donkeys passed, returning to the country toward the east from the market place; now one of the horsecars went by. The doctor pushed his hat still further over his forehead, lighted a cigarette with his last match, threw away the box, and said: "Well! It takes them a long time to fetch that carriage.

"Do you know," he continued, speaking straight out into the street and looking at no one, "foreigners aren't liked here so awful much. Last year the United States consul at La Guayra was threatened with death while some Venezuelan officials looked on. And this government did not take much trouble to make an apology to the United States. Then, a few months ago, the United States consular agent at Barcelona was arrested without cause and put in prison. A year ago the same consular officer was arrested and an attempt made by local military authorities to extort money from him by force. Last fall a German merchant at Barcelona was arrested and tortured by the officials there until he gave them a large sum of money. Inside of twenty days a 6000-ton German cruiser turned up, got back the money, and obtained ample satisfaction for the outrage.

"But the worst of all was what happened to two Americans a few weeks ago. They were men of high character—respectable people, mind you. They were going down to La Guayra on the morning train when they were arrested by one of these know-it-all officials and thrown into prison. They didn't get especially fine treatment in jail, and they lost the New York steamer by reason of their detention. The excuse the official gave was that one of them had spilled some cigarette ashes on the seat in front of him. Oh! they're a bird gang. Where is that carriage, I wonder? Must have got lost in the shuffle."

THE END OF THE REVOLUTION.

The doctor crossed one foot over the other and shoved his hands in his pockets. He was one of those men who will talk much and fluently at some times, and at other times will say nothing. He had eaten well at lunch, and so, according to the custom of the land, he talked of the all-pervading subject of revolution.

"Well," he said, "they say the affair is all over. This came through the French cable, not from the government, so there is some chance to believe it. President Castro said that if he caught Acosta, who was the leader of the revolution about Carupano, he would shoot him. This is not the way they generally do. Capital punishment is seldom practiced here. When Andrade left after that funny battle, he cleared with a barrelful of money, and a gunboat. But he sent the gunboat back with his compliments to Castro, who had kicked him out. He thought that Castro might find use for the gunboat. You see he knew his country. Well, the president said that if he captured Acosta that would be the end. Now the French cable said that Acosta has been captured and shot, by the president's orders. So that finishes that fellow. Here's that confounded carriage. Come on."

THE ROAD LEADING FROM CARACAS.

Headed eastward from Caracas there runs a narrow road which takes its beginning in one of the main streets of the city. Down this street, beneath the glaring sunlight of the early afternoon, a carriage drove languidly over the rough cobblestones. There were four persons in the carriage. The other three were the doctor, the photographer, and a negro on the box seat, whose regular occupation consisted in guiding the strangers about Caracas, and who filled in his spare time in burying the dead among the people we had started out to see.

The road grew narrower. After a time the cobblestones came to an end, and the way became like a country lane, only empty of all things beautiful, and desolate. There were deep holes in the road. The carriage-wheels slumped into these with a lazy lurch, and the negro on the box-seat swayed back and forth according to the lurch of the carriage, and the photographer swayed, and the doctor swayed against the side. The horses plodded on steadily and slowly through the thick dust-cloud which rose from the ground and hung close about the moving carriage. The doctor was the first to speak.

"That's the brewery we just passed," he said. "Got a match?"

"Yes—here, take the whole box. I've got another."

"Thanks."

The doctor smoked in silence. The road became more barren. On either side were the houses of the poorer districts of Caracas. All such districts of a city are bare. There live the people—joyless people—the hangers-on, so to speak, of the other people who walk and talk and live within the city. They belong outside. Even their houses are built in the open ground of the outskirts. Here the houses were built chiefly of mud. One or two, in trying to imitate the dwellings of more wealthy inhabitants, were built with stucco walls; only the stucco was cracked in many places and lined with streaks of dirt. The poverty of these districts brings forth the appearance of desolation. Here to the severest poverty was added great neglect.

The carriage continued slowly on its way, and the doctor smoked. At times the driver jerked on the reins, or spoke to the horses, or whipped them, but the horses proceeded as before. The noise of the city, which we had left behind—the noise of the street where the road had begun, with its horsecars and its shops and the people who walked on the sidewalk—gradually grew fainter, and sounded now only as a low rumbling.

WHAT IS AT THE END OF THE ROAD.

Then the houses become less frequent. Beyond rose a high mountain range, still and silent in the sunlight. The carriage plodded on steadily. The road lay ahead, a thin streak of white curving slightly back and forth through the brown and sunburned plain which reached toward the east from the outskirts of the city. On either side was the barren land where grew here and there small bushes or clusters of scrub, all powdered with dust which had blown across from the road. Now, there were not even the houses of the poor to mark the dwellings of human beings. All was empty and flat, with the white, stifling sunlight and the grand range of silent hills beyond. The carriage turned around a sharp corner in the road, and before us stood a low, one-story building—all alone in the country of the forsaken plain—the building which had been reared as an asylum for the lepers of the land.

As we came nearer to the place we saw a group of five or six men lying under the shade of a tree. These men looked up as the carriage passed. One of them especially, lying on his stomach, had the look in his eyes of some wild and languid animal who has eaten well, and so, wishing to sleep, carefully regards the passing object. The cheeks of the man were fat and puffy, and the eyes were half closed.

"Are these some of them?"

"Yes," answered the doctor, "some of them. See that fellow there lying on his stomach? See the leonine cast of countenance that I told you about? He belongs to one of the early stages."

Then as we came to the building the others collected in a wondering group near the cutting in the wall—a high-peaked arch—which stood in the place of a doorway. They came forth from the inside of the building, stealthily, silently, gathering from the far ends of the broad brick veranda which fronted the hospital. They came in twos and threes, or singly, but always with scarcely any noise. Here came a man dressed all in white. Here came another from out beneath the archway resting his weight on the shoulder of a young boy, whose face had already become horribly marked with the disease. Here came a man walking close to the balustrade of the veranda who, with an outstretched, fingerless hand, leaned with each step he took on the uppermost stones of the balustrade. Behind him followed two women, each with an arm around the other's waist. Intermingled with the soft footfalls of those who came silently could be heard the regular taps of the ends of the crutches of those whose feet had fallen from them. Thus they gathered in front of the opening of the arch.

The man who leaned on the balustrade stood head and shoulders above the rest. The face of this man was unlovely; and yet when he laughed at something the interpreter said that laugh was like a human being's. In the background stood the two women. One of these was well on in years—the hair had receded far back from the forehead, and there were curls there, like an old maid who is still careful of her appearance. On her hand she wore a ring that she might look the more beautiful. But her face was like the face of the man.

Her companion was tall and dark-eyed and fair to see. Her skin was clear and unblemished. Her figure was neatly cut, and she seemed to have taken care with her dress—even the knot of her black velvet belt was tied to lie flat and even. She carried herself with the proud bearing of an ideal queen.

"The disease attacks the extremities first," explained the doctor as we passed by these two standing in the shade of the veranda. "She is beautiful now, but later on it will come to her face."

What the doctor knew the girl also understood—the disease would later come to her face. She stood there holding herself erect, as if proud of what she still possessed, and wondrous fair to see, with her arm laid resting about the waist of the other woman—this other woman, who was always present as a living example of what she herself would soon become.

THE INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL.

Entering through the arch, we came to the open place in the center of the building where there were many plants—some bearing colored flowers—and a fountain of water falling into an earthenware basin. On the edge of this basin sat a girl child, and because she was only a child she pushed a stick of wood back and forth through the water of the basin in playing it represented some ship. She wore a white dress, and blue stockings, and black shoes. Her hair was bare to the sunlight. A green paroquet lay against her breast, and as the girl shoved the stick first one way and then the other, the bird pecked constantly at the ruffle of lace about her neck.

"And this one?" was asked.

"She also," answered the doctor.

In following the guide we passed along the inner court, where the rooms opened out into the garden. The doors were thrown wide. The rooms inside were bare. In some of them a piece of looking-glass was fastened to the wall, but, besides the bed, this was all the furniture. Women were inside the rooms, but they turned away at the sound of approaching footsteps. Hiding their faces in their hands, they spoke some hurried words to the interpreter.

"They say they don't want to be seen," explained the guide. "They say they are too ugly."

At the end we came to the rear of the building, where there was a back veranda, presumably belonging to the kitchen. Many black pots and pans were collected in a corner beneath the roof. At the opposite end from these sat a woman in front of a sewing machine. The skin of her face was clear, because the disease was yet with her in the first stages.

"But the greatest blessing of all is that there is no pain," said the doctor. "This much we know, but little else besides."

A GHASTLY GAME OF CARDS.

We left this woman, sewing always and her eyes always watching the cloth which she shoved beneath the needle. On our return toward the arch and the exit we came upon four men seated about a plain board table playing cards. One man leaned with his elbows on the table; the one opposite him also leaned on the table. The third man, curiously enough, wore glasses to hide his eyes, and tilted backward in his chair. The fourth sat erect, carefully scrutinizing the cards before him.

The doctor rolled a fresh cigarette. "Got a match?" he asked.

"Yes. Hold on a minute! I have given you a box."

"So you did. I forgot. Must have been thinking of something else."

At last we came to the open sunlight and the clean air. According to the habits of these people, the silent men and women and children again gathered near the entrance to the building, and as we drove away they lifted their hats in salute.

On the other side of the range of mountains the sun was sinking down to the horizon. There was a clear, bright glow in the heavens, against which the sky-line of the mountains stood forth distinctly. Also an evening breeze blew fresh across the waste of empty land. The same as before, the carriage swayed from side to side, with the wheels slumping into the holes in the road, and the dust-cloud rising thick and hanging about the horses and the carriage.

Once more we passed through the outskirts, strongly marked with the poverty and neglect of the people, where stood a child with its eyes full of strange knowledge and a pale woman.

No one talked for a long time. The doctor rolled a cigarette, but he tore the paper; so he threw it away and rolled another. He struck a match, still in silence. Then between the first hurried puffs he spoke:

"I've got a match now," he said, holding up the box. "You see I remembered it this time, didn't I."

Slowly the carriage crawled back toward the city. The [illegible] could be heard [illegible] ling—which gradually [illegible] til it resolved itself into [illegible] in which the tinkling of [illegible] bells could be distinguished [illegible] traffic of heavy wheels [illegible] another train of [illegible] from the city to the [illegible] man in soiled white [illegible] undershirt walking [illegible] the animals. And so [illegible] repassed the brewery [illegible] painted in black letters [illegible] of the stucco wall. [illegible] the cobblestones where the city began again, and [illegible] wheels beneath us rattling [illegible] the uneven pavement [illegible] city full of life and [illegible] people who lived and [illegible] desolate plain of sunburned [illegible] passed behind us. It was [illegible] that any more words were [illegible]

"And there is no [illegible]" [illegible] doctor.

[Copyright, 1901, by P. F. [illegible]]

BREEDING MONKEYS AT SANTA BARBA[RA]

THE mildness of Montecito's climate seems to have guaranteed success in monkey breeding. At the home of W. P. Gould near Santa Barbara the second baby monkey within the past twelve months has been born. He is a black little fellow of the Macaque family and his mother is a native of Borneo. He was born on March 4 and hence bears the proud distinction of "Mac."

The history of this Montecito monkey dates three years back, when Mr. Gould purchased in San Francisco six Borneo monkeys. After keeping them some time, three were selected, one male and two females. The San Francisco dealer made Mr. Gould a standing offer of $500 for each baby that he could rear to maturity and assured him that he need not expect any of the babies to live more than a few days after birth, for whenever the experiment has been tried in the United States the little ones were too delicate to withstand the weather and fell prey to pneumonia before they were a week old. As Mr. Gould is not in the monkey business for profit, but for pastime, he has never informed the dealer of his success, though his "box o' monkeys" has increased in value $1000 since the purchase.

The first baby was born in May last at the time when the Roosevelt boom was on, and goes by the name of "Teddy." He is now a stalwart monk and furnishes entertainment from morning till night. He is of a very gentle disposition and has the run of the place. He seems to be everywhere and omnipresent. One moment he is perched on his master's shoulders fumbling his pockets and the next he is swinging from a loquat tree near by with a fist full of fruit for his mother, who is too [illegible] allowed freedom.

The older monkeys [illegible] tion cages and live [illegible] in the open air at [illegible] ample room to care [illegible] ance and disproved the [illegible] gained from the ordinary [illegible] that the monkey is a [illegible] ture. On the other hand [illegible] animal with many [illegible] The care of the young [illegible] sembles the human [illegible] of her children.

Though scarcely [illegible] Mac has had several [illegible] ing. His mother is careful [illegible] er associations prevail [illegible] allows him to slip from [illegible] and he is picked up without [illegible] mony at the first [illegible] teach him to walk the [illegible] him on the floor and [illegible] coaxes him to follow. [illegible] work well she seizes him [illegible] and steers him across [illegible] gets the step. He must [illegible] and if he does not obey [illegible] turns him across her [illegible] him a sound spanking [illegible] by the back of the [illegible] head against the floor.

Petruchio, the male [illegible] home fellow and [illegible] position. Until recently [illegible] lowed the freedom of the [illegible] became so expert at [illegible] his freedom had to be [illegible] now occupies a large [illegible] bars he looks out and [illegible] friends with every [illegible]

When the monkeys [illegible] they were fresh from [illegible] the southern islands [illegible] every attention paid [illegible] ever, has eliminated [illegible] of wildness and they [illegible] friends. This has [illegible] examples set before [illegible] is their nature to [illegible]

"MAC" AND HIS MAMA.

THE DANGERS OF SPECULATION.

(The Owner:) No, sir! I'll never speculate agin! I [illegible] dis yeller dog an' de highest bid dat I kin git terday is [illegible]

(The Friend:) Well, de next time I wouldn't take [illegible] market.

The Switch[illegible]
requires Working Cl[illegible]
hard service and at [illegible]
sent a dressy and [illegible]
The RED SEAL [illegible]

Millions of Slaves in Various Parts of the World Today.

NEW CRUSADE NEEDED.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

A NEW crusade against the selling of human beings is needed. The work of the philanthropists was ... when, by constant agitation and education, slavery was done away with in a few western countries. The clanking of the bondsman's fetters can still be heard in Asia and Africa and the islands of the Eastern seas. In all Mahometan countries slavery is a recognized institution, and Africa is still the great source of supply for the trade. Arab slave dhows constantly engage in the traffic, and caravans from the interior of Africa supply Mo... In the various native kingdoms of Africa, also, slavery is a recognized institution, and it exists in China and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Even white men sometimes are in danger of being captured and sold into slavery. The sailors of the British ship Indra, which was wrecked on the coast of Africa recently, recently had a narrow escape from capture by an Arab slave dhow, and there have been reports from remote African localities of persons of caucasian blood having been seen in the slave markets. Of slavery in China, one traveler estimates that there are 10,000,000 persons in involuntary servitude in that country. Some of these are criminals who have been sold by the government, some are people who have been sold by their relatives or have sold themselves. But they are all real slaves and can be resold, flogged, and under some circumstances even can be killed.

In Turkey and Persia the slaves, as a rule, are held to domestic service, but in the native African kingdoms and in the islands of the Pacific and the Indian oceans they are held for all sorts of labor.

It is true that no longer do the ships of Christian nations cruise to the African coast for their "black ivory;" no longer is the slave block in use in America; no longer is the Russian peasant sold as a species of cattle. Presumably slavery cannot exist where the British flag flies. On the surface slavery seems to have been made a thing of the past—a practice of a more barbarous age. Really it has only been pushed into the background; placed behind the smirking mask of our "civilization" and kept out of sight as much as possible, as something not to be spoken of to ears polite. Yet there it is in all its horror and iniquity—the same old crime of the ages.

Great Britain gradually is abolishing slavery in Zanzibar and in some parts of the British possessions on the mainland of Africa opposite the island. The process is gradual and the slaves seem to be liberated only upon their own application. The official government reports show that many conditions and formalities must be complied with and overcome before a slave can become free even under the British flag. Many of the recent reports from Zanzibar and neighboring islands and territories belonging to England or under her protection read like the old slave literature of "before the war." Children born of slave parents are now free in Zanzibar and in some other neighboring territories ruled by Great Britain, and the process of gradual emancipation is spoken of hopefully by the government officials, but slavery is still there. On the mainland slavery seems to be distinctly and officially recognized by the British government in certain sections over which it exercises a protectorate.

MISSIONARIES MUST NOT RESCUE SLAVES.

We should expect in this age of the world a British official to address missionaries in a country governed by England in the following words:

"We are aware of the recent inquiry made at Mombasa regarding the question of runaway slaves at various missionary stations in the neighborhood. The inquiry brought to light the very significant fact that over 1400 runaway slaves were found to be harbored there, of which the large majority were found in the church mission station at Rabai. Almost two-thirds of the fugitive slaves were slaves who had escaped from their Arab masters at Mombasa or other coast ports.

"I would earnestly request your coöperation on the three following points: That no slaves are allowed to remain within the limits or under the protection of your mission; that careful watch be kept, and, if possible, no runaway slaves be received in the native ... of the mission; that in case of any runaway slave being received within the settlement, either on account of ill treatment or because of his having entered without the knowledge of the mission authorities, he be sent back to the Wall of Mombasa."

Such is the circular sent out to the missionaries in the neighborhood of Mombasa by Colonel Euan-Smith, and he urges as a reason for compliance with his suggestion that the Arab slave owners feel hurt because their runaway slaves are not returned to them. There is a railroad in Mombasa and the British are "opening up the country to civilization." Mombasa is a flourishing seaport and the slave traders see the British flag flying over their heads and look out across the harbor where the white ensigns of British men-of-war ... But their trade in human beings must not be interfered with.

Sir A. Hardinge, in closing a report to Lord Salisbury, seems to be slightly proslavery. He says in writing from the shadow of the British flag at Mombasa:

"Great suffering and hardships, especially to old and infirm persons and minors, are often caused by the careless liberation of legal slaves, who in this country are still often the only property of their owners, and I have urged upon Mr. Rogers the necessity of making absolutely certain of illegal ownership before actually granting papers of freedom."

The slave trade and slavery is as much of an "institution" out there as it was in our South before the war. From the interior of Africa come long caravans, bringing the slaves to the coast towns, and the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea are alive with Arab dhows bearing the slaves to the slave marts of Asia. Some of the missionaries have given pledges that they will not harbor runaway slaves at their missions, and some ... have expressed proslavery ... Sir A. Hardinge, that high British official of the East African Protectorate, quotes with approval an Arab as saying to a missionary:

"I buy slaves with my own hard cash, and I risk my life and fight for them, and then you missionaries steal them from me and make them your own without purchase."

Sir Hardinge seems to think the Arab has a legitimate business, and the missionary really should not interfere—and he doesn't very often. When he does the government brings him up with a round turn.

HOW SLAVES ARE STOLEN.

How the slave traders not only buy in the east coast towns the product of sacked and burned villages of interior Africa, but land and steal slaves from under the very noses of German and British officials is illustrated by a raid which was reported from Zanzibar not long ago. A vessel named the Leniya, flying the flag of the Sultan of Muscat, went into Zanzibar harbor from the African coast. She made an attempt to leave the harbor without clearance papers, and was stopped by the harbor police. She then received permission to go to a neighboring port "for firewood." The Leniya sailed and that night her crew, armed with swords and daggers, landed at a spot seven miles north of the city and collected the "firewood" they were after. Aided by accomplices on shore they seized all the natives, bound and free, whom they could find wandering about, or living in lonely places, and forced the terrified creatures on board the slaver. They clapped them below hatches, crowding them in with some slaves whom they had stolen from German East Africa, and who must have been on board all the time the slaver was lying in Zanzibar harbor. Having their vessel now filled to its utmost capacity with its human freight, the Arabs set sail for Muscat, the great slave port of the East and the chief distributing point for all Asia.

This raid would have been like raids which are taking place almost daily, and the outside world never have heard of it had it not been that the Leniya, in consequence of thick weather, got out of her course and was wrecked on some coral reefs south of the Island of Wasin. The wreck of the slaver caused so much talk that the British authorities in Zanzibar took official notice of the affair. A trial of the Arabs charged with complicity in the affair was held at Mombasa and two of them convicted. As soon as he saw trouble was brewing a native official of the Island of Pemba, who was under suspicion, took passage for Muscat in a dhow flying the French flag. There were probably one hundred slaves in the Leniya when she went down, and of these only thirteen were saved. The other miserable wretches who had been torn from their homes, lay manacled in the crowded hold of the dhow and were drowned like rats. And all this took place not in "good old slavery days," but recently, in countries ruled by Christian European natives, and seas patrolled by British gunboats. The action of British gunboats in capturing slave dhows and liberating the slaves in them seems rather to fail to "jibe" with the protection afforded to slavery in the British East African Protectorate.

SLAVERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The great army of slaves which constantly is passing from the East Coast of Africa into Asia is recruited by the same means as were the cargoes of slaves sent to America from the interior of Africa. Explorers in the interior of that vast continent now and then come across a ruined village tenanted only by the dead, who lie about where they were killed. The living people belonging to the village are on their weary march to the East Coast and perpetual slavery. The slave trader has been around. These traders either buy of native potentates, or, if in sufficient force, attack a weak village themselves and carry off such of the inhabitants as they do not kill.

If a native ruler like the Sultan of Socoto gets wroth with a restive subject people or a weak neighbor, he says to his warriors, "Go, eat them up!" Then there are slaughter and burning and all the horrors of savage warfare. Babies torn from their mothers' arms are spitted on spears, women hacked to pieces and men killed with fiendish barbarity, and when it is over, the survivors are corralled and examined carefully. The most suitable ones are saved for slavery and the others killed. Then word goes to the great slave merchants of the East Coast that there is a likely lot of slaves for sale at a certain station in the interior and that they can be had at a bargain. Perhaps the merchant goes himself to examine the goods, perhaps he trusts his agents, for a big slave dealer has agents all through the interior. So the slaves are bought and begin the weary march to the coast. Some die and some survive. Some escape, to take refuge at missionary stations and to be returned to their masters; some escape to the forests, where they find freedom, and also, many of them, death from starvation or wild beasts. Some of the slaves who do not die or escape are kept by their owners in the East African Protectorate and other divisions of the East Coast, and the rest are shipped to Asia. The passage across into Asia is short compared with the "Middle Passage" of the old slavers who traded between the West African Coast and America, and for that reason only its horrors are not so great, yet the slaves are crowded in the dhows in a manner which even the old slaver of the Middle Passage could not have equaled, usually without food or water during part of the passage, in regions of fearful heat, and many dead are thrown overboard when the slave vessels are unloaded in Asia.

So altogether it takes constant burning and killing, manhunting and kidnaping to keep the markets of the world supplied with slaves today, and the soil of Africa is still drenched with the blood of the accursed traffic. The closing of the West Coast of Africa to the slave trade seems only to have resulted in making the victims of the manhunters walk a little further to be "crowded in the picaroons" on the East Coast.

CAPTIVES CHAINED AND DRIVEN TO MARKET.

In an official report of the Congo Free State regarding the slave raiders it is stated:

"Some of the slave-hunting chiefs will surprise a village at night and try to take all the captives possible. Others will enter the village, make friends with the natives and then, watching a favorable opportunity, will make a fierce attack on the people in return for their hospitality. The massacres which accompany these attacks are horrible things. I have seen enormous quantities of corpses thrown into the river and floating down with the current.

"In the slave caravans the women are attached to one long chain, and the children to shorter ones. The men are fastened to each other by iron bars. They are thus marched to points where they are collected for the market or for the caravan for the East Coast. After the affair of Bomakandi we found there a great number of captives of the most diversified countries and races. The captives are tortured with every refinement of cruelty and the slave drivers subject them to loss of their eyes and horrible and nameless mutilations upon the slightest provocation."

These mutilated ones, it seems, are left to live or die by the wayside, as they may, and the passage of a slave caravan is marked by a trail of mutilated corpses or dying fragments of men.

"In the valley of Bomakandi," continues the narrator, "we came upon many of these. It was a horrible sight—heads without eyes and trunks without arms." Of the the region through which the slave raiders had passed he says: "It was marvelous how completely the brigands had devastated the country. Nothing, absolutely nothing, was left except the trees of the forest. The villages had been burned, the banana plantations destroyed, the trees out of whose fibre the natives make clothing cut down. Ruin, famine and death were spread throughout the region."

Such scenes as these were naturally not described in detail to the British Governor of East Africa, by the wealthy Arab slave owners, the "solid citizens" of the community whose good will Sir Arthur Hardinge was so anxious to have.

Many expeditions have been sent out to break up camps of Arab slave hunters. Sometimes they have been successful and sometimes they have arrived too late—the slaughter and the captures had been completed. Millions of dollars are invested in the slave trade and thousands of men employed. The wealthy Arabs have great influence with the native rulers and are a powerful combination to be reckoned with by the powers which are exploiting Africa.

In the Soudan slavery flourishes, though the British say that an attempt will be made to put a stop to it in those regions now occupied by them. General Gordon never was able to stop it when he was governor of the Soudan, and finally had to come to terms with the notorious slave trader Zeber. The long rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa in that part of Africa gave a great impetus to the slave trade and aided in bringing it to its present huge proportions.

WHITE CHILDREN SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

Some years ago the Christians living in the coast cities of Morocco complained of the public sale of slaves brought from the interior of Africa and auctioned off before their eyes. So the British Government made a convention with the Sultan of Morocco that no public slave auctions should be held in the coast towns. Sales at those places were to be conducted in private. In the interior towns, why that was another matter—the Sultan could do as he pleased. Thus was a great victory for morality and humanity achieved. The Sultan has kept his agreement with regard to coast towns except one. In the last year there were no public slave auctions in any of the seaports of Morocco, except at Rabat, where from fifty to sixy slaves a month are sold in public auction rooms. At the other ports in the last year slaves have been brought from time to time for public sale, but upon the British Consuls appealing to the native governors the public sales were stopped. It is not pretended that the sale of slaves in Tangier and the other coast towns, where public auctions are prohibited, has decreased, only that the sales are conducted quietly. In the interior towns of Morocco slaves are sold at public auction daily, being paraded up and down the market place in the same manner that horses and other animals are sold.

Slaves are employed in Morocco almost entirely for domestic service. Every well-to-do Moorish household possesses several slaves, the rich Moors owning many. Now that the French have seized the Tonat region, through which the slave caravans enter Morocco, they ought to be able, if they want to, to reduce partially the number of slaves reaching the markets of that country. In the other North African Mahometan states the slaves are sold at public sale, standing mostly naked in the market place to be bid for, and it is said that in those remote regions, where a white man seldom penetrates, it is not infrequent to see children, evidently of French or Spanish blood, who have been kidnaped and sent there for sale.

One of the most horrible features of the slave trade of today is the enormous number of eunuchs which are furnished every year to supply the demand of the slaveholding countries of North and East Africa and Asia. Thousands and thousands of boys are mutilated every year to furnish these disgusting guardians of the harem. A large percentage of them do not survive their mutilation, so when the slave raiders attack a village in the man-hunting grounds they try to capture as many boys of less than ten years old as they can. Often to capture a boy, his father, mother and sister will be hacked to pieces before his eyes and the child himself borne away to his nameless and horrible fate. Hundreds of thousands of these creatures are held in slavery today throughout the Mahometan world, and thousands upon thousands are being furnished by the slavers yearly. They command the highest prices in the slave markets.

SLAVE DHOWS UNDER THE TRI-COLOR.

Young children and old people are killed by the slave raiders. They prefer for slave purposes victims between 10 and 45 years of age, and they must be healthy. The weaklings are killed. In the slave markets, of course, one can buy young children and old people as well as men, women and children of intermediate ages, for slave owners send their slaves to market as they send other goods for which they have no use and upon which they desire to realize.

But the caravans from the man-hunting grounds bring in slaves of good health and between the ages mentioned, except such younger boys as have been selected for mutilation. Frequently mutilation is, however, practiced upon boys ofer 10 years of age if it is decided they can probably survive the operation.

To return to the supplying of the Asiatic slave market from the east coast of Africa, it may be mentioned that the great fleets of slave dhows which carry on the main part of the traffic generally fly the French flag or the flag of the Sultan of Muscat. They know every inch of the coast from Suakim to the Zambesi, and, though they do not hesitate to go boldly into ports under the protection of European nations, they have many out-of-the-way places on the coast where a fleet of vessels can meet a caravan from the interior and take on a living cargo unmolested. From the Mozambique coast a slaver would put into a port of Madagascar if he wanted to, and Mombasa and Zanizbar see these dhows come and go every day, their business, of course, being ostensibly something other than slave trading. The sentiment of the "best citizens" of the ports is in favor of the trade; the officials are sometimes not too curious, and so, after all, the risk is not so great, and sometimes they get so bold as to take on cargoes of slaves in these frequented ports almost openly.

There was a case in point not long ago in which, however, the slaver got caught. A native informed the British authorities that a dhow flying the French flag which lay in the harbor of Zanzibar was to sail the next day for Muscat with a cargo of slaves. The cargo, he said, was to be taken on board that night. The next morning Sir Lloyd Mathews, the British Governor, sent to the French Consul requesting that the local police might be allowed to go on board the vessel and search her. The French Consul agreed and sent an attache of the consulate, a cavass, along with the police. When the party got on board the slaver the representative of the French Consul took his seat in the waist of the vessel and invited the police to make a thorough search, declaring that there was nothing to discover.

After examining the dhow fore and aft without result the officer in charge of the police began to suspect that there was some reason why the cavass sat in the same place where he had squatted when he first came on board. He asked the man to move, which, after considerable protestation, he did. It was found that he had been sitting on a hatchway covered with matting, and in the hold below this hatchway were found twenty slaves. With two exceptions all were children. Fourteen of them had been kidnaped on the island of Zanzibar, and the others had been bought or stolen on the coast of German East Africa. The slaves were freed, those stolen in Zanzibar being handed over to the government there and the others placed in charge of the German Consul to be returned to the place whence they came.

The captain of the British gunboat Philomel, stationed at Zanzibar, in reporting the case, says:

"There are rumors that other dhows flying French colors had sailed with slaves on board. These however, require confirmation. There appears to be a certain amount of kidnaping carried on, as far as I can make out, by the northern Arabs, and there seems to be reason to suppose that slaves are smuggled over from the mainland by twos and threes in fishing boats or small canoes, and are put on board the dhows at some preconcerted place outside the harbor after the dhows have passed their final examination by the harbor authorities."

The punishments given to those caught in kidnaping slaves and shipping them on the slave dhows do not seem severe.

WHITE SLAVES FROM THE CAUCASUS.

P.H. Lazzaro, United States Consular Agent at Salonica, writes to The Sunday Press on the subject of slavery in Turkey, as follows:

"Although Turkey does not officially recognize slavery, still it exists all throught the empire among the Mahometans. Should a slave leave his master and take refuge in some foreign consulate he is, by that fact, made free, and the Consul takes care that the fugitive is not molested. Generally he or she is sent to some Christian mission in some other part of the country, where the escaped one is well taken care of. Most of these slaves come from the Caucasus, Georgia, Circassia, etc. These, of course, are white, and of great beauty. Dark slaves come from Arabia or Africa. I understand that law forbids the keeping of a negro slave, but this law is seldom enforced. There hardly exists a Mahometan household without one or more slaves, mostly females. The number of slaves depends upon the wealth of the master of the house."

Another resident of Turkey of whom an inquiry was made, replies that "Negroes are undoubtedly brought from Africa and sold as slaves in Constantinople. Circassians, both Christians and Moslems, sell their daughters to the Turks.

From various parts of the empire comes the same story, but Constantinople seems to be the center of the Turkish slave trade. The slaves are not sold publicly in Constantinople, though if one "knows the ropes" he probably could find a slave mart where goods of the kind are constantly kept on hand for sale or exchange. Considering the great population of the Turkish empire, and the fact that there is scarcely a Moslem family too poor to have at least one slave, while the wealthy have large retinues of them, one can get an idea of the number of man-hunting expeditions in Central Africa which are necessary to supply the eunuchs and other black slaves of Turkey. These slaves are shipped from the East Coast of Africa, and in all probability are forwarded to Constantinople from Bagded, through Asia Minor. Constantinople is the best market for eunuchs in the world, a fact thoroughly understood by the slave traders of Africa, who spend large sums annually in organizing raids expressly to secure boys for mutilation to supply the large orders which constantly are being received from Constantinople. The Turks are particuticularly fond of white slaves for their harems and female domestic servants. Most of their purchases from Georgia, Circassia and the Causasus are of female slaves, though now and then a white male slave will be found.

The provinces from which these white slaves come lie between the Black and Caspian seas, to the northeast of Asiatic Turkey. They belong to Russia, but are wild countries, where people do about as they please as long as they are loyal to the Czar. Among their local customs and ancient industries is the raising of female slaves for the Turkish market. The girls are sold when young and fetch high prices, the value being graded acording to their beauty. Only rich Turks can afford a young beauty from these regions. The plainer ones are bought by the well-to-do, and when a white slave gets old or her master tires of her she may fall into the hands of ordinary tradesmen. Some of these slaves also find their way to Turkestan and Afghanistan. To procure these white slaves no raids are organized nor is there blood shed. An even more horrible state of things exists. The people of the countries named rear their own flesh and blood for the slave market. All through Asia Minor and Mohametan Central Asia there is a market for black and white slaves. How many thousands or hundreds of thousands are held in bondage in these countries is not known, but they all help swell the vast army of slaves which every day and hour is being recruited from the African hunting grounds and the nurseries of the Caucasus.

SLAVERY IN ARABIA AN CHINA.

To a large extent Arabia is a sealed book to the outside world, but it is known to be a hotbed of slavery. The Arabs are the great slave hunters and the great slave dealers of the world. Arabia is a country of great extent and of an unknown population. There is no census of its inhabitants, and, therefore, no census of its slaves. It is certain, though, that their numbers are very great and that the country draws heavily upon Africa in order to supply the demand for human chattels in that mysterious land. Black slaves are what Arabia demands and plenty of them. In Egypt domestic slaves exist, although it is kept carefully in the background out of sight of Europeans. But the wealthy Egyptians draw upon Georgia and Circassia for inmates of the harem and upon the Soudan for the people to guard them.

China does not draw upon Africa or Circassia or any other country for her slaves. They are entirely of home production, even the eunuchs. Besides the selling of children by their parents in China, people in times of famine often sell themselves. But the greatest slave dealer in the Chinese Empire is the government, which sells criminals of all ages. The transaction is simple. You say you are about to begin some great work such as building a harbor or a canal, and you require 100 or 200 laborers. Then you make the best arrangement you can with the government for them. The Chinese authorities always are embarrassed with more criminals than they know what to do with, so you can take your pick of able-bodied men. Once having got them, they are your property. You can set them to work in the most unhealthful places and if they die nobody will interfere. Your overseer can even kill a few, if he wants to, as an encouragement to the others, and it is nobody's business but your own. You even can take the slaves out of the country and ship them to any land where the inhabitants are not encumbered with fastidious western notions. It might be contended by some of the "advanced" Chinamen that these people are not slaves, but merely contract laborers, let out by the government.

Those who have investigated the subject, however, declare that they really and actually are slaves, and that their condition fulfills all the requirements of slavery, the man who buys them from the government having an absolute ownership in them. Certainly it cannot be contended that the children sold by their parents, or the unfortunates who sell themselves, are not slaves. And it is also certain the eunuchs belonging to the households of the imperial and other high families are slaves. While in Mahometan countries slaves usually are employed as household servants, they are in many places employed not only in that capacity, but in various other forms of labor. In Persia they frequently are taught trades, such as carpentering, etc. In China they are household servants and laborers in the fields, mines, etc. In Zanzibar they are largely used for farm labor, and in East Africa and the native African kingdoms there is hardly a form of labor to which they are not assigned.

OF SLAVE LIFE IN MOMBASA.

How common slave holding is in the East African Protectorate may be judged from the fact that in one of the official reports there is mentioned the pathetic case of the "widow of a poor fisherman whose only support was the labor of six slaves hired out by her to the owners of plantations." The missionaries and the officials on the east coast seem to be more or less in antagonism. Sometimes one gets the best of the argument, and sometimes the worst, as the question of slavery and emancipation is argued. Assistant Collector Hollis of Mombasa in a letter to Sub-Commissioner Crawford "scores one" on the Rev. Mr. Howe, and incidently gives us a pretty picture of life in a slave-holding community. Mombasa is in that province on the main land to which as much of the emancipation laws as regards the children of slaves being born free and the rules of slave inheritance have been extended from Zanzibar. It will probably be the first point on the mainland at which the experiment of emancipation now being made in Zanzibar will be tried. Mr. Hollis's letter, while not bearing directly upon the question of emancipation, is evidently aimed at those who would hurry the deliberate movements of the government in the matter. He speaks of a recent famine on the coast and says:

"While the Church Missionary Society have done their utmost to relieve the wants of the starving native in their parishes, the United Free Methodists do not seem to have had the same almost unlimited supply of money at their disposal, and it has been reported to me that sundry persons have died of starvation near Ribe. I can vouch for only one case, however. This is of a woman who, running away from her master at Takaungre, settled at Ribe, but who it would seem was unknown to the missionary in charge. One day she presented herself to the Rev. Mr. Howe as the latter was going to church. Mr. Howe informed me that he told the woman to wait his return, but the poor creature affirmed with her dying breath that she was ordered to go away. She went to the government station at Rabai, and, although I provided for her wants, she died two days later of sheer exhaustion and starvation. On my writing to Mr. Howe that the woman was in extermus he replied that 'if I cared to send her to Ribe he would have her attended to.' Can one, then, wonder when in such times of privation persons gladly return to their former masters and undergo the so-called horrors of a nominal slavery rather than those of actual starvation?"

How long will the British flag fly over such conditions as these? Slow and languid as is the operation of the emancipation law in Zanzibar and Pemba, it would seem that its extention to the Province of Seyyidieh ought not to be delayed.

As Africa is now, as it has been for so many years, the great source whence slaves are procured, it would seem that the opening up to civilization of Central Africa would be the greatest blow that could be struck at the slave trade. Year by year the outposts of civilization approach nearer and nearer the man-hunting grounds of the still Dark Continent, but as yet the raids of the slave hunters have not been even checked. With the extension of the authority of the Congo Free State, and of the powers who have possessions on the west coast of Africa, the man-hunting grounds may in time become more circumscribed. The building of the Cape to Cairo Railroad may also have an effect, but the seizure of the caravan routes by the European nations and a stricter patrol of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea would be more immediately effective. The Mahometan nations never will give up slavery of their own accord. It would seem that a vigorous policy on the part of Russia might stop the sale of the white slaves of Georgia and the Caucasus. As it is, the situation is horrible, and calls with the voice of its millions of victims for the civilized world to take cognizance of it.

[Philadelphia Press:] (Tess:) Who is this Mrs. Nooritch that Mrs. Gauddie talks of so much? She says she displays so much taste. Does she, really?

(Jess:) Entirely too much.

(Tess:) How can one display too much taste?

(Jess:) A little is too much when it's bad.

Dr. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

The success of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the cure of diseases peculiar to women, is beyond comparison greater than that of any other medicine prepared especially for woman's use. It is not a cure-all but a scientific preparation, the prescription of an eminent living physician, still in active practice and who, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of trained physicians, treats and cures thousands of women every year. "Favorite Prescription" has an invigorating and vitalizing power peculiar to itself and a phenomenal control of diseases which attack the delicate organs of woman. It permanently cures backache, bearing-down pains, ulceration, inflammation and like ills by curing their cause. It dries up the drains, puts out the fever fire of inflammation and cures the corroding ulcer. It makes marriage a happiness and motherhood a blessing, by giving to women such an abundant vitality that the baby blossoms into life as sweetly, simply and naturally as a flower. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Cured by Cuticura

I WAS troubled with hands so sore that when I put them in water the pain would near set me crazy, the skin would peel off, and the flesh would get hard and break, then the blood would flow from at least fifty places on each hand. Words never can tell the suffering I endured for three years.

I tried at least eight doctors, but my hands were worse than when I commenced doctoring. I tried every old Granny remedy that was ever thought of without one cent's worth of good and could not even get relief.

I would feel so badly mornings when I got up, to think that I had to go to work and stand pain for eight or nine hours, that I often felt like giving up my job, which was in the bottling works of Mr. E. L. Kerns, the leading bottler of Trenton, N. J., who will vouch for the truth of my sufferings.

Before I could start to work, I would have to wrap each finger on both hands, and then wear gloves, which I hated to do, for when I came to take them off, it would take two hours and the flesh would break and bleed. Some of my friends who had seen my hands would say, "If they had such hands they would have them amputated"; others would say "they would never work," and more would turn away in disgust. But thanks to Cuticura, the greatest of skin cures, it ended all my sufferings.

Just to think, after doctoring three years, and spending dollar after dollar during that time, Cuticura cured me. It has now been two years since I used it and I do not know what sore hands are. I never lost a day's work while I was using it or since, and I have been working at the same business, and in acids, etc.

THOS. A. CLANCY, 310 Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Cuticura The Set $1.25 Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

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Sketches Behind the Scenes on the Local Vaudeville Stage.

ARTIST AT THE ORPHEUM.

DID you ever happen to be behind the scenes fifteen minutes before an amateur show started? Do you remember how the stage manager rushed wildly around like a hen with her head cut off, swearing under his breath like a drunken pirate; how all was a mad fever of excitement with everything lost that wasn't tied on, and the leading lady being fed on hot wine to prevent a collapse?

Fifteen minutes before the Orpheum curtain went up on this particular evening, the stage manager was sitting in a chair backed up against the "tormento wing," with his hands shoved deep down in his pockets in deep abstraction and his thoughts several miles away from vaudeville shows.

The fly man was sitting dejectedly on the top step of the stage staircase talking by fits and starts to a blue satin athlete and to little Dumond, the French mandolin player, who has medals from the King of Belgium and the Czar of Russia, and a personal letter from Queen Victoria, and doesn't care if everybody knows it.

The stage carpenter, who really ought to have been frantic by this time, was calmly playing chess with the property man in the stuffy, musty little property-room, where the star dressed in the days of the glory of this theater, when it used to be the Grand Operahouse and had Booth and Bernhardt treading the boards. Now it is given up to golden drinking cups, with the tissue-paper wrinkling along the outside, plaster-cast luxuries and other stage junk.

IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Out in the little green room just inside the stage door—that forbidding stage door with peak holes in the panel like a lodge gate—lounges "Sleepy Sam," the scene shifter, reading an illustrated magazine and grumbling disapproval.

It is one of the queerest green rooms in the country and Sleepy Sam is one of the queerest scene shifters.

The walls of the green room are plastered on one side with hundreds of photographs of performers who have played the house.

Fred Getzler, the stage manager, has the picture of every person who has played at the Orpheum since vaudeville struck Los Angeles.

In order to keep the collection complete he has sometimes sent out for a photographer and had pictures taken of performers who carried none.

But you can depend upon it, such a crisis doesn't happen often. A vaudevillian would as soon be without her back hair as her pictures.

Retiring, modest folk these vaudeville actors!

The night The Times expedition went "behind," an impressive young gentleman with creased trousers, who says "Yes, sir; no, sir; thank you, sir," in one of the sketches, and, while the scene is being set, stands out with folded arms and a Napoleonic frown to see that the stage hands put the seltzer bottle on the table instead of the mantel, came siddling up to say that he would like to be mentioned in the forthcoming write-up "explicitly and by name as the stage manager for Mr. So and So."

One of the people who stands on some one else's head to entertain the thirsting public intimated four different times that he had a photograph handy and wouldn't be mad if The Times wanted to use it. Oh, heavens! even the biograph operator slid a card into the hand of the reporter as the press gang was leaving.

However, in the form of photographs on the green-room wall, they are very entertaining. On the opposite wall is a collection famous all over the country. Every one who plays the Los Angeles Orpheum is expected to leave us a souvenir, something he has used in his act. There are wigs and slippers and frizzes and false beards, and from Dorothy Drew, a little Chinese banjo, and all manner of things recalling Dutch comedians and dainty dancers, and "legits" in financial distress.

ENTER "SLEEPY SAM."

"Sleepy Sam" is out of his place shifting scenes. He is a connoisseur, is Sleepy Sam. He has one of the finest collections of rare old books in the city, and a wealth of theatrical relics. If Sam hadn't chosen to be striking scene sets, he might have been a stenographer, reducing divorce suits and murder trials to official records, for he is an expert stenographer. He has another accomplishment, a rare one, has Sam. He can write down a song, note by note, as it is being sung on the stage. Altogether, Sam is a remarkable individual.

Sleepy Sam had already done part of his evening's work. Out on the stage was spread a broad drab mat upon which two young men in blue satin knickerbockers were doing stunts in head-balancing—a private performance for the edification of a tall, dark, tailor-made woman, who turned out to be a famous contralto, with a different dress for each performance and a little pink maid to hold a glass of water in the wings between her songs.

She was talking to the boy, who zealfully watched the aforesaid seltzer bottle, and she made believe to be interested in the head-balancing, and kept asking wide-eyed little questions and they both kept answering at once and doing harder things to please her.

One of them confided in her how he got a kick behind the ear doing that once, and she was just showing how wonderful an event she considered it, when her eye fell on The Times artist, and the blue satin athletes became a cheap overflow meeting.

The Times artist was the hit of the performance.

"Oh, a sketch artist," gasped the contralto.

One of the blue satin gentlemen was loafing around upside down on the other man's uplifted hands, and in the excitement of the event, the pyramid crumbled with a reckless disregard for life and limb.

"Let's see," said the first bluey, who got to the side of the artist. The other bluey peeked over the other shoulder and the contralto wanted to see, too, so she sent an ambassador to carry away the sketch book.

AN ARTISTIC BREAK.

Later The Times artist made her a call. He was stumbling along a dark passage, which led to he didn't have the faintest idea where, and suddenly fell smash bang against a door and into a blaze of light. It was the contralto's dressing-room. She was getting out of her tailor and into a creation.

"Oh," she screamed, what is it?"

"It is an artist, madam," said the intruder, politely, with a deep bow when he got as far up as his knees.

Presently, Van Bibber strolled in with his wife—nobody knew Van Bibber was married before. Before anybody knew what was doing, dainty little Mrs. Hilliard was stretched out at full length in midair walking up the stage staircase on her hands, while Robert held her two feet behind, as children play wheelbarrow.

As a stunt, it was not an entire success. Mrs. Hilliard came tumbling down stairs in a disheveled heap.

"There, you dropped me," she said indignantly, from an impromutu seat on the floor.

"Nothing of the kind," said Van Bibber cheerfully. "You are a bad performer, that's all."

"Then you do it," said Mrs. Hilliard defiantly.

The creator of Van Bibber pulled off his coat with an air of determination and soon was ascending the stairway with two blue satin athletes holding his legs. When Jack came tumbling after, bumity-bump, in a humiliated bundle of white vest and half-masted trousers, she might have said, "I told you so," only the slim young stage manager stuck his head around the corner of the tormento wing and said, "Clear," whereupon there was a scamper to get off the stage.

A moment before the flyman had disappeared from the top step and had gone crawling up into the high heaven of the theater in the fly gallery.

It looks for all the world like the deck of a ship, except that decks of ships are not, as a usual thing, ornamented with one-sheet lithographs of Papinta. There are myriads of ropes belayed at a long rail. Each one of them has a name. Each one of them raises and lowers a fly or a drop, and the flyman has to know in a hurry which rope goes with the forest leg drop, and which one lets down the "street in one" for the comedian to hurl dismal jokes at.

While Bob Hilliard was making his ascent, the stage manager at the switchboard had given the high sign to the orchestra for the overture, and at the opening strains the flyman had hauled up the ad curtain with a gigantic windlass.

Then the performance was on. The stage manager was at the bat.

WOE BE UNTO HIM!

If the lights went wrong, woe to the stage manager; if some one of the performers told a doubtful story, and people got up to leave the theater, woe to the stage manager; if the seltzer bottle was not on hand for Napolean to superintend, woe to the stage manager; if the moon did not shine properly over the roofs of New York and in at Carruther's window, woe to the stage manager! Everything is his fault.

Every Monday afternoon he must be at the rehearsal and hear the bill. He is supposed to know just what sort of jokes tickle the funny bone of a Los Angeles audience and what Los Angeles won't "stand for." There is a lot that it won't stand for, it being a burg of singular virtue. Every Monday afternoon he must make a detailed list of instructions—plots they are called—for the stage carpenter, the flyman, the property man, and the electrician. Nothing is trusted to memory.

He rules the roost from his switchboard, which is like a conning tower with rows of mysterious electric switches.

Here is the switch to pick out the lady in tights with a "spot" light, keeping all the rest of the stage dark; here is a queer circle of metal, known as a "dimmer," by which the lights are softened for the maudlin songs about home and mother.

For a gentleman so weighted down with responsibilities, the stage manager carries off his honors easily. During the performance he is rambling around in the wings talking to the soubrette with the cast-iron sense of humor, or to the airy little fairy who plays the part of the "Littlest Girl."

The soubrette is talkative enough, but the littlest girl rubs one leg with the other foot to the imminent peril of her white stockings, and is not at all sure whether she likes him or not. The story-book little girl gave Van Bibber a sleepy smile and laid her head in the hollow of his arm in a very touching manner—but she was a story-book little girl.

This "Madeline" was a little amateur picked up in Los Angeles for the engagement. Some of the stage children get to have a confidence that is sublime. Pétite Lund was 6 years old when she was out here last, but she could conduct a conversation about as charmingly as any society queen you know. She discussed southern travel and the vaudeville situation, and did it intelligently.

One thing that instantly impresses a fellow in watching a performance from "behind" is that the performers seem to have very little in common. Although it must be all so old to them, they seem to enjoy watching the show, but they watch it alone.

NO CHUMS THERE.

Bob Hilliard goes wandering into the crevice between the tormento wing and the next wing in his shirt sleeves, and as the show goes on, Harry St. Maur comes out from his dressing-room in Carruthers's dressing gown, and he stands watching, too.

Across to the other side of the stage is a little dumpy bit of a man, of whom the rest of the stage people seem to be a trifle in awe. He is pacing up and down, humming the coon song which the orchestra is playing during the act of the blue-satin athletes. The little man is Guille. It must be that he is practicing for his new act. In huge disgust the other night, Guille said that he intended learning to do a cake walk and a chicken song, as that seemed to be what the public wanted.

A SECRET OF THÈ TOILET.

Once, the soubrette comes racing off the stage, and, with a tug at a string, changes her garb from a short knee skirt to an evening dress, with a cloak and a gorgeous overskirt; that is the only exciting episode of the performance. Few people have seen this change without wondering how it is done. Very simple. Miss Waring has a gathering string run through the middle of her party skirt, and hauls it up in two folds, about her waist, so that the effect is of a pink-satin underskirt. The black, short skirt is fastened on with a string that runs from the waist to the bottom hem. One pull of the string brings it off.

The supreme moment of the performance from the point of view "behind," is the setting of the "Littlest Girl." It calls for one of the most elaborate sets ever used in a society sketch at the Orpheum.

The sketch comes just after the ventriloquist, and two numbers after Katharine Bloodgood, who also requires an elaborate set. This means quick work.

The stage hands are waiting to strike the Bloodgood set, when the long drop cuts off the stage to the strip just behind the footlights, known as "One." In a jiffy, the tall wings are unfastened at the corners where they have been made fast to each other with ropes, and go shunting away to the walls with a rush. While this is done, the furniture used in her act is being yanked off into the wings by expert hands.

"Stand over there in a corner out of the way," commands the stage manager, lining the press people up against the wall.

Then the high, careening walls of Carruthers's apartments in the Berkeley flats shoot across from the south wall, where the canvas is stored. At the right, was the table for Carruthers's room, with the brandy bottle and the seltzer, and the photographs, all ready. All there was to do was to move it on. On the opposite side of the stage, was a mantel with some vases carefully glued on, and the insulated wire ready to connect with the machine that makes the glow of the coals. Two men had that on in a twinkling.

A drop of a street scene came sliding down from the dark recesses of the fly gallery just behind the portiere of Carruthers's back window. This was to give the effect of the city in the distance.

In the story from which the play was made, Davis says: "The windows were open and the lights were turned very low, so that Van Bibber could see the many gas lamps and the dark roofs of Broadway and the avenue where they crossed a few blocks off and the bunches of light on the Madison Square Garden and to the lights on the boats of the East River."

But when Van Bibber wandered over to the window, when Carruthers began his long speech, what he saw was an antiquated back drop let down until it wrinkled up at the bottom so that the roofs of the houses would be brought into the line of vision, a rake that propped the scene in place, and a tall electric machine that looked like a biograph. This was the moon.

READY FOR THE RISE.

As the ventriloquist was bringing his act to a close the property man came out with a basket, in which was the statuary that gives Carr[...] its aristocratic appear[...] handled literally with [...] stage hand who touches [...] cotton gloves.

The last thing that is [...] is to pull off the canvas [...] protects the big statue [...] open window.

When the ventriloqu[...] with a bow and a flush [...] he has been doing, the [...] gives a quick glance over [...] steps to the telephone [...] him with the box office, [...] and the orchestra.

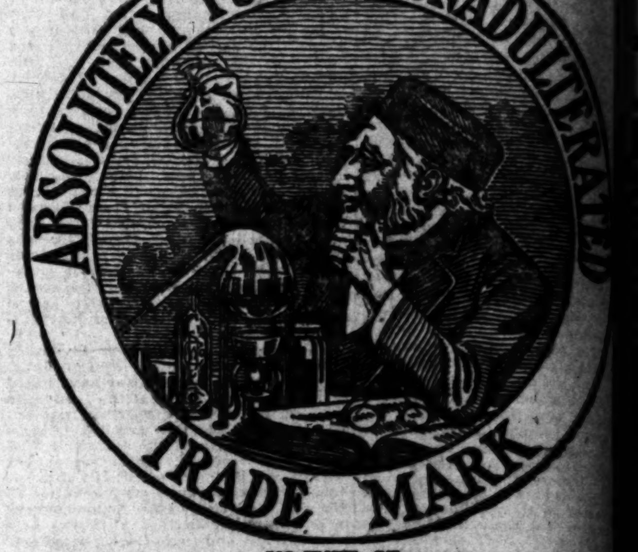
"All right, Frank," [...] and the orchestra begins [...] music which escorts the [...]

One touch of an electr[...] the flyman to stand ready [...] tain windlass; another [...] button and the curtain [...]

Enter Van Bibber.

[Cleveland Plain De[...] ing to the dispatches [...] Rodays went out and [...] de Castellane and came [...] neatly-administered [...] isn't half so satisfactory [...] have been if he had [...] Count with an inkstand [...] at the same time the [...] occurred.

Duffy's Cures Consumptio[n]



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Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures consumption, coughs, [...] bronchitis, catarrh and all diseases of the throat and lungs. [...] cures nervousness and indigestion. It gives power to the [...] strength and elasticity to the muscle and richness to the blood, [...] promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young [...] the young strong.

It will cure almost any case of consumption if taken in time.

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Events Here and Beyond the Sea—Social and Political Gossip.

IRISH PARTIES.

RACIAL MISREPRESENTATION OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

BY MICHAEL DAVITT.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

DUBLIN, March 6, 1901.—The taunt so often thrown at Irishmen that they are more prone to political division than any other people, and that their differences are more accentuated in public discussion than in the case of other nations, has more of racial prejudice than truth in this allegation. As a matter of actual fact, capable of proof by [illegible] comparison, there are less [illegible] and much less bitterness of public controversy in Ireland than in any single European country, not excepting England. That we have a liberal share of the faults common to all races, it would be folly to deny. We make no pretense to being a community of political saints. But we are by no means divided on our national and other popular questions as our enemies are fond of asserting, and as some of our friends are sometimes too ready to admit with an expression of [illegible] sorrow over imaginary [illegible]. What is true about our [illegible] in this respect is, we import more heat and earnestness into party differences than other peoples. Our traits of Celtic character answer for this fault, if fault it be rightly called. We have been [illegible] that way by nature, and critics [illegible] to render us justice are in the habit of placing a magnifying glass upon occurrences which would attract little attention if they related to other than to Irish movements or [illegible].

These observations are prompted by the comments of some London journals upon speeches made in New York and Chicago within the past few days, in which the United Irish League was [illegible], and the term "traitors" applied to the Irish Parliamentary party by one or two speakers from [illegible]. Similar expressions would not be thought worth cabling to Europe if they related to American, English, French or German politics. Nor, I may add, would the press of London publish them if the orators in question had chosen to attack the English rulers of Ireland rather than the Messrs. Dillon, Redmond and [illegible], who have a claim to speak for their country which would be considered ridiculous to deny at home, and ought not, therefore, to be called in question two or three thousand miles away.

It is neither wise nor patriotic to [illegible] these worse than useless sectional differences across the Atlantic. They can only tend to discourage Ireland's friends, and to give a keen satisfaction to her opponents. It is also a waste of practical energy; a misapplication of time and labor which could be employed with better results in attacking, or preparing to attack, the British enemies of Irish nationality.

However, it can serve no real revolutionary purpose for men who believe only in the argument of force as a remedy for Ireland's compulsory [illegible], to call in question on public platforms the sincerity and patriotic loyalty of Irishmen who are as earnest in their wish for freedom as men of more extreme views, but who resort to votes and to moral force as their media of working for their country's cause where guns and other necessary weapons of warfare are not at present to be found. It is a disservice against, and not for, Ireland to keep alive rival contentions which can only weaken by dividing the national movement among our [illegible].

It is a right and proper duty to proclaim that Ireland's final liberty must be fought for, as all liberty has been won or regained, by men willing to risk life for freedom. The ultimate [illegible] between us and our English [illegible] must, in all human probability, be force. To assert this belief and to act up to it, does not require a [illegible] attack upon the advocates of home rule. The necessary arms for Ireland's liberation are not procured in that way. Neither are men of moderate views convinced that the task of wresting Irish independence from England is made easier by dividing the ranks of Irish Nationalists. Facts, no matter how [illegible], have to be taken into account in every movement. It must be borne in mind, as an undeniable fact, that the vast majority of our people are disposed to follow their present leaders because they believe, like them, in the practicability of striving for a [illegible] autonomy; whereas they can not see the possibility of achieving complete separation against a power like Great Britain, unless by means and chances which, at present, seem [illegible] out of reach of those of our countrymen who might resort to them on a suitable occasion if available.

The advocates of an Irish revolutionary movement are not fighting England by attacking the United Irish League. They are, on the contrary, doing exactly what England's rulers in Ireland wish to be done. This fact alone ought to be conclusive as to the unwisdom of such speeches as I have referred to. The league and the Irish party are denounced by all England's avowed enemies, and to apply terms of reproach and condemnation to men like Redmond, O'Brien and Dillon is only saying exactly what every Dublin Castle official believes [illegible] in the interest of British rule in Ireland.

Arms are purchased by money, and not by speeches. Let us claim the right to be armed as a people, and hold up to our contention that it is a nation of freemen which we mean to [illegible]. No one need be afraid to make a declaration of political faith [illegible] it would mean prosecution and [illegible] twenty-five years ago, to many of us. Times have much changed since then, [illegible] to the men who are thoughtlessly censured by some unreflecting [illegible]. We are privileged to [illegible] more freely in the Ireland of today [illegible] we were in that of the [illegible] movement, and my advice to [illegible] advocates of an organization for Irish freedom is this: Let the United Irish League and the Irish Parliamentary party do their work in their respective spheres of national [illegible], without opposition. It is labor [illegible], and beneficial in the advancement of the general cause of Celtic nationhood. Two or three hundred thousand people believe in the political [illegible] of this moral force movement, [illegible] it would not exist for long. Let it [illegible] way. Take a leaf out of the [illegible] of the league. Organize a movement of equal strength and extent. [illegible] the manhood of Ireland: Every [illegible] in the country spends five [illegible] as much money annually on excisable articles of consumption, paying to the government of England, [illegible] would purchase a Lee-Metford or [illegible] rifle. One hundred and fifty thousand such rifles and a few cannon [illegible] the possession of 25,000 burghers [illegible] upset the British empire in South Africa, when used by men who fought for liberty with such [illegible], but fought unitedly, and not [illegible] sections. Follow their example, if you are in earnest. Don't give to the English excise in the year 1901, in money for whisky, tobacco, tea and coffee, what would enable you to become the owner of a rifle, if saved for that purpose. Unless you are prepared to take this stand, and to devote your spare money to the purchase of such a weapon, rather than to the benefit of the English exchequer, do not attack the Irish Parliamentary party in company with its envenomed English opponents.

What is needed in the present position of the Irish question is a movement which will combine again the combative forces of the whole Celtic race in a strenuous and sustained contest against the continuance of England's disastrous rule in Ireland. Such a movement is as practicable now as it was in the time of the Land League. It can be built up again as heretofore by the rational policy of a parallel advance by the two national forces, constitutional and revolutionary, under the governing purpose and aim of all earnest Nationalists, namely, to build up again as far as possible a Celtic commonwealth in Ireland, with all the rights and powers of an independent nation.

This should be the Irish political programme for the twentieth century.

All the supporters of home rule may not consent to stand upon a platform so extreme. That is to be expected; but this is no reason why the men who hold the truer and nobler faith in the fullest form of national freedom for our country should stop to quarrel with those who may not see their way to adopt the methods and means of revolutionary reform.

The true and sane policy for Irishmen of advanced principles to pursue is to try and convince the judgment of the weaklings and the doubters that what 300,000 of a Boer population have been able to do for freedom in South Africa, against the same enemy of national liberty, ought not to be an impossible task for 4,000,000 of people in Ireland; backed as these might be by the greater portion of the 20,000,000 of their Celtic kith and kin in America, and in other lands. This is a policy which would make for union and ultimate success. Continued friction and rivalry between Irish movements can only make for continued British domination.

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IS CLEVELAND A CANDIDATE?

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1904.

BY JULIUS CHAMBERS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The persistency with which Mr. Cleveland keeps himself before the public is regarded as convincing proof that if he is not actively at work to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1904, he would be very certain to accept it if it were offered to him. The idea is, of course, ridiculed by eight out of every ten person to whom the suggestion is made, but still the sage of Princeton has a few admirers left. Said one of them a few evenings ago: "Yes, I believe Cleveland will get another nomination, but it will not be from the Democratic party. In my opinion there will be a third party in the field three years from now, and it would not surprise me to see Grover Cleveland at the head of it. The Republicans are beginning to show signs of a split, and it may come sooner than we imagine. McKinley's Cuban and Philippine policies are not approved by many leading members of the party, but they hesitate to say so openly. The offensive arrogance of Hanna goes against the grain of others, and if he is not pulled down from his political dictatorship before the century is much older the mutterings of revolt will become pretty loud. Again there are many men in the party that believe the corporations and trusts have entirely too much voice in legislation, and that it is time to curb their enormous power. Now add to these elements of Republican dissatisfaction the Gold Democrats, as they are called, and those who are disgusted with Bryanism, and you have the material for a very formidable organization. Its principles would appeal to the great independent newspapers of the country, and it would assuredly attract an immense following of young men in every State in the Union."

An Adulanite party of this character is exceedingly improbable.

From the Washington point of view, David B. Hill and Arthur P. Gorman are regarded as the two strongest candidates now before the country, but with Hill a long way in the lead. Hill's strenght lies in the fact that he has a great State behind him, and there is a conviction that he can carry it on a sound, conservative platform, such as he briefly outlined in a recent letter to a political club in Baltimore. Again, the New York man is popular in all the Southern States, far more so than Mr. Gorman, although he may be said to belong to that section. The fact is Mr. Gorman is under the suspicion of being too closely identified with many of the great corporate interests, railroads, banking, manufacturing and insurance companies. It may be that the charge is unfounded, but it exists, and it will not be easy to eradicate the impression.

As political managers both may be said to be without peers, either in their own party or even among Republicans. In this respect they are evenly matched. Both are past grand masters in political intrigue, in the art of managing men, which is the secret of success in business as well as in political campaigning. It would be hard to determine which of them has the preeminence in this respect.

Bryan must not be counted out of the race, notwithstanding his two disastrous campaigns. His hold on the extreme radical element in the party is as strong as it ever was, and what is left of the Populist party will, in all probability, be willing to accept him once more. Towne is looked upon as Bryan's political legatee for 1904. A sincere friendship, personal and political, exists between the two men, and unquestionably each will support the other, as the situation may demand. What that situation will be, no one can now forecast. If the movement that is on foot in the Democratic party to restore what are called "its ancient principles" succeeds, both Bryan and Towne will be in a hopeless minority in the next national convention, and utterly impotent so far as dictating what the future policy of the party shall be. Should this movement fail to produce the results anticipated, the outlook before Democracy for years to come will be well nigh hopeless from a national point of view. It may hold power in spots, but so far as the nation at large is concerned, it will be in Mr. Cleveland's famous condition of "innocuous desuetude." Such, at least, is the prevalent opinion here as reflected by the keenest observers from all parts of the Union.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT.

UNITED STATES AND CUBAN INDEPENDENCIES.

BY LYNDE HARRISON.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

One of the very greatest of the early statesmen of the republic wrote: "The qualifications for self-government in society are not innate. They are the result of habit and long training." When the colonies asserted their independence of England, and declared that in future they would submit to no rule except their own, they possessed by "habit and long training" the "qualifications" which were essential to the success of the most splendid experiment ever made in the direction of self-government. It may be said in fact that they inherited them. The New England town meetings were the purest little republics in the world, purer and better, perhaps, than are any we have now, and the procedure and principles which animated them finally permeated the original thirteen revolting States. Because of their basic conditions, the United States has been able to overcome every obstacle in its mighty progress—foreign war, civil war and internal political convulsions, so that it is in the twentieth century the foremost power in the world, in every sense of the word. And it is because of the lack of the same fundamental conditions that the republics to the south of us, which were formerly under the blighting influence of Spanish domination, have not been able to reach that pitch of governmental and industrial development that was naturally expected they should achieve. The "habit" and "long training" were non-existent, and, as a consequence, they have been working out their salvation through bloodshed, assassination and revolutions almost innumerable.

In any intelligent discussion of the Cuban question these facts should be borne in mind. Cuba in the four hundred years of its history has never had a better administration than it now enjoys. It is not the rule which Cuba wishes to see continued, or which the United States has any idea of perpetuating, but it is the best system and the only system under which the people of the island can be trained into an appreciation of what the United States has done for them, and what they must ultimately do for themselves, to be happy and prosperous. While under the rule of Spain the very life blood was drawn from them in the form of excessive taxation to replenish the depleted exchequer of the mother country. Over $30,000,000 a year exacted by the home government. To meet this, every form of taxation known was resorted to. Every account in the merchant's ledger had to bear a large revenue stamp, every signature on a hotel register had to be stamped. The Cubans were taxed for the very air they breathed. The social Spanish laws were most tyrannical. Fines and imprisonment were imposed upon the most trivial pretexts. All this I know to be true, for I have had personal knowledge of the conditions in Cuba for several years on account of my connection in the South with the Plant system of railroads and steamships, and I have met many intelligent, thoughtful and reliable Cubans.

The intervention of the United States has brought about such a complete metamorphosis that the Cubans are, figuratively speaking, intoxicated by their own freedom and liberty. Having served under the lash of Spanish bondage during so many generations, I believe it to be the conservative opinion of American statesmen that the Cubans are not yet equipped for the complete independence of their island, and the absolute self-government of their people without the friendly guidance and advice of our own government as a protectorate. They are liable to become involved in misunderstandings with other nations, and as they are an excitable people, unpleasant international complications might ensue if our own government were to withdraw its friendly offices. I am convinced that it is the policy of President McKinley to give the Cubans that full measure of freedom and independence to which they are entitled, and the benefit of that superior wisdom and experience of our own government which they obviously need. This is was he had in mind when, in the closing words of his inaugural relating to the subject, he said: "We become sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment, bearing within itself the element of failure." Surely, this is the part which wise statesmanship dictates with respect to the best and highest interests of the island and its people.

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LOOKING AHEAD.

REPUBLICANS AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

BY FRANK TILFORD.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

Since the accession of the Republican party to power, forty years ago, only one eastern man, James G. Blaine, has received its nomination for the Presidency. Beginning with the organization of the government, the eastern Presidents have been the elder and younger Adams, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan, and Cleveland. In addition, two eastern Vice-Presidents succeeded to the first office, namely, Fillmore and Arthur. These figures go to show that in proportion to population, the East has fared rather badly so far as the Chief Magistracy is concerned. This meager representation is not due to the fact that the East did not possess men of the Presidential stature. During the last fifty years it had them in abundance, and it was mainly because of the intense personal rivalry between those great leaders and the fierce personal partisanship among their followers that the highest office of the people's gift has gone with such unfailing regularity to the Middle West.

Shall an effort be made in 1904 to readjust the political sectional balance, so far, at least, as the Republican party is concerned? An affirmative answer to the question depends entirely upon the eastern leaders of the party. If they unite upon one of their number as the candidate, they can undoubtedly make the nomination. The western people are, of course, deeply imbued with the American spirit of holding the front line in the government of the nation, but at the same time, they possess in the very highest degree that other admirable American characteristic of fair play, and appeal to them on that ground has never been made in vain. Certain is it, therefore, that if the Republicans of the East shall in the coming battle ask for the nomination, they will get it.

Independently, however, of these sentimental considerations, there are many weighty reasons why the Republican Presidential leadership should come to the Atlantic Slope in 1904. In the first place, the Eastern States will then be the principal battle ground, and no western man is now in sight, nor is he likely to develop within the next three years, for whom much enthusiasm could be aroused. President McKinley was in 1896 and in 1900 the strongest candidate that could be named to carry New York and New England. He thoroughly represented their most vital financial and industrial interests. His long service in the House of Representatives was without a flaw or blemish, so far as those interests were concerned. Then, there was the conservatism of his character, which carried with it the best assurance which could be given that his administration would be able, honest, wise, patriotic. During his first term he more than justified every expectation that was entertained of him; in fact, those four years are in the splendid achievements crowded into them, among the most memorable in our entire history. A third term for McKinley is, of course, out of the question. The suggestion of it is ridiculous.

Again, it may as well be understood, first as last, that the continuous ascendancy of one section of one State, in a nation of seventy-six millions of people, is not conducive to the perpetuation of those principles of governmental administration which the majority, believing in those principles, desire to see maintained. Political dictatorship must have an end. Eight years is as long a period as any one of them ought to last; indeed, the Presidential term is long enough for any one of them. It will be unwise on the part of the one now existing to plan and plot for the extension of its reign. To speak plainly, it is more of a menace to the future of the Republican party than is almost any other problem which now confronts it. Republicanism should be republican. It cannot be run by sectional regencies.

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NEW YORK LETTER.

SHALL THE DEAF HEAR?—MRS. HALL AND GILMAN'S MILLIONS.

BY JAMES MARTHOL.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 18, 1901.—One of the most interesting occurrences in this city, probably the one of the greatest importance, has been the surprisingly successful demonstration of Mr. Hutchison at the New York Academy of Medicine. Political disturbances, mayoralty fights, uprisings against vice, etc., are important events, but not to be compared with a great scientific discovery. How many elections, resulting in the election of a President of the United States, elections which have interested millions of men and women, have rivaled in importance the inventions of Arkwright, Fulton and Edison and the discoveries of Franklin and Newton? What elections, save those of Washington and Lincoln, have been of as much importance to the human family as those which have made difficult and improbable surgical operations, possible? Even in this age of wonders, what political age of any President can be compared with the discovery of anaesthetics, save the emancipation of the slave?

In our hurly-burly existence we are inclined to measure the deed by the noise that attended it. The greatest deed is that which confers on suffering humanity the greatest blessing. And if reports speak truly, one has been accomplished by Mr. Hutchison. He has made the deaf hear.

Mr. Hutchison is an electrician, and has invented an electrical contrivance to stimulate hearing. He does not claim for it curative qualities. He stated that he had discovered that after it had been used, the subject continued to enjoy better hearing, but the reason for this he did not pretend to understand. The company before whom the experiments were tried, consisted of the leading specialists in the city. The demonstrations created the greatest enthusiasm. And all the more so because the physicians brought with them subjects they regarded as "hopeless."

Some of these subjects were deaf mutes, deaf from the moment of birth. The sensation of sound surprised and astonished them. Imagine the delight of a young lady who had never heard a note of music, suddenly conscious of a melody on a violin and of the human voice. Picture the pleasure of the same young lady who, when hearing words spoken, was able to articulate sounds. Given as it were in one moment the power to hear and the power to speak! And, better still, no loss in power one hour after the removal of the contrivance. Subject after subject was experimented upon, with the same happy result, to the delight of the patients and the amazement of the aurists. The possibility of relieving the infirmity of the deaf mute is now the hope of the professional fraternity, and to that end, now the way has been pointed out, their energies are to be directed. If success crowns effort, a great, grand, noble work has been performed.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, the pastor of the most fashionable congregation in Manhattan, has never been sensational. In a recent sermon he admonished his charge against the sin of gambling and the evils of it. Unconsciously he sprang a sensation, and other priests have waxed eloquent on the subject. The public mind has been impressed by the prevalence of the gambling evil in public houses in an effort to break up the blackmail protection of the police; but it scarcely looked for a revelation of gambling in the homes of the rich and distinguished.

I have long known that many of our most excellent fellow-citizens have "playrooms" in their great houses. These rooms are furnished with roulette wheels of the finest make, and all the accessories, ivory chips, blanks, checks and writing materials. After a dinner party, when guests are difficult to entertain, roulette fills a gap. Indeed, if the truth were told, the profits of the wheel keep certain families in funds. Commissioner Murphy, who stands for the police department with an ever ready whitewash brush, is planning a coup de theater calculated to shine as an electric light. His desire is to make the raid of Messrs. Philbn, Jerome, Nixon & Co. look like a farthing dip alongside of his. He contemplates raiding some one of the most fashionable private residences when he has positive evidence the company are assembled in the "playroom." What a sensation! Imagine the cells of the Tenderloin station packed with New York belles and fashionable matrons after being searched by the "matron," and New York millionaires unloaded from the patrol wagon with less ceremony than a group of politicians with gambling propensities. Hollohan "looking for a missing relative" would sink into obscurity, and Tammany Hall leaders would sing hallelujas to Murphy.

One of the most interesting personages in the public eye is Mrs. Blakely Hall. I have not had the pleasure of knowing her, but I have had the pleasure of seeing her when she was doing her "bit" to amuse me for my dollar and a half. I frankly confess I admire the young woman for her nerve, her wit and for her ability to discuss all topics save the one we all want to know the most about, namely, her hold on the Gilman property. With delicious humor she remarked that years of association had made Mr. and Mrs. Gilman indispensable to each other, and that years of association had made Mr. and Mrs. Blakely Hall dispensable to each other, hence Mrs. Gilman having gone to heaven and Mr. Hall busily engaged in commercial pursuits, she was at leisure to administer comforts to the aged and eccentric tea merchant. Indeed, Mrs. Hall states that Mr. Gilman having no male relatives to assist him in his affairs, she was his councilor, adviser and friend, and that as he had no woman relatives to offer him sympathy and little comforts, she found time to shed gentleness and tenderness around and about his declining years. Becky Sharp, who has always been held up to admiring women as a pattern of feminine loveliness and womanly wisdom, could have done no more.

Mr. Gilman, removed from this vale of tears, leaves a property behind him. It is said to be $25,000,000, and a week later it dwindles to $2,500,000. It shrinks like a donation to Croker for the campaign expenses. But singularly enough, all the realty is heavily mortgaged, and the half brothers wonder why it was mortgaged, and what became of the money loaned upon it.

I know a vast horde of people, and I have not heard one of them express a word foreign to the wish that this bright, clever little woman shall come first in the possession of the 258 tea stores and their million a year in profits. Pierpont Morgan put his $1,000,000,000 deal through in sixty days, and Mrs. Hall has been three years at hers. My sympathy is with Mrs. Hall. I hope she gets every dollar of old Gilmans' money.

The following letter reached Andrew Carnegie:

"My Dear Carnegie: I see by the papers that you are prosperous. I want to get a hymn book; it costs $1.50. If you send me this hymn book I will bless you; God bless you and it will do a great deal of good. Yours truly,

"MARK TWAIN.

"P.S.—Don't send me the hymn book, send me the $1.50."

In the language of the profane poet, in the great chapter on Touches, occur these words: "We are on Mark, we are on." It is a delicate hint, a neat touch. I wonder if Twain smote the rock, and if it gushed. But it was a noble effort.

The prospects of the coming racing season are more than encouraging. J. B. Haggin's return to the turf has created a feeling of enthusiasm. His famous string of horses, Salvator, Ben Ali and Firenzi are well remembered. Young Clarence Mackay has declared his intention of having a stable. August Belmont will have a magnificent string, and William C. Whitney has determined to win laurels. Taking one consideration with another, the racing season promises to be a happy one.

[From the Cosmographic Co.]

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

ROULETTE TABLES AFFORD SOCIETY A NEW DIVERSION.

BY [illegible] KNICKERBOCKER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—If I had not complete control over myself I would certainly give the names of some of my friends who at the present moment are much agitated over the fact that they are placed in the same category as a few much-abused Tammany Hall leaders. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church and the Rev. Mr. Rainsford of St. George's, two popular clergymen in the Episcopal church, have constituted themselves a Vice Committee of Two to wage a relentless war on gambling in society. The guilty owners of roulette wheels and faro layouts have been so joked with about the games they run that they feel very much as the hardened professional gamblers should feel and don't. They are actually nervous, and feel that the police may appear, carry them off in patrol wagons and create scandal.

Roulette is the new amusement. It was first introduced in country houses, and, proving itself a grand amusement, became popular in private houses in the city. I confess a weakness for roulette. I like it better than faro, as it is quicker in its results. I have just counted over the number of private wheels run for the benefit of the exclusive four hundred. The sum total is twenty-six. All these wheels are single boards save three, which are double; that is, there can be play at both ends. They are handsomely made of the regulation professional pattern, and equipped with ivory chips, with engraved or painted monograms.

After a dinner party the guests assemble in the playroom. The table is generally placed to one side. There is always a sideboard furnished with port, claret, whisky and brandy, small delicious sandwiches, cigars and Turkish cigarettes. About the room there are generally two or three easy chairs and sofas for those who prefer to chat. Smoking is permitted; indeed, it is quite the fashion now for fashionable young matrons to smoke cigarettes.

When the company has assembled, the host stands behind the table and says: "What am I offered for the bank?" Any person is privileged to bid, and when ladies are present the limit is fixed at $250. The bank goes to the highest bidder. The successful bidder, singly, or with partners, deposits the money in the drawer. Should ill-luck strike the bank the limit of its ill-fortune ceases when the money in the drawer is lost. The bank is then put up for sale. The banker is privileged to transfer the bank at any time for a sum not to exceed the cash in the drawer. The object of this is to allow other players an opportunity to become bankers. One dollar on a number and $25 on the columns, sets of twelve, or colors, is the limit.

Of course, there are many instances where the limits are much higher. I have found that the young married women are great players, more conservative than the men, and possess better memories as to numbers and colors. They are more tenacious than the men, and not so ready to submit to ill-fortune and stop. No player is allowed to buy chips on credit or to play with checks. This is to avoid future unpleasantnesses. Yet checks are drawn and cashed among the players.

I have seen ladies win from $500 to $2500 in an evening. They hang over the board while the wheel is whirling and the ball spinning, depositing checks hither and thither, their eyes sparkling, their cheeks flushed with excitement, their bosoms heaving, indicating a love for gambling which is surprising. Nothing shows so well a truly beautiful shoulder, a well-modeled bust, and a perfect arm as a roulette board, and I am not surprised that it has been responsible for some of the "affairs" which have made so much talk this winter.

One night—one Sunday night—I was present at a game played by certain Wall-street men, the ladies having retired. It was to last for one hour. The limit was fixed at $50 on a single number, and $1000 on the colors, rows and sets. The bank was unlimited. The play was heavy. One gentleman won three consecutive times on 17, black, backing it for the limit flat, and starred, and winning each time $5150. At the end of the game the heaviest loser was out $8500, the heaviest winner won $14,000, and the bank won $350. In accordance with the gossip of chances the banker should have won at least $10,000.

Gambling is fashionable, yet it is only in its infancy. It probably will never become the evil it became during the time of Queen Anne, as it is purely the pastime of the very rich, to whom the loss or winning of ten or twenty thousand dollars in a season is of no consequence. It may make a few fashionable gamblers of young men, however. I have noticed with some amusement two young men who never lose over $25 in front of the board, but who are always ready to buy the bank at $250 or $500. A few lucky banks will net several thousand dollars, and it rarely loses all its capital. As these young men have little back of them, I fear, if heiresses are not their game, roulette will make them the Charlie Reids or the Dick Canfields of the future.

Everybody is having a laugh at young Reynal and Miss Fitzgerald. Howard Willets has been entertaining a big house party at his country seat, Gedney Farm, in Westchester. Eugene Reynal and Miss Adel Fitzgerald, his betrothed, were suddenly taken ill, and the malady was discovered to be scarlet fever. Of course, the other guests were frightened, but they were promptly quarantined to prevent the spread of a contagious disease. The chances of speedy and safe recovery mitigates the feeding, but everybody offers in evidence of devotion the fact that both were subjected to the same malady at the same time.

Miss Gertrude Barclay has decided to bestow her heart and her hand, and what goes with it, to Julien Stevens Ulman of this city. Miss Gertrude is the daughter of Mrs. Henry Barclay. In ye olden times the Barclays were great people in the social life of the metropolis. One of their ancestors was Henry Barclay, the rector of Trinity Church, twenty years before the revolutionary war. Many of the old New York families are related to the Barclays; but the halcyon days of the Knickerbocker are over, and the present generation manifests a desire to obliterate or ignore all claims put forward by anti-revolutionary families.

Lent holds its brown mantle over festivities, and the requirements of the church are heeded by those who remain here. Letters from Florida picture the land of orange blossoms in attractive phases. Morton F. Plant is still at Bellair, Fla., with his family. He will remain there for several weeks. Judge Lynde Harrison has been in Jacksonville and Tampa, and is now at Palm Beach. He will probably go to Key West and run over to Havana. Harry Lehr has been at Georgetown, and because he went to early-morning church with the fascinating widow Dahlgreen, further rumors are being circulated that he will lead her, all blushes. Rest easy. It is only done to make the widow Astor jealous.

The days of Lent pass less piously, or less slowly, at Tuxedo, Hempstead and in Westchester, than in New York. I was shocked to hear a very worthy old lady say that the young married people in these attractive suburbs were fast and impious. That is not true. A jollier, gayer, more loving people can't be found anywhere. Indeed, I was forced to recognize that the doctrine of "love thy neighbor as thyself, and thy neighbor's wife also," is carried out to the letter. The attentions of husbands to other husbands' wives clearly demonstrates the fact that nothing is done on a selfish plan. The outdoor amusements, such as cross-country riding, golfing and pigeon shooting, are being indulged in in spite of bleak March winds.

[From the Cosmographic Co.]

NOONTIME TALK.

AN INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION AND ITS RESULTS.

BY MYLES O'HARA.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

"Myles, what d'ye think ov the House ov Parliamint in London as compaired with the Board ov Aldermen in New York?"

"That all depinds, Mangan, upon the way you look at it. Do you main as a debatin' society or as a fightin' organizashun?"

"A trifle ov both, maybe, wid a sthrong wakeness for the fightin' ind."

"That seems natchural enuf, but have yez rifferince to any Parliamentary ivint in yure moind?"

"I have."

"Thin spaik it out. What is it?"

"Wel, you may rimimber that a few days ago a number ov the Irish mimbers ov the House ov Commons got into difficulty with owld Mr. Gully, the Spaiker ov the House, about their rights on privileges; an' whin the owld man found out he couldn't hould him in chick he called in the poleece to resthore paice an' ordher."

"Called in the poleece eh? Mangan, the poleece an' the landlords have always bin the curse ov Ireland. But tell me what offince did the mimbers commit."

"Divil a more than spaikin' their minds out."

"And in whot language, may I ax?"

"Arrah, what the divil langwidge d'ye think?"

"Now, don't get excited, Mangan. Shure they might have spoken in Irish, an' Irish spakin' in the English Parliamint is purty near next dure to trayson. But iv they were only talkin' plain English, the same as yurself an' meself, their constithutional rights wur invaded whin the London peelers tuk howld ov thim. But go on."

"No; they wur not thryin' to introjuce the Irish tongue at all, at all; they were jist spaikin' English; but accordin' to owld Gully they wur talkin' too much an' he towld thim to shut up. They wouldn't, so he sint fur the peelers."

"Mangan, many a good man gets into thruble on account ov too free use ov his tongue. Talkin' too much is a bad complaint, an' it's a very common one. The gift ov the gab is a foine thing in its place but thin a man ought to be purty shure ov the geography ov his location before he imploys his iloquince."

"That's all right, Myles; that's all right. But howsomeiver, you must remimber that the mimbers from Clare an' Limerick were sint to Parliament by their own people to ripresint thim. Thin, whin they wur spaikin' in the discharge ov their nashional jewties they wur set on be the peelers an' dragged out be bodily force beyant the dures."

"What, Mangan; widout a fight?"

"Arrah; what a question to ax! There wuz as foine a scrap as you'd see in a day's walk shortly afthur the peelers toed the mark on the flure. Tom Cullinan, the mimber from Limerick, opened the foight wid a shout ov 'God Save Ireland.' Gully was thunderstnruck an' ordhered the peelers to advance."

"Yis; how many ov thim?"

"Oh, there must have bin a whole platoon ov thim in the House, wud an equal number outside the dures, an' the rest wur scattered all over the city fearin' an Irish insurreeshun was goin' to take place in London."

"Glory be to St. Pathrick, but it must have bin a foine sight!"

"Be all accounts 'twas. Jist as soon as the first peeler laid hands on Tom Cullinan, M. P., that gintleman saized a chair wid his left hand an another wid his right hand; thin twistin' both legs about a big table in frint ov him, he defied the peelers. Owld Gully thin ordered the attack. The peelers advanced in overwhelmin' numbers, an' saizin' Cullinan, they marched in triumph, wud Cullinan, chairs, tables an' other natchural obsthrucshuns out into the hall, where hostilities were suspinded."

"Wos there any damiged?"

"Oh, nothin' worth spaikin' about. Cullinan an' his gang attinded to their Parliamentary jewties nixt day; an' there was about twinty peelers laid up for repairs!"

"Mangan, I know Cullinan's cousin in this counthry, an' be the same token his name is Tom."

"You don't main it, Myles!"

"'Pon me souwl I do; an' he's as dacint a fellow as iver stept in shoe leather. Howiver, since his cousin has distinguished himself in Parliamint, he's becomin' that chesty that you've got to handle him tinderly in an argumint. You see he's a Cincinnati Irishman, an' a major ov volunteers to boot, an' thim are the most dangirous kind of fellows, for they have got all the national propinsities ov the Irish race linked to the natural inclinashun ov the sojer for fightin'."

"Be jabers, that ought to make an illigant combination!"

"Well, as I wuz saying; the major since his cousin Tom in London knocked a platoon ov peelers out ov buzness, has bin gettin' very chesty. The major's headquarters are set up wid his frind Jake O'Linn at the other side ov Prospect Park, where he howlds regular sessions ivery night an' there indulges in innocent little games ov euchre, peenockle, high-low-Jack an' the game, forty-five, Flatbush water, an' at off times a bit ov owld ale wid a little Mulligan."

"Foine divarshon for a cowld night."

"'Tis that. Well, t'other night the major an' a choice assimblige ov frinds got into an internatshional discushion, in which Herr Swartz, a counsellor-at-law, the village blacksmith, the major's warm personal frind Jake O'Linn an' his brother Johnnie Brock, the ball tosser, a Frinchman named Mul-Va-Hill, Admiral Von Tromp, Jim Eccersly, Neise Binnit, a Russian tailor, an' a Hungarian gardiner—in fact, ivery nayshun on the face of the earth was more or less represinted in the discushion, wid a liberal sprinklin' ov the Macs an' the O's from the Imirild Isle!"

"Howld on, Myles; 'twasn't a paice conferince, they were afthur havin' was it?"

"For a time, Mike; until some one, figurateively spaikin,' stept on the tail ov the major's coat, whin the fun commirced. The Irish as well as the Cincinnati blud ov the Cullihans rose to bilin' pint. The House of Parliamint scrimmage wasn't a cercumstance to it. Jake O'Linn, imitatin' the example, God forgive him, ov owld Gully in London, thought it was time to call in assistance, an' moved for the dure. Jist as he got there he met Myers, the copper, on post, who guards the Park intrince. Jake then towld Myers that the major was gettin' altogether too chesty. For the love ov the Lord, Jake, sez he, don't ax me to interfere. Thim Cullinans beat all creashon whin they onct get started. It takes a dozen coppers to take one ov thim out ov the Parliamint House in London iv the papers tell the truth. I couldn't get twelve min around here nor the ambulance, ayther, unless I appealed to Barney York to call out the reserves. Take my word, Jake, an' coax him gintly wid Flatbush wather, an' me reputashon as a copper will be saved. Remimber the one Cullanan over in the House ov Commons nearly demoralized England wid fear an' trimblin'. I'm going. Good-night. Thry the Flatbush wather rimidy. Git his frind Swartz to administer it. The major is dead stuck on Dutchmin, and—bad luck to it, there goes the whistle."

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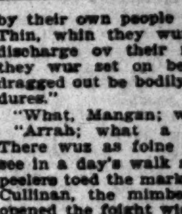
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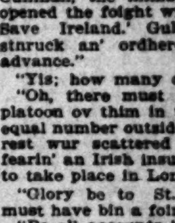
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AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CLARA MORRIS.

Charms of a Stage Education—The Actress Wins a Vanilla Soda—The Baby and the Actress.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

LIVING ON FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK AND PLAYING DRAMATIC SCAPEGOAT TO SICK, CROSS OR TRICKY ACTRESSES. MRS. BOWERS CONFIDES HER HEART TROUBLES TO MISS MORRIS, AND A HOUSEMAID TRIES TO CREATE A SENSATION—MISS LUCILE WESTERN IS RECALLED AS A GREAT ACTRESS, AND A TOUCHING INCIDENT IS RELATED OF THE BABY WHO PLAYED A SYMPATHETIC PART BEHIND THE SCENES.

PART V.

I SUPPOSE it sounds absurd to say that during those first seasons, with choruses, dances and small parts to learn, with rehearsals every day and appearances every night—I was getting an education.

But that depends upon your definition of the word. If it means to you schooling, special instruction and formal training, then my claim is absurd; but if it means information, cultivation of the intellectual powers, enlightenment—why, then, my claim is good—my statement stands—I was getting an education. And let me say, the stage is a delightful teacher—she never wearies you with sameness or drives you to frenzy with iteration. No deadly dull text-book stupefies you with lists of bare, bald dates; dryly informing you that some one was born in 1208—mounted the throne in 1230—died in 1258, and was succeeded by someone or other who reigned a while—really, you can't remember how long and don't much care.

Now, to be a good actress and do intelligent work, one should thoroughly understand the play and its period in history, as the mainspring of its action is often political. To be able to do that, requires a large fund of general information. That I had from my very babyhood been a reckless reader came about from necessity—I had no choice—I simply read every single thing in print that my greedy hands closed upon; the results of this promiscuous reading, ranging from dime novels to Cowper, were sometimes amusing. One day, I remember, an actress was giving a very excited account of a street accident. Her colors were very lurid, and some of her hearers received her tale coldly. "Oh!" she cried, "such an awful crowd—a mob, you know—a perfect mob!"

"Oh, nonsense!" contradicted another, "there couldn't have been a mob—there are not enough people in that street to make a mob!"

Then I timidly, but firmly remarked: "Oh, yes, there are—for you know that legally three's a mob and two's a crowd."

A shout of laughter followed this bit of information. "How utterly absurd!" cried one. "Well, of all the ridiculous ideas I ever heard!" laughed another.

And then, suddenly, dear old Uncle Dick (Richard Stevens, and player of old men, to be correct,) came to my support, and with the authority of a one-time barrister, declared my statement to be perfectly correct. "But where, in the name of heaven, did you get your information?"

"Oh!" I vaguely replied, "I just read it somewhere."

"That's rather a broad statement," remarked Uncle Dick. "You don't give your authority, page and line, I observe. Well, see here, now, Claramia, in whatever field you found that one odd fact, you certainly gleaned others there, so if you can produce at once three other legal statements I will treat you to soda water after rehearsal."

Oh, the delicious word was scarcely over his lips when I was wildly searching my memory, and presently very doubtfully offered the statement: "It is a fraud to conceal a fraud!"

But Uncle Dick gravely and readily accepted it. Another search, and then joyfully I announced: "Contracts made with minors, lunatics or drunkards are void!"

A shout of laughter broke from the kind old man's lips, but he accepted that, too. Oh, almost I could hear the cool hiss of the soda, but now not another thing could I find. My face fell—my heart sank. Hitherto I had been thinking of papers, now I frantically ran through stories. Suddenly I cried: "A lead-pencil signature stands in law!"

But, alas! Uncle Dick hesitated—my authority was worthless. Oh, dear! oh, dear! was I to lose my treat, just for the lack of a legal knowledge. Sadly I remarked: "I guess I'll have to give it up unless—unless you'll take: 'Principals are responsible for their agents,'" and with pleasure beaming in his kind old eyes, he accepted it.

Ah, I can taste that vanilla soda yet—and, what is more, the old gentleman took the trouble to find out about the legality of the lead-pencil signature, and as my statement had been correct, he took great pains to make the fact known to all who had heard him question it, and he added to my little store of knowledge that "a contract made on Sunday would not stand," which, by the way, later on, saved me from probably a painful experience.

A STUDENT OF COSTUME.

I mention this to show that even my unadivsed readings had not been absolutely useless.

I once heard the company expressing their shocked amazement over the velvet robes of some "Macbeth." I could not venture to ask them what it was so dreadful, but one day I found some paper stating that velvet was first known in the fifteenth century, and was confined to the use of the priests or high ecclesiastical authorities—and my mind instantly grasped the horror of the older actors, at seeing Macbeth swarthed in velvet in the grim, almost barbaric Scotland of about 1012—for surely it was a dreadful thing for an actor to wear velvet four hundred years before its invention.

It is a delightful study—that of costume; to learn how to drape the toga, how to hang the peplum; to understand the meaning of a bit of ribbon in the hair, whether as arranged in the three-banded fillet of the Grecian girl or the snood of the Scottish lassie; to know enough of the cestus and the law governing its wearing not to humiliate yourself in adopting it on improper occasions; to have at least a bowing acquaintance with all footgear, from sandals down to an Oxford tie; to be able to scatter your puffed, slashed or hanging sleeves over the centuries, with their correct accompanying small-close, large-round or square up-standing ruffs. Why, the mere detail of girdles and hanging pouches, from distant queens down to Faust's Gretchen, was a joy in itself.

Then a girl who played pages and other young boys was naturally anxious to know about doublets, trunks and hose, as well as Scottish "philebeg and sporran." And wigs! I used to wonder if any one could ever learn all about wigs—and I'm wondering yet.

Already in that third season my position had become an anomalous one, from that occasion when—because of sickness—I had in one afternoon studied, letter perfect, the part of King Charles in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and played it in borrowed clothes, and without any rehearsal whatever, other than finding the situations plainly marked in the book. It was an astonishing thing to do, and nearly every one had a kind word for me. The stage manager, or rather, the prompter, for Mr. Ellsler was his own stage manager, patted me on the shoulder and said: "'Pon my soul, girl, you're a wonder. I think pretty well of my own study, but you can beat me. You never missed a word, and, besides that, I've seen the part played worse many a time. I don't know what to say to you, my dear—but a girl that can do that can do almost anything."

A THANKLESS TASK.

Ah, yes! and that was just what the powers that were seemed to think—that I could do most anything, for from that day I became a sort of dramatic scapegoat, to play the parts of the sick, the halt, the cross, the tricky—for whenever an actor or actress turns up with a remarkable study—the ability to learn almost any part in a given time—he or she is bound to be "put upon." Sickness will increase—tempers will get shorter—airs of superiority will be assumed—all because there is someone ready to play the obnoxious part; some one ready to rush into the breach and prevent the changing of the "bill."

Of course this playing of many parts was, in a certain way, an advantage to me, and I appreciated it, but there can be too much even of a good thing. That I got no pay for all this work was nothing to me. I was glad to do it for the experience it gave me—but when I was forced to appear ridiculous through my inability to dress the parts correctly, I suffered cruelly, and felt Mr. Ellsler should either have compelled the women who owned dresses to play their parts, or should have provided dresses for the girl who played their parts for them.

I recall very distinctly having to go on for Lady Anne, in "Richard III," with a rather unimportant star—now had I "held a position," as the term goes, that part would out of courtesy belonged to me for the rest of the season—unless I chose to confer it back to the woman I had obliged; but being only a ballet girl, I did well enough for the Lady Anne of an unimportant star, but when a more popular Richard appeared upon the scene, Lady Anne was immediately reclaimed, and I trapsed along behind the coffin, and with the rest of the ballet, was witness to that most savage fling of Shakespeare against a vain and inconsequential womanhood as personified in Lady Anne, who—stealing by her coffined, murdered dead eagerly drinks in the flattery offered by the murderer's self. It is courtship all dagger pierced and reeking with innocent blood—monstrous and revolting! One would like to know who the woman was whose incredible vanity and levity so worked upon the master's mind that he produced this tragic caricature. Who was the woman who inspired great Shakespeare's one unnatural scene? Come, antiquaries, cherchez la femme!

I suffered most when I had to play some lady of quality, for what in heaven's name had I to dress a lady in! Five dollars a week to live on, to dress myself on and to provide the stage wardrobe! Many a bitter tear I shed! And then there was the surprise of the stars, when after playing an important part one night they suddenly recognized me the next, standing in the crowd of peasants or seated at Macbeth's disheartening banquet.

Their comments used to be very caustic sometimes, and they almost without exception advised me to rebel—to go and demand freedom from the ballet, or at least salary enough to dress the parts given me to play. But those long years of childish thralldom had left their mark—I could not assert myself, an overwhelming shame came upon me, even at the thought of asking to be advanced, so I went on playing boys and second old women, singing songs when forced to it, going on for poor leading parts even, for the leading lady, being the manager's wife, declined to play parts with women stars—as she would have to do in any other theater—and then between times dropping back into the ballet, and standing about in crowds or taking part in a village scene.

MRS. BOWERS'S SECRET.

It was a queer position, and no mistake. Many stars had grown to know me, and often on Monday morning he or she would come over to our group and shake hands kindly, to my great pleasure. One morning, while we were rehearsing "Lady Audley's Secret," Mrs. Bowers, whom I greatly admired, came over to me and remarked: "You hard-hearted little wretch! I've been watching you—you are treating that boy shamefully! Don't you know Murdoch is a gentleman?"

I was surprised and rather quickly answered: "Well, have I treated him as if he were not a gentleman?"

She was called just then, but when the act was over, she came to me again and taking my hand in her right she began beating it up and down on her left: "You are not vexed, are you?" she asked. "Don't be—I only wonder how you can do it, and you so young! Why," she sighed from her very soul, it seemed to me. "Why, ever since I was 14 years old I have been loving some man who has not loved me!" Tears rose thickly into her eyes. "I am always laying my heart down for some man to trample on." She glanced toward Mr. McCollom (he who was six feet tall and handsome,) and a little smile trembled on her lips. I caught her fingers on a swift impulse and squeezed them—she squeezed back answeringly—we understood each other—she was casting her heart down again—unasked. Her eyes came back again to me: "Yours is the best way—but I'm too old to learn how—I shall have to go on seeking—always seeking!"

"And finding, surely finding," I answered honestly, for I could not imagine any one resisting her.

"Do you think so?" she said, eagerly; then rather sadly she added, "Still it would be nice to be sought once—instead of always seeking."

Poor woman—charming actress as she was—she did not exaggerate that she was always casting her heart before some one. She married Mr. McCollom and lived with him in adoring affection till death took him.

The last time I saw her she was my guest here at the Pines, and as I fastened a great hybiscus flower above her ear in Spanish fashion, she remarked:

"How little you have changed in all these years; I'll wager your heart is without a scar, while if you could only see mine," she laughed; "it's—it's like an old bit of tinware—so battered and bent and dented."

A WORK-BASKET SCANDAL.

I had at that time a friend—a rare possession, that. "The ideal of friendship," says Mme. Switchine, "is to feel as one while remaining two," which is the precise description of mind and feeling of Mrs. Mollie Ogden and myself. She did not act, but her husband did, and I saw her every night, nearly every morning, and when work permitted we visited one another in the afternoons.

Then suddenly she began to expect another visitor—a wee visitor, whom we hoped would remain permanently—and, goodness mercy! I nearly lost my reputation through the chambermaid finding in my work basket some half-embroidered tiny-tiny packets—whereupon she announced to the servants in full assembly "that I had too soft a tongue, and was deeper than the sea"—but she had her eyes open, and, judging from what she found in my work basket, I was either going to buy a monkey for a pet, or I had thrown away my character completely.

Mrs. Ogden was with me when the landlady, stony-eyed, and rattling with starch and rectitude, came to inquire into the contents of my work basket. Her call was brief, but satisfactory, and shortly after exit we heard her—at the top of her lungs, giving me a clean bill of health—morally speaking—and denouncing the prying curiosity of the maids. But we had had a scarce, and Mollie implored me either not to help her any more, or to lock up my work basket. "Oh, no," said I, "I'll rest my head upon the chambermaid's breast and confide all my intentions to her, then surely my character will be safe."

Mollie used to say the only really foolish thing she ever caught me in was "Protestantism." It was a great grief to us all that I could not be godmother, but though baby had a Protestant father, the church flatly refused to wink at a godmother of that forsaken race.

When, in God's good time, a tiny sister came to baby, she was called Clara, but my friend had made a solemn vow before the altar, at the ripe age of seven years, to name her first child Genevieve, and she—to quote her husband—"being a Roman Catholic, as well as a little idiot," faithfully kept her vow, and our partnership's baby was loaded up with a name that each year proved more unsuitable.

Miss Lucile Western was playing an engagement in Cleveland, when our baby was a few months old. My friend and I were both her ardent admirers. I don't know why it has risen, this fashion to sneer more or less openly at Miss Western's work.

In "Lucretia Borgia," she presented the most perfect picture of opulent, insolent beauty that I ever saw, while her "Leah, the Forsaken," was absolutely Hebrais—and in the first scene, where she was pursued and brought to bay by the Christian mob, her attitude—as she silently watched her foes, her face filled both with wild terror and fierce contempt, was a thing to thrill any audience, and always received hearty applause.

So far as looks went, she was seen to least advantage in her great money-maker, "East Lynne." Oh, dear, oh, dear! the tears that were shed over that dreadful play—and how many I contributed myself! I would stand looking on from the entrance—after my short part was over—and when she cried out "Oh, why don't I die! My God! why don't I die!" I would lay my head against the nearest scene and simply howl like a heart-broken young puppy.

Now, this brilliant and successful actress was not very happy; few are for one reason and another—but she worked much harder than most women and naturally would have liked to have some return for her work; therefore, she must have found it depressing, at least, when her husband formed the habit of counting up the house by eye (he could come to within $5 of the money contents of the house any night in this way,) and going out and losing the full amount of her share gambling. It was cruel, and it was but one of the degradations put upon her. She never had received any moral training; Mrs. English seemed to have let her two daughters grow up like lovely weeds, until they could be useful, so Lucille did not know how to bear her troubles. She wept and used herself up; then to get through her heavy night's work, she took a stimulant. Oh, poor soul! though the audience knew nothing, the people about her knew that she was not her best self, and she knew they knew it, and was made sore ashamed and miserable. Her husband had on one occasion gambled away every cent of three nights' work; on the fourth, she had had resource to a stimulant, and on the fifth, she was cast down—silent, miserable and humiliated.

That night our baby came to the theater. I had her—of course in so public a place, it was my right to have her; she was over my shoulder. I was standing near the star room. The door opened and next moment I heard a long low "O-o-h!" and then, again—"O-o-h! a—a baby, and awake, and the peace of heaven yet in its eyes."

I turned my head to look at Miss Western, and her face quickened my heart. Her glowing eyes were fastened upon baby, with just the rapt uplifted look one sees at times before some Romish altar. It was beautiful! She gave a little start and exclaimed, as at a wonder: "Its hand! Oh, its tiny hand!" Just with the very tip of her finger she touched it, and "baby" promptly grasped the finger, and gurgled cordially. Her face flushed red—she gave a gasp: "Good God!" she cried, "it's touching me! It is, see—see!" Sudden tears slipped down her cheeks: "Blessed God!" she cried, "if You had but sent me such a one—all would have been different! I could never bring disgrace or shame on a precious thing like this."

As she raised the tiny morsel of a hand to her lips, the prompter sharply called: "The stage waits, Miss Western," and she was gone.

Poor, ill-guided, unhappy woman! it was always and only the stage that awaited Miss Western.

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Gold In the Andes.

[London Daily Mail:] Sir Martin Conway, who has returned on the Oceanic from carrying out extensive explorations in South America, gives some interesting particulars of the wonderful gold deposits of the Andes.

Sir Martin said that along the eastern slope of the Andes in Peru and Bolivia run many rivers rich in gold. In the times of the Incas and during the early days of the Spanish settlement, gold was washed from the river sands first by the natives and afterward by the Spaniards. The work, was, however, exceedingly arduous, owing to the inaccessibility of the locality and the consequent difficulties of transporting food and other necessaries to the scene of operations.

Various attempts, continued Sir Martin, had since been made to work the deposits, but while all the companies formed for the purpose found gold, they nearly all failed to work at a profit. In recent years, however, two or three companies, which had taken up the problem skillfully, were successful.

The explorer further stated that in the Peruvian province of Sandia 290 gold discoveries of importance have been made. The neighboring province of Carabaya is equally rich. On the other hand, the gold-bearing districts are not a poor man's country. They are no place for the man with a simple prospector's outfit. The difficulty of transport, to say nothing of fever and hostile Indians, is too great a problem to be solved by the individual miner.

The American Oil Trade.

[New York Tribune:] "The state of the American oil trade," said a dealer, "can be estimated best by the exports. Despite the great oil products of Russia and other foreign countries and the fact that discoveries are being made continually, the exports do not fall off. The quantity shipped in 1900 was about equal to that which was exported in 1899, but the value was greater in 1900 because of the higher prices. The exports of refined oil for 1900 amounted to about $70,000,000."

"I am not Well enough to Work."

To Women who Work.

What tragedy for the wage-earning woman is hidden beneath the words "I am not well enough to work"!

Every penny of her slender income is needed for the necessaries of life for herself and others. Seldom, indeed, is it that the girl or woman who works in a factory, or in some business office or store, has merely herself to support. Nearly always there is an invalid mother or sister, perhaps a brother or father.

She taxes her endurance, therefore, to the last limit before giving up.

She knows her place will be filled by some one else.

She has no money laid up. Her wages have been insufficient for her pressing needs, and she has spent money on doctors, trying to keep at work and hold her place.

But it's no use—she has reached the limit. In her fight with female troubles she has come off second best, as myriads of women have before her.

What will happen, now that she has lost her place and has broken down in health?

These heart-stirring stories are being lived all around us in large cities, and every one of them might have been a story of health and energy, if the young woman had but written to Mrs. Pinkham when she first felt ill. She would have been told just how to make herself well and strong, as many other women have, and this advice would have cost her nothing.

And it is not alone in factories and business places that women are forced to give up on account of ill health. It is quite as often the woman who does her own work at home. This means, generally, doing the work for a household of seven or eight.

She also compels herself to attend to the daily round of duties when she ought to be in bed, and does not know where to look for that reliable help that will put her on her feet and stop those awful aches and pains.

The sure help for all ailing women, who work at home or elsewhere, is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Women who have used it testify to this with one voice.

When the periods are painful or too frequent; when the backaches and headaches drive out all ambition; when the heart-breaking, "dragged-down" sensation attacks you; when you are so nervous that every trivial thing excites you, you may be certain that there is some growing trouble fastening itself upon you. Do not let disease make headway. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for her free advice, and begin at once the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

From Women Cured by Mrs. Pinkh

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to th for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Ve Compound and Sanative Wash have do It is now six years since I was taken had falling of the womb and ovarian I suffered untold pains; sometimes was that I thought I could not live. I used the table Compound steadily for some am now well. If you like, you may letter for the benefit of others."—MISS K JUNGLAS, New Salem, Mich.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me a great deal of pleas press my praise of your valuable Vegetable Compound. Word tell what your medicine did for me. It saved my life. I was and nervous, would have very bad hemorrhages. I did not do for a year, not even attend to my own family. I suffered bey scription; my physician said I could not get well without an which I refused to have. I tried all kinds of medicine, but the no good. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege pound. I used it and the Sanative Wash, and am now enjoying of health. I hope that all suffering women will take your MRS. ELLA LONG, 333 Pearl St., Bridgetown, N. J.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so with your Vegetable Compound I thought write and thank you. My system was down; I suffered with terrible backache in of my back and could hardly stand up more tired in the morning than on retiring I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Vegetable Compound I have gained fifteen and am gaining every week. My appetite proved, have no backache, and I look better ever looked before. I shall recommend it to friends, as it certainly is a wonderful MRS. E. F. MORTON, 826 York St., Cincinnati

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been in poor health for having inflammation of ovaries and womb trouble. Althoug by physicians, I could not seem to gain any strength, and my work, and was so low spirited and tired of life. A friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The strengthened me and I wrote you. After taking six bottles I am well and can even do my washing. I cheerfully Vegetable Compound to every one with any female weakness praise it enough."—MRS. M. W. MILLER, 1033 Canal St., Gulfport

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with I add my testimony to your list, hoping others to avail themselves of the benefit uable remedy. Before taking Lydia E. Vegetable Compound I felt very bad, sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain pain in my back and right side; was tired vous, and so weak I could scarcely stand. able to do anything, had sharp pains all body. Before I had taken half a bottle medicine, I found myself improving. I use until I had taken four bottles and felt I did not need any more. I am like a new MRS. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Ave., C

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAV womanhood, aiding development of organ known remedy for women equals them. becomes a pleasure. $1.00 PER BOX BY DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO.

For Sale by Godfrey & Moore and Sale & Son Drug Co., Los Angeles

MEXICO'S EXIGENCY.

Problems of the Coming Presidency.

Possible Solution Suggested.

Responsibility That May Fall to the United States.

BY A. D. WHEPLEY.

...the political structure which has been built up by Gen. Diaz and supported by a well-equipped and formidable army commanded by a loyal friend. The national capital would become the scene of a dispute between factions advocating this or that man for the office, and the remoter sections of the country would suffer from local disturbances now held in check by a strongly centralized government.

Northern Mexico is more or less jealous of Southern Mexico, and the State of Yucatan, extending far out into the Gulf and many miles from the seat of government, has long threatened to take advantage of the first opportunity which presented itself to organize a separate republic.

A SOLUTION SUGGESTED.

The happy solution, if a solution can be happy which takes into account the end of a great and admirable leader, would be for Gen. Diaz to select from those about him some man who has proved himself worthy to carry on the Diaz policy, install him in office and devote the remaining years of his life to the initiation of a new President to whom the people would soon become accustomed and under whose sway all thoughts of disturbance from political causes would subside. Among the members of President Diaz's Cabinet it is now believed that this will be the course pursued by their chief.

An interesting situation presents itself even though this plan be carried out. J. Y. Limantour, Minister of Finance, and Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Minister of War, are both undoubtedly candidates for the position. Both of these men possess strong claims for consideration and both of them are deficient in one or more particulars in completely fulfilling the requirements. President Diaz is both soldier and statesman, a necessary combination of qualities for a successful ruler of a Spanish-American people. Limantour is a statesman and financier but not a soldier. Polished, highly educated and a man of the world, he is deliberate in thought and action, conservative in ideas and thoroughly "safe" in all respects. Gen. Reyes is a soldier preëminently and does not possess the marked degree those qualities of statesmanship and commercial sagacity which mark the character of his rival. He has the army behind him, however, and it might almost be said that in such a case there is but one conclusion as to the outcome.

There is some reason to believe that Gen. Reyes is the choice of President Diaz as the successor of the latter. The sons of the two men are partners in business. The President and his Minister of War are very intimate personally, and the assertion has been made upon very good authority that President Diaz made the remark ten or twelve years ago that he intended to make Gen. Reyes the next President of Mexico. He made him Governor of the State of Nueva Leon and then brought him to the City of Mexico, where he placed him in a most important position in the Cabinet circle.

Many well-informed Mexicans within the official group which is sheltered by the national palace believe that the solution of the problem will be found in the appointment of Limantour as Provisional President for a short time to fully satisfy his ambition, and that when the present term of the office expires Gen. Reyes will be made President in fact to succeed him. Such an outcome as this would be the best thing that could happen for all interests concerned, for while neither of these men is as strong in character or as well rounded in attainments as the present President, they are both friendly to foreigners and foreign investment and both fully alive to the necessity of a peaceful and prosperous reign and of the closest and most amicable relations with the United States.

INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.

Should the political situation in Mexico lead to any serious disturbance, interference by the United States could hardly be avoided. No other foreign power would be allowed to interfere by the United States, and the responsibility of the latter would necessitate prompt and effective protection of all the vast domestic and foreign interests in Mexico. There is even today a small faction of the Mexican people in favor of annexation to the United States, but this feeling is far from being general among any one class. Some of the Spanish Catholic priests are friendly to the idea as they still cherish considerable animosity toward the Mexican republic for its confiscation of church property, and these priests believe that under American rule they would regain much of what they have lost.

It is certainly incumbent upon the government of the United States to keep a sharp eye upon the progress of events in Mexico. There have been many unofficial complaints from that country that the United States has underrated the importance of its embassy in the Mexican capital and has not taken pains to secure the proper man to fill the office. It has too long been looked upon as a sanitarium for broken-down politicians who desired to recuperate their health. What would do the United States more good than anything else in this connection would be to send a comparatively young, active man of the world, of independent fortune, high moral character and laudable ambition, to fill the Mexican embassy. Once here he should establish himself in all the state and dignity which Mexicans love and which would reflect in some degree the greatness of the country he represented. Such a representative would be of benefit commercially, would add to the respect and esteem in which the United States is held by the controlling class in Mexico, and would place the former country in a position to exert a controlling influence in times of stress. Unless the signs fail it will not be long before such an ambassador would have ample opportunity to acquit himself with honor and perhaps avert not only a misunderstanding between Mexico and the United States, but serious trouble in Mexico itself.

Anything which is printed in Mexico for the perusal of the general public, whether in Spanish or English, is carefully considered before it is allowed to circulate. It is therefore significant and corroborative of the impressions here given to find in the leading paper published in the City of Mexico the following editorial paragraphs:

"Cuba and Spain need the strong man, the heaven-sent administrative genius. Mexico was fortunate in that twenty-four years ago Porfirio Diaz took the helm of the ship of state and steered Mexico out of bankruptcy, mediaevilism, brigandage and revolution into quiet water. A Diaz does not happen along every day any more than a Napoleon. . . . . There is plenty of work cut out in this world for men of the first rank of ruling capacity. They can dispense with legislative assistance and perform the task set for them all the better for not having to submit their plans to mediocre minds to carp and cavil about."

Surgery by Telephone.

[Philadelphia Record:] Surgery performed by directions given over the telephone is the latest innovation at the Hahnemann Hospital. A physician who is connected with its surgical staff was called up by telephone the other day by a nurse at the Children's Hospital in Germantown, with which institution the physician is also connected, and was told that his services were immediately required for a child who had dislocated its shoulder. "Bring the child right up to the telephone," said the surgeon. "All right, I have the child in my arms," the nurse replied. "Now, then," said the physician, "place the child's elbow against its side, and move its hand and forearm outward." His directions were here interrupted by a sharp click that sounded through the telephone as the dislocated member snapped back into place. "There you are—nicely done, wasn't it?" said the surgeon to the nurse. She replied that the operation had been most successful, and the physician returned to his clinic.

Forty Shilling Day and Its Tasks.

[London News:] A curious custom, known as "Forty Shilling Day," prevails in Wotton, Surrey, and was observed a day or two ago. A former resident, William Ganville, left under his will 40 shillings, the condition being that on the anniversary of his funeral the village boys should attend in the churchyard, and, with one hand on his tomb, recite by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, read the fifty-eight verses in Corinthians xv, and afterward write two verses from the chapter by dictation. Seven lads were successful in winning the 40 shillings, and they performed their task creditably, though nervousness was responsible for one or two mistakes. After the ordeal the lads were entertained at dinner by the village squire.

MEDICAL ETHICS

I Advertise What I Do, and Do What I Advertise. I Advertise Under My Own Name and Use My Own Likeness in My Advertisements.

O. C. JOSLEN, M.D.

My Diplomas from the most Celebrated Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the World, and my License from the State of California, are Hanging in My Office Where My Patients May Examine Them.

Some doctors never advance, but the medical profession as a whole has made proud and useful progress during the closing years of the Nineteenth Century. Old fogyism is a thing of the past. The ancient code of medical ethics, with its fixed rules and hidebound regulations, is now moss-covered and obsolete. Honest and legitimate advertising is no longer a crime; no more a crime for the physician than it is for the merchant, the manufacturer or other enterprising business men who make the world move. At the threshold of the Twentieth Century a physician's ability is determined by the cures he makes and not by his ethical standing. If he has long studied and thoroughly mastered a single line of disease, thereby acquiring knowledge and skill that would bless and benefit mankind, it becomes not only his legal privilege but his moral duty to say so through the medium of the press. Why should he modestly hide his light under a bushel? Why should he keep from others that which would make their lives longer and happier? Is not such a course of conduct a sin of omission? On this much-mooted question in medical circles the greatest and most popular clergyman of his time, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, spoke the words which follow:

"I am glad that the doctor cured him; I am glad that the doctor put it in the paper that he could cure him, and if any doctor is certain that he can cure such disease and does not put it in the paper, I am sorry. What a pity it would have been had this doctor, with his wealth of science and experience, left him uncured! What a pity it would have been if the afflicted man had been so prejudiced against advertising as to read the responsible certificate of the doctor and yet give him the go-by as a quack! What are the newspapers for if not to circulate information? What more valuable information can a newspaper give than to tell a sick man where he can be cured? If a man has devoted his life and labor to the study of a special class of disease, the necessity of his saying so becomes all the more pressing. His duty to advertise becomes imperative. The remedy for lying advertisements of quacks is for honest men to tell the truth. A really able man, whatever may be his gifts, makes a great mistake if he fails to use those gifts through want of advertising."

Early in my professional career I broke away from the ethical code of family doctors thus denounced by the eminent divine, and selected for my life-work a specialty to which I have earnestly devoted 15 of the best years of my existence. I have spared neither time, labor nor expense in acquiring such knowledge, skill, experience and scientific equipments as would be most useful to myself and beneficial to my patients. I have searched, examined and experimented with all the wonders pertaining to my profession, and have developed and put into practice various forms of treatment for VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SYPHILITIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and allied troubles of men—MEN ONLY—which make their cure an unqualified and absolute certainty. Any man thus afflicted is earnestly invited to come to my office, where I will explain to him my methods, and where he will receive private counsel, a careful personal examination, and an honest, scientific opinion of his case absolutely free of cost. Then, if he decides to take my cure, he will be charged a fee as low as possible consistent with high-grade treatment. Men only are received, as no services are extended to women or children. I do not treat all diseases, but I cure all I treat. I advertise what I do, and do what I advertise.

My Office and Hospital occupy the entire building over Wells Fargo Express Office, at the corner of Third and Main streets, and are thoroughly equipped with everything known for the cure of DISEASES of MEN.

Varicocele.

Whatever may be the cause of Varicocele, its injurious effect is well known. It depresses the mind, weakens the body, racks the nervous system, and ultimately leads to a complete loss of sexual power. If you are a victim of this dire disease come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have positively cured more than 700 cases of varicocele during the past 12 months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Soreness and swelling quickly subside. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and soundness. All indications of disease and weakness vanish completely, and in their stead come the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored manhood.

Stricture.

It matters not how long you have suffered from stricture, nor how many different doctors have disappointed you, I will cure you just as certainly as you come to me for treatment. I will not do it by cutting or dilating. My treatment is new, entirely original with me, and perfectly painless. It completely dissolves the stricture and permanently removes every obstruction from the urinary passage. It stops every unnatural discharge, allays all inflammation, reduces the prostate gland when enlarged, cleanses the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the sexual organs and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

Nervo-Sexual Debility.

A man who feels old, "back-achy," and played out at 30 hasn't much to live for.

Just at the time when he should be capable of greatest enjoyment or greatest usefulness in business life, he is a poor, miserable stranded wreck.

While much has been written about the burning question of the restoration of what is commonly known by the hackneyed phrase of "Lost Manhood" and "Physical Decay," my labors have demonstrated that, except in some extraordinary instances, the sexual rehabilation of any man is quite within the compass of true specialist's skill.

I do not profess to effect an instantaneous cure, but I do guarantee to every patient who has not obviously passed beyond the pale of human aid—no matter what his condition and age—immediate, perceptible and beneficial results.

Further than this, after thorough diagnosis has proved a case—no matter of how long standing—to be amenable to the influence of the exclusive, legitimate methods employed by me, I guarantee a cure.

To the army of sufferers physically afflicted who day after day allow the sun to go down on their secret martyrdom, I offer what has been proved to be unquestionably the best treatment the medical profession affords.

WHY DRUGS FAIL—Many men treated for a weakness which never existed—Failure due to wrong diagnosis.

By far the greatest number of patients seeking relief from so-called "weaknesses" is furnished by healthy and robust men. On examination I find a Prostate Gland that has been damaged by either a contracted disorder or early dissipation. These patients have no weakness at all. Prematureness, Loss of Vitality, etc., are the symptoms, or disordered function of the chronically inflamed prostate gland. I find, by curing this inflammation, that full vigor at once returns. It should be understood that tonics, electricity, etc., might cure a real weakness, but would do harm in inflammation. The main object is to reduce the size of the tender, swollen and inflamed prostate. This is accomplished by local treatments.

Specific Blood Poison.

On account of its frightful hideousness, Syphilis is commonly called the king of all venereal diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper-colored spots on face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally a leprous like decay of the flesh and bone. If you have any of these or similar symptoms, you are cordially invited to consult me immediately. If I find your fears are unfounded I will quickly unburden your mind. But if your constitution is infected with syphilitic virus I will tell you so frankly, and show you how to get rid of it. My special treatment for Syphilis is practically the result of my life work, and is indorsed by the best physicians of America and Europe. It contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom of Syphilis disappear completely and forever. The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

Associate Diseases.

In curing a disease of any kind I never fail to remove all reflex complications. If the case is Varicocele, the weakness caused by it disappears. If it is Stricture, and has developed into Prostatic, Bladder or Kidney Affections, the injured organs are all restored to a perfectly healthful condition. If it is Syphilis, any and all Skin, Blood and Bone Diseases arising from the taint are entirely and permanently eliminated from the system. If it is Impotency, the many distressing symptoms following in its train and indicating a premature decline of physical, mental and sexual power are totally removed and rapidly replaced by the youthful energy of robust manhood. Hence all resulting ills and reflex complications, which may be properly termed associate diseases, and which, in fact, are often more serious than the original ailments that gives rise to them—all, I say, disappear completely and forever with the cure of the main malady.

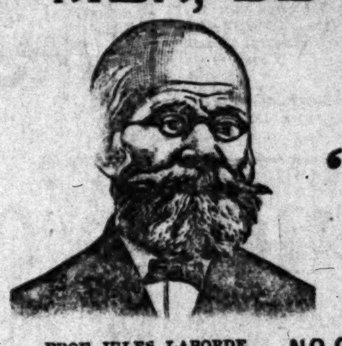
Correspondence.

Most cases can be treated successfully at home. One personal visit is preferred, but if it is impossible or inconvenient for you to call at my office, write me a full and unreserved history of your case, plainly stating your symptoms. Physicians having stubborn cases are cordially invited to consult me. I make no charge for private counsel, and give to each patient a legal contract in writing, backed by abundant capital to hold for my promise. At your request we will send you, plainly addressed, our colored chart, which exhibits every organ and gland of the sexual system, accompanied with a full explanation of the function of each. By means of this you can easily see where your trouble is located. Address all communications to O. C. JOSLEN, M.D., or

Dr. Joslen & Co. Corner Third and Main Streets.

Entire Building Over Wells-Fargo Express Co.

MEN, BE STRONG.


PROF. JULES LABORDE, DISCOVERER OF "CALTHOS."

You Can Be Cured of NERVOUS DEBILITY and LOST VITALITY.

BY

"CALTHOS"

Full 5 Days Treatment ABSOLUTELY FREE By Sealed Mail.

NO C.O.D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

For years the cry has gone up from hundreds and thousands of men, young and old, for a remedy that would rid them of the terrible result of early follies or excesses, or of the overwork and worry that sap the physical vitality.

The medical profession of this country seemed powerless to cope with the appalling and disastrous diseases and annoying weaknesses of men resulting from violation of Nature's laws.

Prof Laborde's Wonderful Discovery.

It remained for the eminent French authority, Prof. Jules Laborde, to conduct scientific inquiry into the cause and cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous Weakness, Epilepsy, and the world today acknowledges the supremacy of the wonderful remedy "CALTHOS."

The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, O., recognizing the commercial value of Prof. Laborde's discovery, secured the sole American rights for "CALTHOS," and through its agency thousands of men who suffered from sexual diseases and enfeebling nervous maladies have been restored to health and the virile powers of perfect manhood.

The Von Mohl Co.'s Remarkable Offer.

We are now authorized, by the Von Mohl Company, to announce that every man who sends simply his name and address will be supplied absolutely free, by sealed mail, with five-days full treatment of "CALTHOS." This is no C.O.D. or deposit scheme, and there is positively no condition attached to the offer. You need not give humiliating details regarding your trouble. You need not send one cent of money—not even a postage stamp. All the Von Mohl Company desires is that you give the remedy a fair and thorough trial, and they are willing to stand all the expense connected with the trial to prove the faith in its merits.

Power of "Calthos" Proved.

The first day you take the treatment you will be benefited. The second day you will feel an improvement. The third day you will note an increase of strength. The fourth day will show a gain both mentally and physically. The fifth day you will feel like a new man. If you suffer from any form of Nervous Decline or Weakness, Varicocele, Night Sweats, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Confusion of Ideas, and Loss of Memory, you can positively be cured by "CALTHOS," but if the disease has progressed to the stage marked by the symptoms of Epilepsy, Consumption or Insanity, we cannot promise complete recovery.

Prompt Action Important.

As you value your health, your happiness, your very life, do not delay beginning treatment. The Von Mohl Company has thousands of testimonials on file from persons who have taken the treatment, showing its marvelous restorative power.

The company does not publish testimonials and your correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Many who take only the five-days free treatment write that they are entirely cured.

For the sake of your family and friends, as well as for your own best interests, write to the Von Mohl Company for the free treatment by mail, in plain sealed package, at once.

THE VON MOHL CO., 539 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHY IT CURES MEN.

Why the Frightful Tension of Stricture is Dissolved Like Snow Beneath the Sun—IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Why Weak Men Are Restored by the Magic St. James Treatment Applied Locally and Directly to the Affected Parts.

We answer the question briefly. If you cut an artery in your arm, you do not take internal medicine to stop the flow of blood, YOU USE LOCAL APPLICATIONS. Similarly when the urethral ducts become weakened and relaxed it is ridiculous to take internal treatment, which must pass through the stomach and urine before it reaches the seat of disease. The ducts project into the urethral canal through the Prostate Gland, and are easily reached by LOCAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Carter's "Gran-Solvent" soluble Bougies will dissolve, digest and forever remove

Urethral Stricture

In 15 days, without pain, injury or inconvenience. The bougies are inserted at night and act while you sleep. "Gran-Solvent" removes every symptom of stricture, leaving the canal as healthy as when nature formed it. NO BRUTAL CUTTING OR DILATING. NO INJECTIONS TO IRRITATE THE MEMBRANE. NO INTERNAL DRUGGING TO RUIN THE STOMACH. The St. James treatment is local, direct and positive.

The St. James treatment is prepared in the form of crayons, very narrow, smooth, flexible and wholly soluble, which are inserted into the water passage at night, where they dissolve and deposit the medication in its full strength upon the Prostate Gland, contracting and strengthening the ducts and FOREVER STOPPING DRAINS, and curing while the patient sleeps.

Varicocele.

Varicocele is an accumulation of sluggish blood in the veins, due solely to imperfect circulation, and has its origin in a diseased and torpid Prostate Gland. Operations in this disease are only temporary, and no mechanical device yet discovered has cured a single case. Gran-Solvent heals the Prostate and restores healthy circulation. Varicocele disappears and the sluggish accumulation is replaced by pure, healthy, red blood.

Thousands of men strictured, weak, wasting and despondent were cured and restored by the St. James method last year. A vast army of men in whom the light of life has penetrated the fearful nightmare of stricture and seminal decay.

Space will not permit a complete description of the incomparable St. James treatment in urethral diseases. Every sufferer from Stricture and its offspring, Prostatitis and Nervous Weakness, should write to the St. James Association, 223 St. James Bldg., Cincinnati, O., for their wonderful illustrated work showing the parts of the human system involved in urethral ailments, which they will send securely wrapped in plain package, prepaid— **FREE**

St. James Assn., 223 St. James Block, Cincinnati, O.

T IS NOT DUE TO ADVERTISING

Entirely that has brought us our very large practice, but is largely a result of the high degree of excellence attained in our work. We do exactly as we advertise. There is no need of paying high prices for fine dental work. Our modern methods enable us to do the very best dental work of all kinds without pain, at prices within the reach of all. All our work is guaranteed to be the very best. None better can be had anywhere, no matter how much you pay.

It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he removed the nerve and filled the root of one of my teeth and put on a porcelain crown which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which was done without pain.
JUDSON R. RUSH,
Of Davis & Rush, Attorneys, 3 Rogers Block

I have had porcelain crown work and some filling done, and also had ten teeth and roots extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and take great pleasure in recommending his method to anyone wishing dental work done without pain.
MRS. C. T. W. SCHRAMM,
Mother of Paloma Schramm, corner Austin and Wadsworth.

I have had teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman without pain and recommend him to my friends. N. B. APPLE,
Bailiff Police Court, City.

To Dr. Schiffman—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that you extracted fourteen teeth for me without the slightest pain, that the gums healed quickly, that the set of flexible plate teeth you fitted me with gave perfect satisfaction from the first, and after twenty-two month's wear are seemingly just as good as new.
Yours truly, J. W. GASKINS,
1012 Temple street.

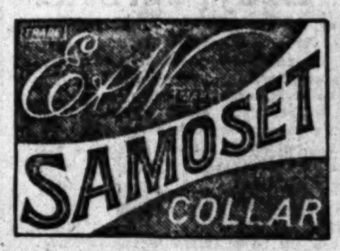
I couldn't believe it was out till I saw it. "It didn't hurt a bit." GEO. L. MILLS,
Mgr. Syndicate Loan Co.

Had lower back molar taken out today by Dr. Schiffman with absolutely no pain.
E. L. JOHNSON, Cashier "Record."

No Boys or Students To experiment on you. Largest office and dental practice on the Coast. Lady attendants. Consultation and examination free. Open evenings till 8, and Sunday forenoons.

It will be well worth your time to see our display of up-to-date Dental Work on exhibition in show case at foot of stairs at our entrance.

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 N. Spring Street.



BARBERS' SUPPLIES

Just received a full carload of Barber Chairs and Combination Cases; also a great variety of Military Style Coats, Waistcoats for Waiters and Bartenders. Aprons for cooks, butchers, dishwashers, etc. Blue Steel Palm Razors, A full stock of Cutlery. The best grinding in the city.

J. JAEGER,
250-252 S. Main.

Women of refinement who regard healthful cooking as a paramount duty; good cooks, leading clubs and hotel chefs, and cooking authorities everywhere earnestly recommend Wesson's Salad Oil as better value than the most delicately flavored Imported Olive Oil and costs very much less. Send for booklet, which contains exceptional recipes, by Lida Ames Willis, National Food Writer, Lecturer and Demonstrator; Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School; A. Mantz, Steward and Manager Rittenhouse Club, and other valuable information free. Ask your friendly grocer for Wesson's Oils and avoid unhealthful cooking fats.

Postoffice Department. For the convenience of our customers and the public in general we will install a U. S. Postoffice sub station in our store on April 1st, where any postoffice business may be transacted.

Standard patterns for April are here, they show many new ideas. The April Designer has many valuable suggestions.

The Broadway Department Store

DON'T WORRY

Manufacturers' sample line of ... covers, just arrived from New ... ims and rich tapestries, about ... half price or less values up to ... this event at from 18c to $2.79. ... ment left of second main aisle. ... all interested.

Second Week of Spring Bargain Carnival.

Tomorrow we begin the second week of this Bargain Carnival, with a bold, aggressive and enthusiastic determination to eclipse even last week's record. Backed by mountains of new and wisely chosen merchandise, spurred on by all the elements of experience and energy of purpose, it's no more than natural that this Spring Bargain Carnival should be a grand success.

Extraordinary price concessions have been made to further stimulate business and prove still more vividly to our thousands of friends that this is Los Angeles' fastest growing Department Store.

Cotton Carnival.

32-inch Organdy, stripes, figures and dots, fine sheer quality, all street and pastel shades, regular 20c value, Spring Bargain Carnival.... 15c

Foulardine, 30 inches wide, mercerized effects, colored grounds, figures reproduced from the silk foulards, worth 15c, Bargain Carnival price.... 12½c

30 inch Batiste in stripes and figures, white on colored grounds, also dotted effects, regular 10c value, Spring Bargain Carnival price.... 8⅓c

Imported Madras, 34-inch wide, dainty stripes and checks, especially desirable for dresses and shirtwaists, sells usually at 30c; Bargain Carnival.... 22½c

36-inch Percales, in light and dark colors, stripes, dots and figures; usually sells at 12½c; spring Bargain Carnival.... 10c

10-4 bleached sheeting, firm, even quality worth 20c; Bargain Carnival.... 16c

Clothing Department

Situated in the exact center of the store directly under a huge skylight that gives ample light. You don't get "a pig in a poke" when you buy clothing for man or boy of us. We never have been able to give quite as much for the money in clothing as now. Our clothing buyer has been very fortunate in his purchases. Here are a few of his specials:

Men's Trousers, $1.98.

Of good grade, wool, hairline stripe, cassimere, finished with French seamless waist bands; excellently cut and finely tailored. The seams are guaranteed not to rip. We have so much confidence in the sewing that we say if these trousers rip in the seam, we will give you gratis, a new pair. A good value at $2.50; special for Bargain-Carnival, $1.98.

Boys' Wool Suits, $1.98.

Vestee suits for boys 3 to 8 years. Two-piece suits for boys 8 to 15. Vestee suits appropriately trimmed, plain or fancy vests; larger suits with double-breasted sack coats. Materials are first-class in every respect; good values at $3; specially priced for Bargain-Carnival at $1.98.

Boys' Cassimere Suits, $3.50

Splendid quality hard twist cassimere in brown or gray, herring bone effects with invisible plaids. Well tailored, substantially lined and trimmed; all sizes; a good value at $4.50; special for Bargain-Carnival, $3.50.

Straw Sombreros, 39c.

Real India mat straw, made in one piece with fancy straw cord band, feather weight, suitable for boys', girls' or ladies' wear, a 50c value; special for Bargain Carnival, 39c.

20-inch Silk Foulards 39c.

In black, navy, purple, cadet and royal blue, lavender, red and castor with pretty dots and scrolls in contrasting colors. 50c values; special for Bargain Carnival 39c.

24-inch Silk Foulards 59c.

In black, reseda, red, brown, castor, new and navy blue, with dots, scrolls and Persian designs, a good value at 75c; special for Bargain Carnival 59c.

24-inch Black Taffeta 83c.

Pure silk, soft, lustrous finish, heavy weight, worth $1, priced for Bargain Carnival at, per yard, 83c.

27-inch Black Taffeta 89c.

A strong, soft finish lustrous silk of unusual merit, worth $1.19; special for Bargain Carnival at, per yard, 89c.

20-Inch Plisse Taffeta 69c.

A deep, rich black with handsome satin stripe; sold elsewhere at $1; special for Bargain Carnival 69c.

20-Inch Colored Taffeta 69c.

All the desirable street and evening shades, including mauve, gray, violet, rose, cadet blue and all the pastel colors; worth 85c; special for Bargain Carnival 69c.

20-Inch Striped Taffetas 59c.

Vogueish stripes in two and three toned effects of pastel and street shades; worth 75c; special for Bargain Carnival 59c.

20-Inch Applique Taffeta 98c.

Pretty applique stripes in black, gray, brown, red, rose, pink and lavender; worth $1.25; special for Bargain Carnival 98c.

Dependable Linings.

Barred crinoline in gray and white, the ... ways sold at 10 cents; special for Bargain Carnival, per yard....

36-inch Undule percaline in black, reseda, ... cerise, red, castor and royal blue; never sold at ... than 15c; special for Bargain Carnival....

32-inch Cordette in cream, black, gray and ... lar for skirt facings, usually sold at 20c; special Bargain Carnival....

36-inch Mercerized Satine, very lustrous, ... in all the street and evening colors, also black, worth 22½c per yard; special for Bargain Carnival....

35-inch silk finished moreen in black, ... cream, red and lavender; 50c values; special for Bargain Carnival....

30-inch mercerized Belgian Satine, ... for waists and suits; worth 50c; special Bargain Carnival....

Men's Furnishings.

This is one of our thriving departments, and that men's goods ... meets with favor is clearly proven by the crowds that throng ... ing as we do in large quantities, direct from the makers, enables ... on men's wear that is a revelation to those not accustomed ... Broadway.

Men's Underwear 98c.

Spring weight, sanitary wool, two-thread yarn of tan color, ... faced, an extra quality that will not shrink, good pearl buttons, ... ment, specially priced for bargain carnival, per grament, 98c.

Men's Seaml's Socks 11c.

Of good four-thread cotton yarn, in black, tan, blue or gray, one of the most serviceable socks made, long elastic tops, a regular 20c value, special for Bargain Carnival, per pair, 11c.

Boys' Negligee Shirts 25c

New colors, in strong percales and Oxford shirting, cheery colors in new patterns, collar and cuffs attached, extension neck bands, felled seams, gussetted, a 39c value, special for Bargain Carnival 25c.

Men's Percale Shirts, 69c.

Laundered, either long or short bosoms, handsome patterns in all the new colorings, a perfect fitting shirt, patent neck bands, full bodies, detached cuffs, an extra value at $1.00; specially priced for Bargain Carnival at 69c.

Men's Madagascar Hats, 69c.

Cool, neat appearing hats, in new shapes, low creased crown, wide brim, closely stitched, trimmed with three-fold puggaree. A splendid hat for seashore or country, a good $1.00 value; special for Bargain Carnival, 69c.

Household Helps.

Always something different in household goods in this department; as in many others, the best things never get into print.

Wash bowl and pitcher, large size, usually sell at 99c. Bargain Carnival price.... 79c

Uncovered chamber, the same for which others will ask you 98c. Bargain Carnival price.... 39c

Japanned chamber pails, 12-quart size, covered, usually sold at 39c. Bargain Carnival price.... 29c

Fiber wash tubs, largest size, usually sell for $1.49; spring Bargain Carnival price.... $1.19

Zinc wash boards, good, heavy, strong ones, worth double the amount asked; spring Bargain Carnival.. 19c

Clothes pins of hardwood, the good old-fashioned kind for which you would gladly pay a great deal more, spring Bargain Carnival price, per doz.... 1c

Leather Goods.

Handsome conceits in chatelaines, belts, purses and pocketbooks; late creations priced as only the Broadway prices such wares.

Pretty leather pocketbooks and card cases combined, leather gussets, strongly made, very neat appearing; an unusual value; specially priced for Bargain-Carnival at.... 25c

Pocketbooks for ladies, in seal, morocco, alligator or walrus; some have double compartments and outside hdkf. pocket; well finished; a splendid value; special for Bargain-Carnival, each.... 48c

Pocketbooks, made of fine alligator and seal, plain or richly mounted silver corners, an exceptional offering, specially priced for Bargain Carnival—each.... 75c

Handsome chatelaine bags in seal or walrus, chamois lined, outside handkerchief pockets, 75c and $1 values, special for Bargain Carnival.... 63c

New Pocketbooks $1.48.

Ladies' pocketbooks in real seal, walrus or alligator, corners mounted in sterling silver designs, lined with the best calfskin, one of our greatest values for Bargain Carnival.... $1.48

Ladies' corded satin belts, new ideas, with rich, fancy buckles, special for Bargain Carnival.... 48c

Ladies' patent leather belts, well lined, fancy stitching, handsome buckles, special for Bargain Carnival.... 25c

Spring Shirt Waists.

The most extensive and beautifully varied line of popular priced, ready-to-wear shirt waists ever exhibited in this section of California, embodying all the new, popular fads in waist making. At prices never before attempted on this class of merchandise.

New Percale Waists 25c.

New patterns in a good grade of percale, plain front and back, stock collars, well shaped cuffs, values up to double the price; Special Bargain Carnival, each 25c.

New, Natty Shirt Waists, 49c.

Extra grade percales, plaited front and back, bishop sleeve, finished with the new soft cuff, laundered collars; a range of over 25 desirable patterns to choose from; a most liberal price concession has been made on these waists; special for Bargain Carnival 49c.

Swell Wash Waists 79c.

Of high grade sea island percale, tucked back, insertion trimmed front, bishop sleeves, soft cuff and fancy embroidered collar, an endless variety to choose from, embracing some high grade novelties; special offering for Bargain Carnival 75c each.

Dainty Dimity Waists 98c.

All the new color schemes, insertion trimmed yokes, plaited backs, bishop sleeves with soft cuff: this line also includes chambrays and percales in acceptable patterns, also black lawn waists of extra quality; greater waist values were never seen; specially priced for Bargain Carnival, each 98c.

Lovely Lawn Waists 98c.

An exceptional quality of white lawn, embroidered and lace trimmed fronts, some have rever effects, tucked backs, bishop sleeves, hemstitched cuffs and linen collar; specially priced for Bargain Carnival at, each 98c

Black Piero'a $1.48

42 inches wide, in beautiful silk brocades, small designs and leaf effects, worth $2, special for Bargain Carnival, $1.48.

Silk Mixed Pierola $1.25

42 inches wide, good deep black, figures, dots and scrolls, worth $1.50, special for Bargain Carnival $1.25.

54-inch Venetians $1.25

In gray, tan, castor, blue and oxford, extra weight, good value at $1.69, special for Bargain Carnival $1.25.

Wool Peau de Soie $1.69

48 inches wide, a soft finish, excellent for tailor suits, shakes dust easily, worth $2, special for Bargain Carnival $1.69.

46-inch Sicilian 50c

Plain black, of extra weight, an excellent fabric for skirts and suits, from which the dust can be easily shaken, worth 65c, special for Bargain Carnival 50c.

40-inch Black Serge 39c

Of extra weight, wide wale, dust proof, an excellent 50c value, special for Bargain Carnival 39c.

32-inch Wool Challis 49c

Pure wool in two and three toned effects, new Persian figures, dots and scrolls, worth 65c, special for Bargain Carnival, 49c.

New Spring Millinery.

Not a day but brings something new to our millinery department. Style and exclusiveness are two of the dominant features in our ready-to-wear head-gear, but aside from the matter of style and exclusiveness, a revelation in price awaits you. Every hat is marked on a basis of its own worth. We can furnish you with as much style as any milliner in town at about half their prices. For instance:

New Chiffon Hats $3.95.

One of the most recent conceptions in millinery. Heavily tucked chiffon in flat or pompadour shapes, requiring only a flower to make the hat complete and ready to wear. We are showing them in cardinal, pink, blue, white, also black. Other stores are showing these goods at $6.00. Specially priced for Bargain Carnival $3.95.

Stylish Street Hats 89c.

The Tuxedo and Midway, wide brim and high dented crown with graceful silk band. We have them in cardinal, white, brown, navy, black and straw color, worth nearly double the price, special Bargain Carnival 89c.

Ladies' Madagascar Hats $1.48.

Wide brims, either high or flat crowns, plain or striped colors, closely stitched, some have satin folds around crowns, others Madagascar cloth bands. They make a model beach and outing hat. Sea air and fog won't hurt them. Specially priced for Bargain Carnival, $1.48.

New Fetching Veilings.

An endless variety of new veilings in plain or Tuxedo mesh, white or black grounds, with self or contrasting chenille dots, priced for Bargain Carnival, at per yard.... 25c

Chiffon veilings; these are extremely popular; we are showing a large variety of colors. Special for Bargain Carnival, per yard.... 49c

Toilet Articles.

Some of the necessary ... toilet, on which you ... liberal saving by buying ... way. We have a complete ... gist's sundries.

Tube of Woodbury's ... splendid for sunburn; ... 25c; spring Bargain Carnival price per tube....

Almond Cream, good ... that usually sell for 25c ... for Bargain Carnival ...

Mennen's Borated Talcum ... most popular and best ... on the market; an indispensable ... for the toilet and the ... the universal price for ... for the Bargain Carnival ...

25c bottle Violet Almond ... sized bottle with sprinkler ... most indispensable ... toilet; sold regularly at ... special for Bargain Carnival ...

50c Rubber Complexion ... by Bailey; almost a ... blackheads and blotches ... specially priced for Bargain Carnival....

50c box java rice powder ... genuine article; we have ... regular price 50c; special ... Bargain Carnival, per ...

25c bottle of smelling ... cover over glass stopper ... for the pocket, special ... for Bargain Carnival ...

Violet toilet ammonia, ... for the bath, softens ... water, renders the ... some and invigorating ... pricedfor Bargain Carnival ...

Revelations in Ribbons.

The new spring ribbons are ready—it's a gorgeous show, reflecting Fashion's fairest fancies and styles—everything is new and fresh, and along with this spring display we are able to quote special underpricings.

Fancy Taffeta Ribbons 15c.

Beautiful stripes, good quality of silk, 2½ inches wide; a special for Bargain Carnival at, per yard, 15c.

Striped Taffeta Ribbons 25c.

New striped effects with gold cords running between stripes, very stylish and decidedly new, 3 inches wide; special for Bargain Carnival, per yard, 25c.

4-inch Fancy Ribbons 29c.

An almost endless variety of colors, very handsome for neck ribbons; special for Bargain Carnival 29c.

New Persian Ribbons 39c.

4½ inches wide, an elegant assortment of Persian patterns, one of our most liberal offerings; specially priced for Bargain Carnival, per yd., 39c

Allover Laces.

Point de Paris, 18 inches wide; in black, white and Arabian color; very desirable patterns; easily worth 75c; special for Bargain Carnival, per yd.. 49c

Normandy allovers, half yard wide, in pretty floral designs; a very handsome grade that sells regularly at 85c; special for Bargain Carnival, per yd... 69c

18-inch chantilly allovers: black, white and Arabian colors; exquisite patterns; a good value at $1.25; special for Bargain Carnival, per yard... 98c

Lace galoons, one of the most popular trimmings to be had at the present time; we are showing a magnificent assortment of these desirable goods in white, Arabian and butter color; specially priced for Bargain Carnival at per yard...... 15c

Special Offering—Handsome Rugs.

Artistic patterns in rich colorings, rugs that add an indescribable charm to a home—extremely useful and decidedly ornamental. Is there a worn place in the carpet? Here's a remedy. Our buyer picked these rugs up in New York at a sacrifice price, in fact at about half their real value. We have marked them accordingly. This is one of our best Bargain-Carnival offerings. Note these prices:

Smyrna Rugs.

Size 14x30, 63c

Size 16x36, 75c

Size 18x40, 98c

Size 21x46, $1.39

Size 26x57, $1.89

Size 30x72, $2.59

Size 36x74, $3.75

Jute Rugs.

In handsome patterns with fringed end, reversible; note these values:

Size 18x24, 29c

Size 27x54, 59c

Size 30x60, 79c

Jute Smyrna Rugs, size 18x30, reversible, handsome colors; good patterns; special.... 75c

Jute Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60, handsome colors, desirable patterns, a heavy grade; specially priced for Bargain Carnival; each.... $1.39

Moquet or Axminster Rugs, size 18x36, richly colored in beautiful floral designs; specially priced for Bargain Carnival; each.... $1.14

...heik Velvet Rugs, a similar weave to a royal Wilton velvet, size 27x53, exquisite patterns, beautiful range of colors; Bargain Carnival.... $1.73

Moquet Rugs, size 27x60, beautiful Oriental patterns, ends bound with leather, an ornament to any home; special for Bargain Carnival.... $2.59

Special Sale Hair Switches.

All shades, short stems and long hairs—made of the best grade, convent cut, human hair.

20-in. Switches worth $2 at $1

22-in. Switches worth $4 at $2

24-in. Switches worth $6 at $3

30-in. Switches worth $10 at $5

Ladies' Summer Underwear.

Seasonable goods at lower prices than you generally pay for the same merchandise when it's out of season. We always keep prices down and values up. Read on.

Ladies' sleeveless vests, ecru or fancy striped, plain or lace edge, silk taped neck and arms, Swiss ribbed. Special for Bargain Carnival.... 12½c

Ladies' sleeveless vests, white, pink or blue, wide lace edge, silk taped neck and arms; worth 25c. Special for Bargain Carnival.... 15c

Ladies' white lisle thread vests, low neck and sleeveless, fine Richelieu ribbed, silk taped, soft finish, fancy edges; worth 35c. Special for Bargain Carnival.... 25c

Children's sleeveless vests, good quality of cotton, taped neck and arms, Swiss ribbed, an extra value. Special for Bargain Carnival.... 10c

Playing Cards.

Money-saving prices ... tionery department ... front with new things ... money for you on any ... from the cheapest ... most expensive foreign ...

Steamboat playing cards ... ers; red, green or ... good, strong case; ... for Bargain Carnival ...

Century playing cards ... red or blue backs, ... whist card; special for ... Carnival, per deck....

Hart's gilt-edge playing ... finish with red, ... very strong and ... kink or break on the ... for Bargain Carnival, per deck....

Trinton playing cards ... quality celluloid finish ... one of the best cards ... frequently sold at ... for Bargain Carnival, per deck....

American Lady Corsets.

We have the exclusive agency for this famous and well known make of corsets. They are perfect in fit and form, absolutely correct in style, and are made to fit all figures. We have sizes for everybody, in long waists, long waists and short hips, medium waists, medium waists with long hips, short waists, straight front and also the popular girdle, representing the most comprehensive and complete corset displays in Southern California. Price—all styles, all sizes—per pair $1.

Ladies' Girdle Corset 50c.

In drab or black, well boned, trimmed with lace, perfect shape; summer corsets are also included in this lot; values up to nearly double the price. Special for Bargain Carnival 50c.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise 25c.

Of good grade muslin, trimmed with cambric ruffle and embroidery, cut full, well finished, a garment that represents a good 35c value. Specially priced for Bargain Carnival 25c.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns 49c.

Of Empire style, neatly trimmed with cambric ruffles, embroidered yokes, full length, and width; an unusual value, specially priced for Bargain Carnival at 49c.

Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, $1.19.

Knee flounce, trimmed with three rows of insertion and flounce of lace, dust ruffle underneath, cut extra wide; this skirt represents a $1.50 value. Specially priced for Bargain Carnival, $1.19.

Misses' White Camb. Skirts 35c

Made with deep cambric flounce, belts finished with buttonholes or draw strings, materials first class, sizes 2 to 14 years. Special for Bargain Carnival, each, 35c.

Shoe Section Specials

—Our shoe sales are increasing daily, and no wonder. We are selling the products of the best American shoe makers at lower prices than are often charged for inferior goods. Our shoes are made from specific plans of our own drafting. We demand the best materials and the highest standard of workmanship that money will procure, and we get it. If you pay more than Broadway prices for your shoes you pay too much.

Ladies' Calf Shoes $1.49—An exceptionally comfortable every-day shoe of selected kangaroo calf skin, one of the best wearing leathers known to the trade. Low, common sense heels, round, comfortable toes, extension soles, extra leather back stay, circular foxing, a regular $2.00 value specially priced for Bargain Carnival at $1.49.

Ladies' Dress Shoes $2.98—Of best grade glace kid stock, dull mat kid tops, fast color eyelets, hand turned soles, Louis XV heels, two rows silk stitching throughout, equal in style and quality to the average $5.00 shoe; special for Bargain Carnival, per pair $2.98.

Ladies' Canvas Oxfords 98c—A cool, comfortable shoe very popular for warm weather, a natural linen color, seams bound with braid, turned soles, 1 inch leather heels, coin toes with straight cap, a good value at $1.50; special for Bargain Carnival at, per pair, 98c.

Warm Weather Slippers 98c—Soft, hand turned soles, opera cut with plain strap or bow ornaments, coin or common sense toes. This lot includes an assortment of styles; prominent among them are Old Ladies' Comforts and red kid strap sandals with French heels; a complete range of lengths and widths; values up to $1.50; new, fresh goods; special for Bargain Carnival at 98c.

Ladies' Kid Juliets $1.48—Elegance and comfort combined, made of selected vici kid stock, hand turned soles, gypsy cut with best hub goring, easy to slip on or off, good value at $2.50; specially priced for Bargain Carnival at $1.48.

Ladies' Spring Oxfords $1.48—Of soft fine leather, hand turned soles, fast color, eyelets, inlaid, cloth or kid tops; made over perfect foot form lasts; one of the most dainty spring shoes imaginable, a splendid value at $2.50; special for Bargain Carnival $1.48.

Spring Gloves.

We have always given better gloves ... house in Los Angeles. We ... only on the quantity of gloves ... the amount of money we save ... these goods. Just at present ... pared than ever to please you ... account by saving money on your ...

Broadway Kid Gloves $1.

Made of real kid of excellent quality. They have the ... $1.50 gloves. The colors are mode, slate, tan, brown, ... pearl, also black and white. Every pair carefully ... fitted. Our guarantee goes with every pair. One of the ... gain Carnival; per pair, $1.

Broadway Lambskin Gloves $1.

Beyond all doubt and question the best glove value in California, at $1. Our new spring stock has just arrived and represents the latest ideas in regards color ... finish. The stock is prime, selected lambskin of a weight that insures wear. The fit is superb—handsomely embroidered backs. We fit each pair and our guarantee goes with them at the nominal price of: per pair, $1.

Imported Kid Gloves $1.25.

This glove represents the highest standard of value conceivable. Absolutely correct in cut and finish—a complete range of all the new vogueish shades, a decidedly dressy and durable glove; a special Bargain Carnival offering, $1.25.

3¾c For ladies' and children's handkerchiefs of lawn; fancy lace and embroidered corners, also colored borders of many dainty colorings and designs. Good values at 5c.

8⅓c For ladies' fine lawn handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, lace trimmed, embroidered corners with Val. insertions—new and dainty patterns, worth at least 12½c.

The Busy Corner—Fourth and Broadway. | Watch Us Grow.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

IN FOUR PARTS. Part III—10 Pages.

XXth YEAR. SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1901. PRICE 5 CENTS

THEATERS— With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—H. C. WYATT & CO., Managers.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 29, 30 MATINEE SATURDAY.

2 DISTINCT ATTRACTIONS, FORMING A SUPERB COMBINATION. 2

Mr. Frank M. Turpin presents for the FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY De Koven and Smith's Greatest Romantic Comic Opera, in three acts

THE HIGHWAYMAN

...arrangement with Andrew A. McCormick, Esq. ...with which will appear

LA LOIE FULLER

The World's GREATEST SENSATIONAL DANCER. The Original Creator of all Light and Color Dances.

2 NEW CREATIONS. The Tempest Dance. The Archangel Dance.

EXCELLENT CAST
Mr. Edmund Stanley
Miss Fatmah Daird
Mr. S. H. Forde
Miss Helen Rainsley
Mr. W. H. Thompson
Mr. H. W. TreDenick
Miss Addie Sharp
Mr. Charles Canter
Mr. Arthur Cunningham
Mr. John Reade
Miss Bonnie May
Miss Catherine Campbell
Miss Helene Carr
EFFICIENT CHORUS.

...for the Archangel Dance a Dress Made in Japan—...Largest Dress in the World—Requiring ...feet stage room for manipulation. 1000 YARDS

...at 11 p.m. Seats on sale Monday, March 25. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c ...$1.50. Telephone Main 70.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—FIFTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

"The Greatest Singer in the Memory of Living Man."—New York Times.

Tuesday Evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock

ONLY PERFORMANCE IN LOS ANGELES THIS SEASON.

GRAND OPERA ... BY THE ... SEMBRICH OPERA CO.

Under the Direction of C. L. Graff in DONIZETTI'S

DON PASQUALE

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:

Norina.......MADAME SEMBRICH
Dottore Malatesta.......SIGNOR BENSAUDE
Don Pasquale.......SIGNOR ROSSI
Notaro.......SIGNOR GALAZZI
—And—
Ernesto.......SIGNOR DE LARA

GRAND ORCHESTRA—Conductor SIGNOR BEVIGNANI.

Scale of Prices - - $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00

SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW (MONDAY,) MARCH 25, AT UNION PACIFIC TICKET OFFICE, 250 SOUTH SPRING STREET. TEL. MAIN 598.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO, Lessee and Manager.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

ALL THIS WEEK—MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First Time in Los Angeles and No Increase in Prices

The Big, Popular, Perpetual NEW YORK CASINO SUCCESS,

The Telephone Girl

"I'm Your Boss, Yes!"

"Vere Is De Vires?"

By Kerker and Morton,

...TO WHOM THE CASINO STAGE HAS BEEN SO LARGELY INDEBTED FOR ITS SUCCESSION OF SUCCESSES.

BIG COMPANY OF 40 CLEVER COMEDIANS

...FUNNY HARRY HERMSEN — BEWITCHING MABEL HITE
WONDERS DOUGLAS & FORD — DAINTY FLORA PARKER
CAPTIVATING CHAPPELLE SISTERS

...to laugh and like pretty music, ring up the Burbank and order seats.

No Advance in Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

ORPHEUM—

Another Battalion of Vaudeville Conquerors!

TODAY AND TONIGHT—LAST TIMES OF

CATHERINE BLOODGOOD | ROBERT HILLIARD

Commencing Tomorrow Night—A Big New Show!

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[ARIZONA.]

ENDED WITH COMPLIMENTS.

Final Session of the Legislature.

Batch of "Relief Bills" Put Through.

Members Hold Back the Clock. What Else They Accomplished.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) March 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The twenty-first session of the Legislature of Arizona put back the hands of the clock last night and held the session, legally expiring at midnight, till 3:30 o'clock this morning. It was not a pleasant leave-taking, for some of the members had looked too often on the ruddy wine and were noisy. They wore Speaker Parker out before midnight, and the gavel was given over to the hands of Mr. Bernard. The House at large had an idea it was being jobbed by the Council, and kicked unanimously and with vigor. The Council insisted on extra salaries for Council employés, and snubbed those of the House.

Several more relief bills of the hold-over era were brought in and passed in the appropriation bill, and were guaranteed to be the last of the lot, a guarantee which brought ironical laughter. The appropriation bill only grew in its passage from house to house, till it exceeded $42,000, being the largest for years. The clerk's list alone was over $10,000. It was the most expensive Legislature ever known to Arizona.

As the Legislature had started in an organized effort to "skin" the Territorial Executive, the final resolutions were somewhat of a surprise. In addition to the usual complimentary expressions concerning the presiding officers, the chief clerks and the Territorial Secretary, both houses specially complimented the Governor and Territorial Auditor, the Democratic leader of the House opposition, Mr. Barker, especially commending the course of the Republican Executive, and President Ives joining with the other eleven members of the Council in signing the Council resolution of appreciation.

BILLS THAT PASSED.

NEW CODE ALSO ADOPTED.

PHOENIX, March 22.—[Special Correspondence of The Times.] The main work of the session has been the passage of a new code of laws for the Territory. This work had been in the hands of a commission of three attorneys, appointed two years ago, on the authority of an act of the Twentieth Legislature. The commission's work, handed in at the beginning of the present session, was far from satisfactory to the greater number of lawmakers, and they have torn it apart and have pieced it together again as best they could. They dmit that the process has not been a thorough one, and that errors and contradictions by the score have probably found lodgment. The task of chronicling what the Legislature has done in the way of new laws is rendered additionally difficult by reason of the fact that a part of the code has been passed regularly in the manner of ordinary bills, and a part has gone to the governor by "articles," passed in alphabetical order. The Civil Code of the Territory has been modeled mainly after the statutes of Texas. The Penal Code, principally a repitition of the former criminal statutes, is California throughout, and is believed to be in good shape.

A number of years ago, at an expense of $4000, Arizona had a constitutional convention, preparatory to Statehood, then believed to be near at hand. The Constitution then prepared was found defective in many features, most of them well known and understood. To correct these errors and to have the Constitution in shape to be voted upon again in the event of an enabling act being passed by Congress, Councilman Blair of Pinal County had the Legislature appoint a small constitutional convention from its own membership. The Committee on Constitution comprised President Ives and Mr. Blair from the council and Speaker Parker and Members Bernard and Campbell from the Assembly. As the Constitution was submitted only two days from the date of closing and was read only by title in both houses, little is known of the document.

The acts of the Twenty-first Legislature that have become laws by the signature of the governor embrace the following:

Repealing the law compelling payment of poll-tax before registration as an elector.

Prescribing that employers shall establish a regular pay day, and shall pay employés at least monthly.

To safeguard the public health, by prohibiting unauthorized tampering with sewers.

Concerning measures to quiet title.

Authorizing incorporated towns and cities to dispose of vacant land. The bill is particularly for the benefit of the city of Tucson, clearing title to lots sold by the municipality from the old military plaza.

Remedying defects in the act of the last Legislature creating the County of Santa Cruz, and adjusting distribution of the debt of the parent County of Pima.

Prohibiting the gathering of loose cattle on the ranges without the consent of the owners, for the purpose of using them in steer-tying contests.

Authorizing the return of recorded chattel morgages by county recorders.

Adopting as official an ode to Arizona, composed by Mrs. Elsie R. Averill of Tempe and Mrs. Frank Cox of Phoenix.

Adopting the bloom of the saguaro, the Sereus giganteus, as the official flower of Arizona.

Providing for the payment of printing the minutes of Territorial boards from the general fund.

Permitting the Board of Supervisors of Pima county to turn into the county general fund certain moneys collected by special tax for other purposes.

To provide for the incorporation of cities and villages and defining municipal powers.

Amending the game law.

Regulating the practice of medicine.

To provide for the recovery of moneys illegally spent by Territorial officials.

Compelling county attorneys to act as attorneys for school districts within the county.

Amending the act in reference to bonds and the justification of sureties.

Authorizing counties having a tax roll over $8,000,000 to acquire sites for water storage dams and reservoirs and permitting expenditures for such preliminary measures.

Permitting the County of Yuma to refund certain indebtedness.

Permitting sheriffs to retain one-half the amounts received for the care of United States prisoners.

Forbidding the wearing of the university uniform by former students expelled from the institution.

Granting ten years' tax exemption to new railroads. Ten miles of road must be built annually, or $200,000 be expended.

Giving tax exemption for twelve years to beet-sugar factories.

Prescribing manner in which the location of county seats may be changed.

Permitting municipalities to have a voice in the issuance of licenses to drinking saloons within a mile of the municipal limits. This is a bill particularly designed to break up the "bad lands" on the outskirts of Phoenix.

Prohibiting the shooting of antelope within Arizona for ten years.

Prescribing method for making up title rolls.

Permitting the Association of Rough Riders to place in the Territoral Capitol a tablet to the memory of the Arizonans in the rtgiment who fell in the Spanish War.

Legalizing a demand of John Duke upon Yavapai county for $2500 taxes wrongfully extracted.

In addition to the general bill carrying authority for the expenditure within the next two years of about $42,000 of which $9300 is for legislative clerk hire a number of special appropriation bills were passed, including one appropriating $840 for the relief of Charles D. Poston, first Delegate in Congress from Arizona, now a resident of Phoenix. This is a private pension appropriation, to be distributed along during the next two years. His present pension of $25 a month is raised to $35. Also the following:

Providing for a two years' annual tax levy of three and one-half cents on each $100 of valuation for the improvement of the Territorial penitentiary at Yuma. This bill was vetoed by the governor, as carrying a sum inadequate for the erection of a proper building and calling for the improvement of an improper site for the institution. The bill was passed over the veto.

Providing an annual tax levy of five cents for the maintenance of the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe, and calling for a special two years' levy of two and one-half cents per annum to provide funds for the erection of a dormitory.

Providing an annual tax levy of two and one-half cents for the maintenance of the Northern Arizona Normal School at Flagstaff, and carrying an appropriation of $2500 for the payment of outstanding debts and obligations.

Providing an annual tax levy of five cents for the maintenance of the Territorial University at Tucson.

Providing an annual tax levy 3½ cents for the maintenance of the Territorial Insane Asylum at Phoenix.

Providing an annual tax levy of three cents for the maintenance of the Territorial Capitol at Phoenix.

Authorizing an issue of $25,000 in 30-year 5 per cent. bonds for the erection of a library and administrative building at the Territorial Uuiversity. For payment of interest and other expense, a further annual tax levy of one-half of 1 per cent. is further made.

Appropriating $1000 to defray the expense of the legislative committee on dedication of the capitol.

Appropriating $3000 for the maintenance of the Arizona Historical Society at Tucson. For the misappropriation of a similar sum voted by the last Legislature, the former president of the society and president of the Legislative Council was sent to the penitentiary.

Lawson Pink, Jr.

[Denver Post:] Peter Fisher of Ellis, Mass., who is the originator of the Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson carnation, has just returned from Baltimore laden with honors.

At the meeting of the American Carnation Society there it was generally admitted that the Mrs. Lawson pink will long hold its pre-eminent position. It captured the three capital prizes: The Lawson gold medal for the best carnation, regardless of variety or color; the American Carnation Society's cup for the best arrangement of blooms, and the premium for the best dark pink, besides some minor prizes.

The Mrs. Lawson carnation is the parent of several others reared by Mr. Fisher, among them one which he provisionally names "No. 207." This is now in its babyhood, only two years old, and will not attain its majority until it is three years old. This promising child is the offspring of the Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson and the Mrs. G. M. Bradt carnations.

Mr. Fisher was seven years producing the result attained in this pink. He has exhibited it only to experts, and never in competition, on account of its immature age, but the professional carnation growers who saw it at Baltimore are enthusiastic in praise of it. Mr. Fisher expects that it will surpass the Mrs. Lawson in all the qualities which make up the distinctive excellence of its peerless parent, except in color, where there is no rivalry.

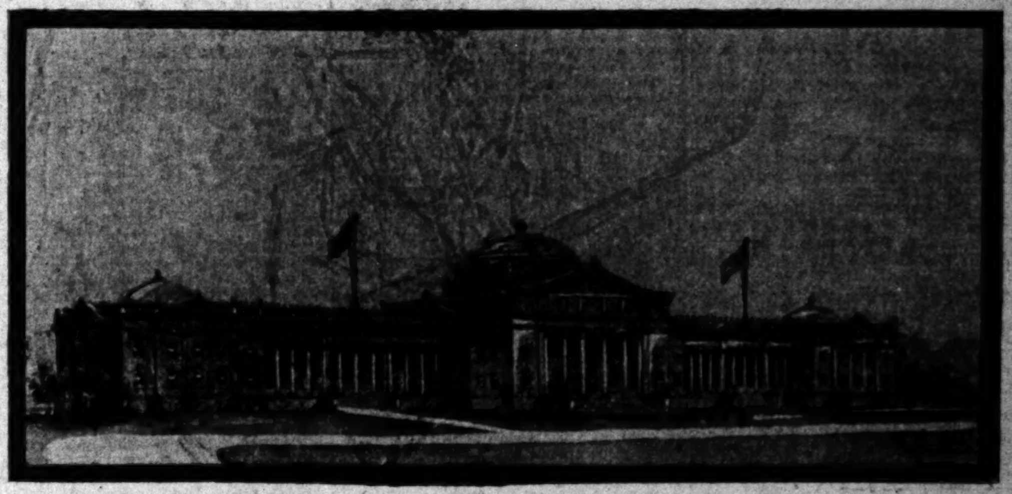
It is the delight of the feminine heart—a "pink pink," the color being a lively, clear and distinct shade of that tint as it is generally understood.

Invention as a Profession.

[London Express:] It has been often said that every man is an inventor, if he had only the opportunity of exercising his talents. In any case, it seems clear that the faculty of invention is not so much of a born gift as is generally supposed. Why should not the technical pupils be encouraged to attempt at least to invent by the exercise of some very simple means of education? Surely it would not be difficult to prepare a series of mechanical models more or less imperfect in their operation, and call upon the pupils to employ their wits in devising improvements in them. The intellectual training entailed by such a course of instruction would in itself be most valuable, and the results peculiarly interesting. It would teach pupils to "think," and induce a habit of mind in the examination and criticism of mechanisms that should prove of the greatest use to them in their subsequent careers.

[Boston Herald:] Editor Bryan will run again in 1904, so it is said, with the happy assurance that one paper, at least, will give him a hearty support.

HANDSOME NEW EDUCATIONAL EDIFICE FOR SAN DIEGO.



HOW THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

DISPOSITION OF WILKES BOOTH'S BODY.

STATEMENT THAT HIS GRAVE IS UNKNOWN, DENIED.

Positive Declaration That He Was Finally Interred in a Baltimore Cemetery—First Burial in Old Penitentiary. Graves of Co-conspirators.

[Washington Star:] Statements have recently been made public to the effect that the disposition of the body of John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Lincoln in 1865, is an unsolved mystery. Within a month one such publication, on the authority of an army surgeon, stated that the body was interred in the arsenal grounds, now the barracks, at the foot of the street, and that the location is a closely-guarded secret. Upon the authority of several parties who assisted in the disposition of the remains, one of them tells the story. It is declared, however, that the body rests in the family lot in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. It was buried first within the old penitentiary, then used as a storehouse of the arsenal, and when, in 1867, the penitentiary building was razed, was removed to one of the large storehouses on the eastern side of the arsenal grounds and there remained till about the close of President Johnson's administration, when it was exhumed and taken to Baltimore and interred in Greenmount.

The identification of the body on the monitor was full and complete, it is said. There are yet living in this city a former detective of Gen. L. C. Baker's force, who went with the body to the arsenal and saw it buried; two or three former employés at the arsenal, who assisted in the burial; W. R. Speare, who, with others, accompanied the body from the arsenal to Harvey & Marr's undertaking establishment on its delivery to the family, and an old newspaper man, who was present at Harvey & Marr's when the body arrived.

BODY EXAMINED.

After an examination of the body on the deck of the monitor by some medical officers, who took from the neck that portion of the vertebrae through which the ball had passed, the army blanket on which the body lay was sewed up. Then the movements indicated mystery, and the curious spectators watched with interest. The vertebrae is now a specimen on the shelves of the Army Medical Museum.

Through the yard and elsewhere the report had been circulated that a war vessel would take the body to sea and drop it overboard. A small steamboat, one of the quartermaster's fleet, came up the branch and made fast to the ironclad, while one of the navy-yard boats pulled out to the monitor. On each—the steamer and rowboat—was placed what appeared to be the body. No spectator knew which had it. This was done, of course, to mystify the onlookers. Shortly both started, the steamer turning her nose around Giesboro Point, and, as was supposed by some, bore the body to a man-of-war below Alexandria. Others were confident that the body was on the smaller boat, for, besides the sailors there were several of Baker's detectives aboard. The course of this boat was first toward the asylum for the insane, then across to the north shore; next to Giesboro, and finally, late in the afternoon, it landed what was supposed to be the body on a wharf at the arsenal point. Here were several of Baker's men and the bundle was left, a sentinel being placed to keep off intruders.

It had been arranged with the commandant that a grave should be prepared within the penitentiary, and an attempt was made to dig one in a cell, then vacant, but the men found the work so difficult and the cell to be so small that another spot was selected. This was in what had been the large storeroom of the penitentiary building, between that portion which had been used by the warden's family and the officers's—now the commanding officer's residence—and the cage in which the cells were. Here, a few feet south of the east door and not far from the wall, the grave was excavated. After nightfall the body was placed in an old musket box and was brought up from the wharf in a wagon. The laborers bore it within the walls to the grave, in which, by lantern light, it was placed, without ceremony, a representative of the War Department, some of Baker's officers, one or two ordnance officers and four or five employés of the arsenal being present.

The excavation was hastily filled and the bricks of the pavement relaid, and the party dispersed.

CONVICTION OF CO-CONSPIRATORS.

Shortly after came the trial of the alleged co-conspirators in the opposite end of the buildings, which resulted in the conviction and execution of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerot and Herold, and the imprisonment of Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin. Those executed were buried near the scaffold south of the present field officers' quarters, and their graves marked with plain headboard, bearing the name of each. A few months thereafter the body of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville jailer, who was tried and executed at the Old Capitol prison, was brought here and buried. Here remained the five graves in a row, the body of Booth being in the grave inside the prison building till 1867, when the central (prison) portion of the penitentiary was torn down, and the bodies were at that time removed to one of the storehouses on the east side of the arsenal grounds and buried beneath the floor.

Toward the close of President Johnson's administration—about February, 1869—Edwin Booth obtained an order from the President for the delivery of the body of his brother to the family, and J. H. Weaver of Baltimore was engaged to receive it and have it buried in the lot of the Booth family in Greenmount Cemetery. Edwin Booth was joined here by Mr. Weaver, and the latter, accompanied by B. F. Harvey, went to the arsenal with the order, going by the street cars, and Mr. Speare, then a young man in the undertaking business, went down in a furniture wagon. When he reached the arsenal he was directed to the storehouse, and the box, over which a piece of canvas was spread, was transferred to the wagon by four soldiers. Messrs. Weaver and Harvey got into the wagon, and it was driven to the rear of Harvey & Marr's establishment on F street, near Tenth street.

In the mean time the newspaper man referred to above, having received a tip, had joined the workmen, disguised as a laborer, in the back shop, and was awaiting developments.

TRANSFER OF THE REMAINS.

"They will soon be here," said one, looking out the back door to the rear of Ford's Theater, from which Wilkes Booth had escaped after firing the fatal shot. Hardly had the words been uttered when the wagon was driven into the alley, and backed up to the door of Mr. Berry's stable, on the south side of the alley, where Wilkes Booth had formerly kept his horse. The assistants removed the box to the stable, and, though it had been four years in the ground, it was not much decayed or discolored, the lettering upon it being easily read. It was opened and upon the folds of the blanket being thrown aside what remained of the body appeared. The flesh was gone, as was also most of the clothing, and the detached head was the first object sought for. This was lifted out, and a dentist who had plugged Booth's teeth took it in hand, and by the light of a lantern identified his work, thus making sure of the identity of the body. The hair was in long ringlets, and was at first supposed to have grown several inches, some of the discolored pine shavings which had been placed under the head having adhered to it. The undertakers looked over the contents of the box and noted the absence of some of the vertebrae, and it was also observed that one of his boots was minus the leg and had a slit in it so that it could be worn as a shoe. This corroborated some of the testimony in the trial that Booth had so treated a boot to relieve the pressure on the leg of which the small bone had been fractured when he jumped from the box to the stage at the theater.

Edwin Booth was in the front office and was informed that there was no mistake, for the body had been identified beyond question. He then directed Mr. Weaver to take the body to Baltimore, saying that he would meet him at the train. A plain coffin was taken out to the stable and the contents of the box, in the blanket in which he was first wrapped, were lifted into it and covered. Accompanied by Mr. Weaver, they were driven to the Baltimore and Ohio Depot and taken to Baltimore and interred before the fact of the removal became known in either city.

Of the little company which had to do with the transfer thirty-two years ago Mr. Speare and the old reporter referred to alone survive.

Soon afterward the bodies of the others buried in the grounds were delivered to their friends and given Christian burial in city cemeteries. Mrs. Surratt and Capt. Wirz rest in Mt. Olivet, Herold and Payne at the Congressional and Atzerodt at Glenwood.

MOUNT HARRISON.

A Southern California Monument Named for the Lamented Soldier and Statesman.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

Just above the orange groves of East Highlands, in San Bernardino county, rises a peak nearly 5000 feet in height, and of striking appearance. It is a detached spur of the San Bernardino Mountains, standing out in front of the higher range, with distinct individuality. Because of the profile it presents when viewed from the south, it was locally known, a dozen years ago, as Pointer. In time there came to the Highland people a feeling that a mountain of such decisive mold and magnitude should have a more dignified title.

On the 4th of March, 1889, the day of Gen. Harrison's inauguration, two young men engaged in a neighboring orange grove, made a compact, one with the other, that thenceforth it should be known as Mt. Harrison, in honor of the new President. Their plans involved a trip to the summit by a good-sized party, and the erection thereon of a flagstaff, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes.

After a number of postponements the trip was made on the 9th of the following December, a trail having been previously cut by the two promoters.

The party reached the summit at 11 a.m., in the face of an impending storm and while the nine ladies prepared the lunch which had been brought up on pack animals, the eighteen men busied themselves with the flagstaff problem. A dead pine tree forty feet in height, was cut, half a mile down the north slope of the mountain, and after it was shorn of its branches, the eighteen men, in nine pairs, each pair with a handspike, carried it up to the summit. It was a light brigade with a terribly heavy burden, and an average of one-third of its members were continuously engaged in disentangling themselves from the matted brush, and in regaining their places in the ranks.

On reaching the top, the exhausted party dropped the pole and attacked the hot coffee and sandwiches, the picnic being unique in that not a scrap of food was left.

Dinner over, the staff was soon swung into place, a flag 8x12 feet being first nailed at the top. And then, as Old Glory stood out on the December breeze, the party beneath, in parliamentary order, declared the peak formally christened Mt. Harrison, the benediction being pronounced by Chaplain B. L. Baldridge, U.S.A., retired.

The flag was badly used by the storm of the following night; but its outlines were discernible against the sky for many days, even at a distance of ten or twelve miles. Five years later the thirty-five feet of staff above ground came down before a norther, and was again raised and beflagged by another party; and even now a visible stump of it remains.

The exact height of the mountain, as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 4633 feet, and its name now appears on the official maps. At the time of the christening President Harrison was informed of the proceeding by the secretary of the meeting, and responded, through his secretary, in a note of appreciation.

The ascent of the mountain is a popular trip with the people of Redlands and their tourist friends, the view from the summit comprising many of the valleys of Southern California.

W. M. BRISTOL.

VERY PLEASANT.

(Landlord:) How do you like the new steam radiators that were put in? I suppose it was very comfortable during the cold snap.

(Mrs. E. Flat:) Oh, yes, we had a rattling good time.

Get it Under Glass.

Bring any of the handsome pictures which are regularly being presented to subscribers to the Sunday Times to the Times office, and for 25c each you can exchange them without delay for handsomely mounted ones.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

Made to fit the form. First-class work only. Parisian Ladies' Tailor, 122 South Broadway.

CALLALA Indian Remedy for grip and asthma, 50c package. At all druggists.

U. S. lead, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

The Drama ✠ Plays and Players. ✠ Music and Musicians. ✠ Musical Intellige

AT THE THEATERS.

Los Angeles Theater.

ON THURSDAY evening next, and continuing through Friday and Saturday, March 28, 29 and 30, with a Saturday matinée, the management of the Los Angeles Theater will present "a double bill." The double card of the "Highwayman" and La Loie Fuller is a strong attraction. DeKoven & Smith's famous comic opera contains a number of bright, catchy bits similar to those found in the "Fortune Teller," "The Singing Girl" and "Robin Hood." Several of the girls are reputed to be exceedingly pretty, and it is said that the company interprets the composer's work in an excellent manner; also that the opera has beautiful costumes. Of course, the central figure is the famous dancer, La Loie Fuller. La Loie now introduces her several dances during the second act, and at the conclusion of the last act instead of interpolating them between acts. This season they are said to be far above any that she has yet shown in the city. In the company will be found Edmond Stanley, H. W. Tredenick, Charles Cantor, W. H. Thompson, Arthur Cunningham, John Reed, Addie Sharp, Miss Helen Rainsley and a number of other well-known artists.

The Burbank.

"The Telephone Girl" is the attraction billed for this week at the Burbank. It is claimed for this production that, while it has "a plot as light and transparent as the spray from the Niagara Falls cataract," it is a bright and tuneful vehicle, which carries a load of fun and entertainment. Harry Hermsen, who enacts the role of the Inspector, is said to be astonishly comical. Mabel Hite plays the leading feminine role, Estelle. She is described as "young, bright, vivacious, and winsome." Then there are the "dancing wonders," Douglas and Ford, Flora Parker, the dainty comedienne, Frank Kelley, the Chappelle Sisters, Louise Lewis, John J. Magee, Bert De Reulle, Inez Dale, Nelda Herrman, Jean Bernard, and Edith Gibbons. All are said to be "clever and expensive." The all-female chorus is a feature upon which the management lay particular stress. The piece is from the New York Casino. It is said to afford many excuses for the introduction of new songs and dances, specialties of many kinds and what not, all of a diverting character, to say nothing of Gustave Kerker's music, which pervades the two lively acts. The play, it is further claimed, is set magnificently and costumed superbly, some really stunning gowns being shown.

"The Telephone Girl" has just closed a successful engagement at the California Theater, San Francisco. It is alleged that every one of the stage beauties with this company has a clause in her contract agreeing not to marry or entertain an offer of marriage before the expiration of the season, under penalty of forfeiting $500.

Orpheum's New Bill.

Comedy, in forms more or less diversified, is announced to be the principal ingredient of the new vaudeville bill that goes on at the Orpheum tomorrow night. New acts are promised, to replace most of those which pleased vaudeville lovers last week, and the glint of freshness, it is claimed, will adorn the entire programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, well known Irish comedians, will have the place of honor on the bill, appearing in a comedy entitled "The Seventh Son."

The Macagnos are from Europe, and are said to be extremely entertaining novelty acrobats and comedians.

Beatrice Moreland, an actress who was formerly the leading lady of Sol Smith Russell, Rose Coghlan, and other stars of the drama, has scored a success in vaudeville with a number of one-act playlets. She will produce one of these, "Taming a Husband," this week.

Coakley and Husted will give a song and dance performance. They have never before appeared at the Orpheum.

Wilson and Waring will remain another week. The biograph will show new views. The Oriskany Bros. will continue a prominent feature of the performance.

Tillie Salinger, a light opera singer, will be on the bill.

Washington Gardens.

The attendance at Washington Gardens has been large throughout the week just closed. For this week the programme will be slightly changed. Señor DeBoe, the slack-wire walker, head balancer and trapeze performer, will give half-hour free entertainments. Each evening the electric fountain, with its myriad changes of flowers, sheaves of wheat and other floral pieces, reproduced in jets of water, will entertain the patrons of these pleasure grounds. The Hagerman's Rag-Time Opera Company close their engagement this evening. Electric lights have been arranged encircling the top of the chutes and extending down the sides, which produce a beautiful effect. These lights will be in operation tonight. The orchestra is arranging a Wagner and Verdi night to be given during the week. All of the old features have been retained. A number of shade trees have been set out and the children's playground improved in several ways.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Actresses Who Live Long.

[New York Sun:] There are other living proofs of the longevity of French actresses besides Mme. Bernhardt, and recently the ages of the most noted have been tabulated. Elmée Doesgue, who used to be one of the celebrated women of her day, is now 92. Mme. Scriwaneck, who was almost the only woman that ever proved a rival to the great Dejazet, and was such a marvel in masculine roles that she turned many a head in her day, is now 78, and she retired only two years ago. Mme. May was a stage beauty in her day, and an artist, and is now living at the age of 89 in Bordeaux. Mme. Naptal Arnault, who enjoyed in her day triumphs equal to those of any other French actress, is now living near Paris, aged 76. Others still enjoying good health there are Mme. Reviliy, for many years at the Opera Comique, 79; Mme. Tranche-Mirecourt, 91; Adel Vivante, 83; Angele Bertin, 82; Mme. Bosquet, 80; Pauline Boucher, 82, and Mme. Durantin, 80. Arline Duval, who used to be a soubrette at the Palais Royal and was afterward famous as one of the best comic old women Paris had ever known, is 78, and in the best of health.

Only the oldest are named in this list, those who have passed the stage at which they might object to the publication of their age. Many who are considered much younger than they really are might be truthfully if indiscreetly used as examples of the longevity of the French actress.

Vaudeville Players' Experiences.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] "There is one phase of playing vaudeville dates in America," said James Finney, the English swimming expert, "that makes a big item of expense over here we do not have to reckon with in England. You might not know it, but a vaudeville performer in England can play almost an entire season and spend less in railroad fares than we have to pay out in one single jump from New York to Chicago. Over there the towns are so so close and your stay so much longer that the item of railroad fare is a small one. A vaudeville performer who lays out $5 for one jump thinks he is being taxed to the limit in England. Of course, we earn larger salaries in this country, but when the difference in expenses is equalized, the profits are not any larger here than in our own country."

Mr. Finney has been before the public about fifteen years, and says a good part of the summer of every season since he has been on the stage he has played an extended engagement at the famous Blackpool, one of England's popular seaside resorts. He says it is the greatest summer resort of the kind in the world, and at the shows in which he appears it is nothing unusual when they play to audiences daily numbering 100,000 people. "They come from the factories in the surrounding towns," said Mr. Finney. "In these shops certain sums are laid aside by the wage earners every year out of their salaries, and go into a big fund, from which the expenses of holiday excursions to Blackpool are drawn. Last year it was estimated that over $350,000 was spent in this way for the amusement of the factory hands, who always look forward to their outings at the resort with more pleasure than they anticipate a national holiday."

E. H. Sothern's Hamlet.

The prompt book used by Mr. Sothern is almost identical with the version used by Henry Irving and Edwin Booth. According to the New York and Boston critics, Mr. Sothern's study of the part has been with the intention of illustrating the tenderness and pathos of the part rather than the passion, softening the reading of the passages lending themselves to rant, avoiding the melodramatic side of the tragedy as much as possible, using the best of the traditional methods, but being as natural as is consistent in the delivery of the lines, agreeing with the stage methods that hold today, avoiding necessary posing. It was specially noted that equal care had been given to every scene, whether Hamlet was in the picture or not.

In the play scene, a fireplace in the middle of the stage has been introduced. It is consistent with the period of the tragedy. Eight centuries ago it was common to have a hole in the center of the roof, through which the smoke ascended from the logs in the middle of the floor. The men at arms, servants, etc., rested around this fireplace. It serves to hide Hamlet from the king while he is furtively studying his features, while the firelight shows Hamlet's face clearly, and makes the picture more effective as he uses the tablet and notes the action of the play.

In act three, during the scene with Ophelia, there is a reading that is apparently new. The "Get thee to a nunnery" speech is given with great tenderness. The momentary outburst of passion is changed to pathos, and the business of the parting with Ophelia shows the love Hamlet has for her.

Hanford's Heavy Losses.

Charles B. Hanford's losses by the recent warehouse fire are very serious. Mr. Hanford had long made a specialty of collecting scenery and had one of the finest assortments of stage settings and costumes possessed by any actor in the country. Among the things destroyed were the Booth-Barrett production of "Julius Caesar," together with the music used in their presentation of the play; all of the Thomas W. Keene productions, the McLean-Tyler-Hanford production of "Romeo and Juliet," valued at $8000; the Katherine Clemmons production of "A Lady of Venice" and 200 trunks full of costumes. Mr. Hanford has some solace in the fact that the sword used by the elder Booth was recovered. This is the weapon with which the great tragedian in one of his ungoverned moods as Richard III pursued Richmond off the stage and through the streets of Baltimore. Mr. Hanford has had a very successful season with "Private John Allen," but the loss is a severe shock, as the insurance on the property destroyed amounted to only $1500.

An Indignant Star.

[Chicago News:] Ada Gray's illness in a hospital at New York has wakened memories of her "East Lynne" and long stock company popularity, quite forgotten these days, but roused by her hopeless condition. She at one time had considerable money—that was before combination companies crowded the humbler traveling companies off the road and into the wilds. There were the Byrons, Templetons, Plunketts, Kendalls ("komedy kompany") and Ada Gray to be always depended upon, and when the Frohman companies edged their purple and fine linen way into the broad prairie States and gave society drama with a horrible accent on society, the Ada Grays and Kendalls drifted into the cities and took refuge in vaudeville or unpretentious stock. Ada even gave up "East Lynne," which became hers by right of desertion, and she held the privilege very much in the way squatters do preempted land. She was not half bad in the dual role in her earlier, less dissipated days of attempt, but she married an actor manager of the wandering class and between them they routed out a tolerable existence until Ada was an old and very tired woman, with crushed ambition and little chance of bettering her state. The last time I saw her was in Leavenworth, Kan., where she had played and been severely criticised by the local judges of the drama. She was combing her hair in a hotel hallway and berating her husband for not furnishing her adequate support. As it was not anything which could be regarded private at all, both the toilet and correction being delivered to any one who chose to witness the same, it was extremely funny.

"You, Charles Watkins, with your Watkins Comedy Company," she cried, "who are you and why should you give your wife—an artiste and a famous star—such a pack of hams to act with? I'm Ada Gray, I'd have you know, and I won't be subjected to these newspaper indignities just because you, Charles Watkins, and your Watkins Comedy Company, are not worthy of my art!" The combing grew electric as her indignation increased, and her hair really did stand on end threateningly when no answer or defense seemed imminent from "Charles Watkins" or his condemned "comedy company," which combination had roused Ada's ire.

The Neill Company.

Buffalo papers claim that the gross receipts for the ten weeks of the engagement of James Neill and the Neill company in that city will exceed $40,000. Charles Astor Parker, manager of the Neill company, left Buffalo for the West Friday, March 8, with his assistants. The company itself left Buffalo immediately after its final performance in Buffalo, March 16, by special train over the Wabash Railway, and reached Butte, Mont., in time to give an afternoon and evening performance March 20. Two performances were given in Spokane, and the company began an engagement in Seattle, Wash., today. Mr. Parker will go in advance of the organization to Honolulu in June. The engagement in San Francisco will commence in April. The Neill company is booked for a season at the Burbank during the coming summer.

A Stickler for Realism.

Clyde Fitch, the prolific playwright, is a stickler on accuracy. When the autumn orchard scene in his latest hit, "Lovers' Lane," was submitted to him the day of production at the Manhattan Theater, he conceded that it was very beautiful, but protested that it was not true to nature. There was too vivid a coloring to the fading foliage, he said. It suggested maples, rather than apple trees. The scenic artist, whose color scheme had been followed by the property maker, put up a stiff argument. He had an apple tree in his back yard, he declared, that turned to crimson and gold in the autumnal period. But Fitch was obdurate. The time was short, and the orchard an elaborate affair, with four reproductions of real trees to be reconstructed. And that was why for hours, even until shortly before the rise of the curtain, the debonaire young dramatist was to be seen perched in his apple branches helping discard the more vivid foliage and substitute the dull green and brown that were true to nature. Two wonderfully realistic stage pictures are afforded by this apple orchard, and it is hard to choose between the somber November scene and the merrier, brighter one of May, when every bough is bursting into bloom with blossoms so real that one can almost smell them across the footlights.

Athletic Art.

The ease and grace with which the 10-year-old orphan, "Simplicity Johnson," swings out upon a real apple-tree bough in Clyde Fitch's "Lovers' Lane," now at the Manhattan, New York, and makes a ten-foot flying leap through space, suggests athletic accomplishments beyond the ordinary. Millie James, a daughter of Louis James, the tragedian, who plays the little hoyden in braids and short frocks so naturally that one can scarcely imagine her in her every-day equipment of Parisian hat and automobile coat, owes her gymnastic skill to a vigorous course of training secretly indulged while a pupil at a Connecticut boarding school. At that time it was her burning ambition to run away and be a trapeze performer in a circus and the stunts which she performed in the privacy of the dormitory won her the undying admiration of all the other girls. A great artist was lost to the tanbark arena when little Miss James finally elected to follow the legitimate.

Wilson Barrett's "Conscience Money."

Wilson Barrett, the English actor-author, has sent a check for $250 to the fund started by the London Evening Post for the payment of the debt on the church at Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare is buried. Mr. Barrett has found the system of paying royalties on plays very desirable and that he is willing to give as well as take in this direction is shown by his letter to the Post, in which he says: "I, in common with my professional brethren, have paid no author's fees for the performance of Shakespeare's sublime works and my contribution may be accepted as conscience money and payment of a debt to the poet's memory."

QUIPS AND CUES.

Grace Golden is resting at Aiken, S. C.

Kenneth Lee is at work on a sketch for Helen Dauvray.

A bust of Verdi has been placed in the Capitol at Rome.

Stephen Phillips will write a new play for Beerbohm Tree.

Marie Tempest will shortly produce "Becky Sharpe" in London.

Jessie Bartlett Davis may return to the operatic stage next season.

Elfie Fay has gone to Europe under contract with George Edwardes.

Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," will be given in Milan on May 18.

C. Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, has arrived in America.

Paul Steindorff will wield the baton for the American revival of "The Casino Girl."

The scenery and properties of "The Price of Peace" were brought from England.

Sadie Martinot will take Olga Nethersole's place at the head of the "Sapho" company.

Marie George has resigned from the cast of "The Belle of Bohemia," now running in London.

Mazzie King, the clever little dancer, has made a big hit in Germany and is booked two years ahead.

Blanche Bates, with "Under Two Flags," will play in San Francisco during the entire month of July.

"Colorado," Augustus Thomas's new play, will be shown at Wallack's Theater, New York, on November 18.

Bernhardt has been having the same old trouble with the New Orleans hotel keepers about her dogs and cats.

William Dean Howells says that the dramatization of "Unleavened Bread" is one of the best he has seen from a novel.

Charles Hawtrey has successfully produced in London a new one-act play by Claude Dickens entitled "Sweet Prue."

Rebecca Warren has replaced Una Abell-Brinker as leading woman of the New Century Theater Stock Company, Newark, N. J.

When Marie Dressler's season closes in "Miss Print" she will appear for the summer with a big burlesque company in New York.

Eleanor Barry will enact the role of Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer" with Stuart Robson for the remainder of this season.

Floye Redledge, an American actress, has scored a success as principal girl in the pantomime now on at the Avenue Theater, Sunderland, Eng.

The reported matrimonial engagement of N. S. Northrup and Margaret Bourne, of Henry Miller's company, has been denied by the former.

Nina Farrington has canceled her vaudeville dates on account of her sympathy for the "White Rats," and will play in burlesque with the Sires.

Fred Belasco will engineer the Honolulu tours of Florence Roberts in repertoire, Lewis Morrison in "Faust," and Juliet Crosby in "Mme. Butterfly."

Marie Tempest's production of "Peg Woffington" in London has been one of the most dismal failures on record, says a correspondent of a New York paper.

Lillian Burkhart has written a sketch entitled "The Craft of Krishna." The play is on theosophical lines, and Miss Burkhart will give it an early production.

A one-act play entitled "Blue Roses," written by Haddon Chambers, will soon be produced on the vaudeville stage under the direction of the syndicate managers.

Minnie Seligman may take the principal emotional role in the big English melodrama, "The Price of Peace," soon to be produced for the first time in New York.

Paul Arthur is reported to have purchased the English rights of "In the Palace of the King," and will take it to London shortly, appearing in the leading roles.

A dramatic version of Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha," is being played by a company of Ojibway Indians at the Sportsmen's show in Madison Square Garden, New York.

The Peasy troupe from the Alhambra Theater, London, consisting of eight beautiful young ladies, have been specially engaged for Charles H. Yale's operatic spectacle, "The Evil Eye."

James A. Herne has abandoned his tour in "Sag Harbor" on account of vocal paralysis brought on by an attack of the grip. It is doubtful whether he will return to the stage again this season.

Minnie Ashley's trouble with her eyes has become more serious than at first supposed, and it is hardly probable that she will appear on the stage again this season. Miss Ashley's last engagement was with "San Toy."

Holbrook Blinn, who is playing the chief role in "To Have and to Hold," will leave that company shortly and return to London. He is to originate a part in "Sweet and Twenty," soon to be produced in the English metropolis.

When Augustus Thomas presents his latest play, "Colorado," next November for the first time he will have had direct supervision over the rehearsals. Heretofore Clyde Fitch has been the only author who has looked after the rehearsals.

Norma Walley has signed a contract with Manager Chamberlyn to play the queen in "My Lady," the part heretofore acted by Violet Hollis. Miss Hollis will shortly sail for the continent, and will appear in the leading music halls.

Ella Engstrom of the Engstrom Sisters was married the 1st of last February to a well-to-do clothier from the interior of New York State. She will retire from the stage, but her sister Lillie will continue to sing and dance as of yore.

A conservative estimate places the fortunes of Blanche Walsh at $50,000, Ada Rehan at $50,000, Edna Wallace Hopper at $35,000, Maude Adams at $75,000, Camille D'Arville at $70,000, Virginia Harned at $65,000 and Maggie Cline at $45,000.

Crystal Herne is to play Glory Quayle in the forthcoming production of "The Christian" in Chicago, and will play that part throughout next season on the road. This engagement is the first played by Miss Herne outside her father's company.

It has been estimated that the loss through E. H. Sothern's accident, which caused an interruption of his tour of "Hamlet" for nine weeks, is $102,000. The business that was done at the opening of the season exceeded that of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Arthur Collins, manager of Drury Lane, London, who is now in New York superintending the production of "The Price of Peace," is negotiating with William A. Brady for a Drury Lane presentation of the distinctively American play, "'Way Down East."

"The Little Minister" will be seen at Riverside tomorrow evening. San Jacinto is the home of Ira Hards, who plays the title role—that of Gavin Dichardt—and the San Jacintoites will doubtless be at Riverside in force to give the glad hand to their former townsman.

From the present outlook the dramatic field will be well supplied with detective plays. "Sherlock Holmes" formed the initiative and an elaborate production of the "Nick Carter" stories is promised. Now comes the news of a new play of London detective life, "From Scotland Yard," which will be shown in America in April.

The opening lines in "The Dairy Farm" are "spoken" by Nero, the churn dog, who barks up the curtain on the first scene in the most vociferous manner. He knows as well as the callboy when the time for ringing up is at hand, and jumps at his task of working the churn with all the ardor of a human being.

Herbert Cripps, formerly stage manager and musical director of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, has been engaged by Manager Frank L. Perley as stage manager of the Alice Nielson Opera Company. He joined that organization in Washington on March 4. Mr. Cripps will go to England with the Nielson company.

Trixie Friganza, the well-known chorus girl, who is in London with "The Girl of Bohemia," and who was recently married upon the arrival of that organization in England, has already applied for a divorce. Her husband is a steamship physician, Dr. Barry by name, and Miss Friganza says she married him out of spite.

W. A. Mortimer, leading man for the Corse-Payton's Brooklyn Stock Company, has entered suit against Charles Frohman for $5000 for defamation of character. The suit is the outcome of an injunction secured by Mr. Frohman against Mr. Payton, preventing the latter presenting: "L'Aiglon," with "an inferior cost," as the former put it.

Frank Perley denies that he will star Alice Neilson next season in his newly-acquired opera, "The Chaperons." He will organize an entirely new company and is keeping a sharp lookout for a soprano for the principal role. "The Chaperons" was written by Fred Rankin, who is partly responsible for "The Ameer," and composed by Isadore Witmark.

Harry Mitchell, leading actor of the James Jeffries company, was thrown from the balloon used in the play, "The Man from the West," by the star at Detroit last week, and instead of alighting on his feet, struck head first. It was thought at first that Mitchell would die, having suffered a concussion of the brain, but he will recover, although it will take months.

Now that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been launched by William A. Brady, he is devotnig all his energies, in connection with Joseph R. Grismer, on the new revolutionary play, "Betsy Ross," which will have its first production on any stage at the Chestnut Street Operahouse, Philadelphia, this month. Many historical figures will be portrayed to the life.

Miss Henrietta Crosman and her merry play, "Mistress Nell," will return to New York on Monday, April 29, appearing at Wallack's Theater, where she will close her own and the theater's season. In returning to New York with "Mistress Nell," Miss Crosman makes another record, having appeared in one season in three New York theaters and in the same play.

William A. Brady celebrated the fiftieth performance of "Lovers' Lane" at the Manhattan, March 18, with souvenir silver candle sticks, with shades and waxen tapers, tinted to match in scarlet, pink and green, and mementos are already being prepared for the seventy-fifth and one-hundredth performances. It looks very much as if the Clyde Fitch pastoral would outlast any other current New York attraction.

FLIES carry contagion. See January Popular Science Monthly. Use Tanglefoot. It catches the germ as well as the fly.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mme. Sembrich.

THE advent of Mme. Sembrich is looked forward to by music lovers of Los Angeles with great expectations, as the unusual indorsement she has received from the press in various cities makes it reasonable to suppose that her engagement will be strictly an event. Mme. Sembrich stands today as a magnificent exponent of the art of fine singing, "bel canto." She has been a celebrity so long that she almost belongs to the history of operatic art in this country. Her excellence lies in an almost unlimited vocalism, a power to use her voice like a bird or a violin in the accomplishment of almost inconceivable passages, and to retain its full control, its smoothness, its superb quality, and even its brilliant color throughout. It is a product of the superb cult of vocalism which the Italian methods have born and fostered, but which, except as an object of interest an entertainment, has lost much ground in the dramatic musical art of today.

Mme. Sembrich is supported by artists fully in keeping with her own brilliancy. She will appear at Hazard's Pavilion on Tuesday evening, April 2, only. The character she has chosen is that of Norina in Donizetti's famous masterpiece "Don Pasquale." There have been many Norinas, some clever as comediennes, others with voices of rare ability, flexible and brilliant, but there have been none in which the actress and the singer are so perfectly combined as in Sembrich. The following is the full cast of the opera: Norina, Mme. Sembrich; Dottore Malatesta, Sig. Bensuade; Don Pasquale, Sig. Rossi; Ernesto, Sig. Galazzi; Notaro, Sig. de Lara.

In Memoriam.

The Italians do things artistically, whether it be the molding of a statue, the demanding of gratuities or the apotheosis of a genius. Witness the memorial ceremonies to Verdi at La Scala in Milan as quoted in the London Telegraph.

"A band of 100 performers played the overture to the opera 'Nabucodonosare' upstanding, the entire audience also rising to their feet. It was in this work that the singer, Strepponi, whom Verdi afterward married, appeared on the occasion of its production at the Scala in 1842. Next came the Crusaders' chorus, 'Va Ponsiero,' from 'I Lombardi,' the strains of which set Italian patriots on fire while their country lay yet under foreign rule. The famous quartet from 'Rigoletto' followed, and then the prelude to 'La Traviata' was played by the band, and enthusiastically redemanded. At this point in the proceedings Guiseppe Giacosa, the poet and dramatist, came forward on the stage, and spoke of Verdi and his art in such a manner as to draw heartfelt tears from his hearers. A number from 'Un Ballo in Maschere' was then sung, after which the programme reached its climax in the duet for tenor and baritone from "La Forza del Destino,' the work which Verdi wrote in 1862 for the Imperial Operahouse at St. Pertersburg. This piece, sung with the utmost feeling by Tamagno, who had come from Monte Carlo to assist at the concert, and the baritone Magini-Coletti, roused the audience to a height of Southern enthusiasm which is said to have been almost without parallel. With the overture to 'I Vesperi Siciliani' the programme came to a close. The receipts for the day, amounting to many thousand lire, will be devoted to the fund for the erection of a monument to Verdi's memory in Milan. Already subscriptions are pouring in, the firm of Ricordi & Co. heading the list with 5000 lire.

MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

Josef Hofmann.

Josef Hofmann, who created such a sensation when in this country three years ago, gave a recital in New York last week. Mr. Hofmann, who is now 24 years old, still looks a boy of 20. fifteen years ago Josef Hofmann was prevented from playing in New York by the Gerry society, as he was considered too young. His concert in New York revealed that he has not yet become the world-wonder that his teacher, Anton Rubinstein, predicted, though it is generally conceded that he is a pianoforte genius. In all that is purely artistic, purely musical, purely external, in breadth and perspective, Mr. Hofmann is said to have realized his early promise. His playing is now distinguished by a ravishing clearness of thematic outline. In dash, spirit, brilliancy and power he is pronounced the master of the keyboard, and in scales and piano floritura he is a called master unsurpassed, almost unequaled. To sum up the general verdict is that it is the lack of human experiences, because he has not lived enough, has not suffered enough, that he does not reach the heart, and has not yet become the all completed pianist.

Parsifal.

Arrangements are said to be under way whereby Mme. Wagner will consent to the production in this country of her late husband's great music-drama, "Parsifal," with Schumann-Heink, Ternina and other great Wagner artists in the cast, and a chorus of one hundred and an orchestra of eighty under Victor Herbert's direction. The scheme includes a tour of the principal American cities.

Piano Manufacturers.

A recent compilation shows no fewer than 215 different piano manufacturers in the United States. Of these, 32 have headquarters in Illinois, 21 in Massachusetts, 96 in New York State, 13 in Ohio and 14 in Pennsylvania. Of New York's quota, 83 are in the city, including the Brooklyn contingent of 6. The same authority places the export in 1900 of American organs to foreign countries at 16,182, valued at $993,309; of pianos, at 1760, valued at $355,665, and of other musical instruments at a value of $609,805. The net gain over 1899, in these exports, was $166,936.

Verdi Monument.

The committee having in charge the erection of a monument to Verdi in Milan has written to Mr. Mancinelli, at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, to ask the coöperation of an American committee in the project. The American committee will be composed of Mr. Mancinelli, Maurice Grau, Mr. Campanari, Filoteo Greco, Celestino Piva and George Maxwell.

Paderewski an Editor.

Ignace Paderewski, the famed pianist, has just signed a contract to take the editorship of a new edition of the world's classical music, about to be printed by Heinemann, the London publisher. With him will be associated Mme. Paderewski, who will be of great service to her husband.

An Expensive Illness.

Jean de Reszke's attack of influenza in New York has proved a very obstinate case. The tenor expects, however, to sing this week. He says that his voice is not affected, but the trouble is bronchial and so leaves him short of breath. His illness has already cost him $15,000 and as there are only four more weeks of opera M. de Reszke will probably be $20,000 poorer at the close of the season than he anticipated.

The Wizard Suspender
gives solid comfort.

Notice to Stockholders of Reed Crude Oil Company.
The board of directors have declared upon the stock of the Reed Crude Oil Company a dividend of 2¼ cents per share, payable April 1, 1901, to the stockholders in whose names the stock stands on the books of the company at the close of business on the 25th day of March, 1901. T. S. FULLER, Secretary.

Get it Under Glass.
Bring any of the handsome pictures which are regularly being presented to subscribers to the Sunday Times to the Times office, and for 25c each you can exchange them without delay for handsomely mounted ones.

Singer Sewing Machine Office.
'Phone green 1377. No. 437 South Broadway.

To Cure Dyspepsia
Take hot water with Gray's Stomach Powders. 50 cents, at Sale & Son.

Central Art Co.
Are still giving an enlarged portrait with every dozen cabinets. Opposite Owl Drug Store, 221½ S. Spring.

Kite Shape Excursion $1.00.
Monday and Tuesday would not be as economical to the traveler as the use of aluminum soap boxes, flasks or tooth-brush cases. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 311 S. Spring st.

The Social World. ✠ Men and Women in Society. ✠ Personal Intelligence.

...vious account of the wedding ...ments were attributed to the ... and groom which they disclaim. ... that in the hurry of prepar... ...port the reporter attributed ... some pleasant remarks which ... made by other parties. Mrs. ... is recovering from her indis... ... and the groom has been in ... health all the time. The Times ... the general congratulations ... wishes coming to Mr. and ... on the happy way in ... it all turned out.

...Entertained.

... University Lodge of the Inde... Order of Foresters gave a ... pleasant social and dance Friday ... in Ryan's Hall, on the corner ... avenue and Jefferson street. ... were prettily decorated ... and white. Potted plants ... were placed here and there, ... the chandelier streamers of ... pennants were suspended ... of the ceiling. Refresh... ...ere served during the even... ... thirty-five couples were ...

...Thurman, Miss Margarite ... Miss Mabel Wilson were ... last week by Mrs. Cleve... handsome home, "Alta ... Sierra Madre. Thursday ... party was given in their ... Friday the party visited ...win's ranch. They re... ... homes in Los Angeles

...Arnott Barr of No. 345 ... street, was surprised Tues... ... many friends, in celebration ... birthday anniversary. She re... ... beautiful and useful gifts. ... were served during the ... evening. The party was ... by Mrs. Barr's sons. In the ... was seranaded by a band ...-four pieces.

...Willis of Bunker Hill avenue ... street entertained a number ... at whist last Friday night. ... Sullivan won the first prize ... contest, and Gray Treze... ... the consolation prize. Those ... were: Misses Mable Canfield, ... Foster, Josie Sullivan, Urva ... Messrs. D. Wightman, H. Du... ... Tresevant, L. Johnson, J.

...at Hollenbeck.

... Monday evening the old people ... Hollenbeck Home greatly enjoyed ... an artistically rendered ... by the following well... ...artists: Mrs. J. N. Hamer, elo... ... Amelia Grosser, vocalist; ... Showalter, pianist; George ... violinist, and Prof. Sloane, ... reader.

...formal reception was held Fri... ... at the Los Angeles School ... and Design, in honor of Mrs. ...'s return from abroad. The ... were much interested in look... ... the fine photographs and bric-a-... gathered together from all coun... ... the absence of the president, ... C. Fletcher, W. H. Knight ... presided, and gave an interest... ... of Mrs. Macleod's rambles ... the art treasures abroad. The ... then adjourned to the adjoin... ... of the Dramatic Art School, ... Robinson had kindly placed ... A fine programme ... A. Conway rendered ... piano, Miss Josephine ... gave a reading of high ar... ... vocal solos by Dr. Slanter ... whistling solo by Miss ... McOmas, which was heartily ... dancing and refreshments fin... ... most delightful evening.

...Party.

... and Mrs. Frank J. Hart enter... ... at dinner Friday evening. Cov... ... laid for ten. The guests were ... Mrs. Everett Furbush of Bos... ... Lucius Landon and Mr. and ... Freund of the Musical Age ... York, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney ... Widney.

...Party.

... tallyho party was given ... of the Hotel Sunnyside ... The drive was made ... the beautiful Alhambra and San ... district to Santa Anita, ... was served. The party ... of Misses O. Willis, K. Cox, ... Mable Foster, Josie Sulli... ... Devanport, Mable Canfield; ... Foster, D. Wightman, ... M. Rosenberg, Gray, Trize... ... Clark.

... young ladies of the Uni... ... California enjoyed a day's ... picnic on the beach at ... Saturday. The young ... Misses Winifred Healy, ... Mary Reeves, Jessie ... Lena Turner.

... Ducommun entertained at ... Wednesday evening at her home, ... South Grand avenue, com... ... to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edel... ... New York City. Mr. and Mrs. ... have recently come to Los An... ... a visit. The table was hand... ...ated, and covers were laid ... guests.

... Club will give the sec... ... series of dances at Kramer's ... day, March 28. These dances ... continued through the sum... The club has a member... ... and none but members are ... the dances. The club de... ... from the fact that all ... to membership must ... waltz and two-step. The ... club are: President, R. ...-president, Willard Syl... ...ary, George Turner; as... ...ary, R. H. Muller; treas... ... Muller.

... Club.

... Norvel entertained the la... ... Chrysanthemum Club on ... afternoon at her home, No. 1154 ... Angeles street. The first ... won by Mrs. M. B. Mosher ... Sister. The guests of the club ... J. P. Wilson and Miss Eva ... After the games refresh... ... served and music was en... ... present were Mmes. C. E. ... J. P. Wilson, M. B. Mosher, S. ... Shirman, G. Somerndyke, ...rader, Morgan, L. A. Norval, ...worth.

...nized.

... S. and O. Literary and Musi... ... was organized Friday even... ... home of Miss Lena Mitchell, ... West Fifteenth street, with the ... members present: Miss Deb... ... president; Miss Amelia ... secretary and treasurer; Misses Lulu Casteig, Rose Kingsbury, Bertha Bendier, Ethel McGrew, Jennie Yarnell, Lena Mitchell. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Mitchell and Master Russell Mitchell. Friday, April 5, the club will meet with Miss Wink at No. 728 South Main.

Surprise Party.

W. T. Louder of No. 529 Ceres avenue, was pleasantly surprised by a party of friends Wednesday evening in honor of his thirty-second birthday anniversary. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Louder, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Daggett, Mr. and Mrs. William McGee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Workman, Messrs. Joe Johnson, P. Reas, Al Redden, Dr. Brown, Tomas, Kinkaid, Clark, Jargstaff; Misses Helena Davies, Tina Duncan. Cards and light refreshments closed the festivities of the evening.

Senior B Girls Entertain.

The senior B girls of the Los Angeles High School gave a spread last Saturday evening at Hicks's blue room in honor of the senior B baseball team. The room was decorated with festoons of roses and green, the class colors, and the place cards were ornamented with bats and balls, and roses and green bows. Miss Eleanora Spelimeyer acted as toastmistress. The following toasts were given: "The Senior B Baseball Team," Prof. Housh; response, Capt. Ed Sherman; "Our Boys," Miss Eva Wineburgh; response, "Our Girls," Clayton Ingalls; "Our Faculty," Miss Loise Narver.

Musical Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Amsbury entertained a few of their friends at their home, No. 921 South Grand avenue. They were assisted in receiving and entertaining by their daughters, Misses Cassie, Zella and Nellie Amsbury. The parlors were decorated with roses, heliotrope, potted palms and ropes of smilax. The guests were entertained with a programme of music, to which the following-named contributed: Mrs. P. R. Hazeltine, Miss Maud Bonnell, Messrs. Dunning and Davis. After the programme a guessing contest furnished much amusement. Light refreshments were served and flash-light pictures were taken of the group. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Clark of British Columbia, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hazeltine, Mr. and Mrs. L. Armsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wilman; Misses Gertrude Harper, Edith Norviel, Cassie Amsbury, Maud Bonnell, Knapp, Zella Amsbury, Williamson, Harmonson, Nellie Amsbury, Irene Williams of Ventura; Messrs. Frank Snyder, Eugene O'Shea, A. Davis, J. P. Froelick, A. Mace, Dunning, C. Wilman.

Poinsettia Whist Club.

The Poinsettia Whist Club was entertained by Mrs. Alfred Graham of Detroit, Mich., at the home of her niece, Mrs. W. J. Kingswell, No. 1328 Georgia street Thursday afternoon. The score cards represented Poinsettias and were pretty affairs. Refreshments were served at the close of the games. Mrs. C. S. Goodrich captured the first prize, a bisque figure; the second prize, a handsome water-color painting of the club name, was awarded Mrs. E. M. Morrison. Mrs. Ranson secured the guest's prize, a handsome cup and saucer. Mmes. Nickell, Dickson, Ransom and Graham were guests of the occasion. The club will be entertained by Mrs. Henry Kennedy of No. 705 Pasadena avenue, on the afternoon of April 4.

Carita Whist Club.

Mrs. Frank Garrett entertained the "Carita" Whist Club last Thursday evening in Hicks's blue room, this being the regular semi-monthly meeting of the club. At the close of the games dainty refreshments were served. The members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Farish, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. French, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Prof. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett.

Pleasant Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Purcell entertained Wednesday evening at their home, No. 853 South Alvarado street. The rooms were handsomely decorated, the parlor with white carnations, roses and ferns; the dining-room with red carnations, and the hall was decorated with red carnations and ferns. Progressive games were played and prizes were awarded. The guests included Maj. and Mrs. Wedemire, Dr. and Mrs. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Schriver, Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Conradi, Mr. and Mrs. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. Janss, Dr. and Mrs. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. Forggy, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Dr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Luckenbauck, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Barnum, Mmes. Soper, Garner, Harris, Babcock, Williams, Poole, Wells, Miss Alvina Janss and Dr. J. J. Choate.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Arthur B. Newton has returned from a ten months' visit in Europe. She will be at home the first and third Thursdays at No. 1326 East Fifteenth street.

Mrs. J. Ross Clark of South Grand avenue has received a telegram announcing the sad intelligence of the death of her father, Zenas E. Evans, Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at his home in Anaconda, Mont.

Miss Agnes Reynolds of Chicago is visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. P. Bartlett, on Sherman street. Miss Reynolds is a popular society girl in Chicago, and is a member of one of the wealthiest families residing there.

Mrs. W. G. Jobson of San Francisco has arrived in Los Angeles, called here by the serious illness of her youngest daughter, Miss Ada Jobson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lyman A. Craig of West Thirtieth street. Miss Jobson is improving rapidly. Mrs. Craig will be pleased to see her friends the first and third Wednesdays as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark entertained informally at dinner Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Osgood, corner of Twelfth and Westlake streets.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Peterson entertained at dinner Friday evening at their home on West Fifteenth street, in honor of Mrs. Gail Briggs-Crane. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark and Miss Eliza Quinn.

Mrs. W. C. DePauw and Miss Florence De Pauw of No. 1021 South Olive street, and Miss Jean Hill of Chicago left yesterday for Santa Barbara, and from there they will go to San Francisco.

J. Henry Cox of La Salle, Ill., is visiting the city for a month or so, the guest of the family of A. M. Smith of No. 241 North Grand avenue.

Mrs. W. S. Pemberton and Miss Annie B. Hampton of No. 913 South Figueroa street have received the sad announcement of the death of their father, John P. Hampton, a prominent merchant of Canton, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague of New York are visiting Miss Scott of Tustin for a two weeks' stay.

Mrs. Henry Schwannecke and her son are making a month's visit with her mother, Mrs. Irey, of Crafton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Westervett have sold their home on Olive street and are now located at No. 938 S. Flower.

The ladies of the Uncle Sam Relief Corps to the number of thirty, enjoyed a tally-ho ride to Eaton's Cañon on Wednesday, where a picnic luncheon was spread. The return to the city was made by way of Alhambra.

Mrs. Silverspar of Chicago and her daughter, Mrs. Frank T. Arkins, have during the past week been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Hinsdale, at Park Grove avenue. Mrs. Arkins is the wife of a leading journalist of Cripple Creek, and one of the most accomplished musicians who has visited the city during this season.

George H. Cross, formerly of Brunswick, Mo., is here from Santa Fé, N. M., visiting his cousin, Mrs. W. A. Horne, No. 1152 East Adams street, and may decide to locate here with his family.

Prof. William T. Ross, uncle of Mrs. C. B. Woodhead of Buena Vista street, who has been spending some time in Southern California, has returned to San Francisco to resume his elocutionary work.

Mrs. V. Thudium of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Snell of Pottstown, Pa., were entertained at luncheon Saturday by Mrs. C. B. Woodhead at her home on Buena Vista street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will give a reception Monday from 2 until 4 o'clock, complimentary to Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Haines and daughter, Mildred, have returned from a six months' visit in the East, and will be at home to their friends after April 1, at No. 731 West Eighteenth street.

Mrs. J. D. Hooker will open her home on West Adams street to the Young Women's Christian Association on Thursday evening. The nature of the entertainment will be social and musical.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Pasadena.

THE SOCIAL event of the week was an elegantly-appointed reception and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Watkin, at their home, the "White Friars," in Altadena. Mr. and Mrs. Watkin expect to leave soon for their home in England, where they will reside permanently, and this affair was in the nature of a farewell. The host and hostess were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Watkin's sister, Miss Harris, and Miss Marion Gordon of London. The porches were enclosed, and the decorations were unusually beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nash entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Roff of Troy, New York, who is their guest. For the game of progressive cinch, six tables were used, partners for the game being found by matching verses. The score cards were dainty pen and ink sketches of wild flowers. The first prize, a framed Gibson picture, was won by Mrs. Robert Kennan. Lynn Freeman captured the men's first prize, a carved leather card case, containing a pack of cards. Miss Roff and Dr. Scudder were consoled with some humorous trifles. In the drawing room graceful branches of bridal wreath, purple brodea and smilax were used effectively, while the hall was decorated with callas and poppies. The dining room, where supper was served after the games, was artistic, with masses of ivy, geranium and pink roses. Each man was presented with a beribboned walnut shell, inside of which was the name of some young lady spelled backward, and thus it was, after deciphering this unique arrangement, that he found his partner for supper.

The Thalia Dramatic Club repeated their performance of the laughable farce, "His Lordship," at Thalia Hall on Bellevue drive, Wednesday evening. The hall was filled with enthusiastic friends of the club. After the play, dancing was enjoyed. This was the final performance of the season, as the five young people who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about these little dramas expect to leave soon for their eastern homes. They are Misses Howell, Nevin, Culin and Messrs. Nevin and Howell.

Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Turner of North Raymond avenue, entertained at dinner Wednesday evening. The place cards were decorated with water-color sketches of pink roses, and were tied with pink satin ribbons, pink roses and ferns were used on the table. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. C. C. Bragdon entertained at luncheon Wednesday at her home, No. 440 East Colorado street. Purple and white fleur-de-lis, white verbenas and violets were used in the decorations.

A party of Pasadenians enjoyed a merry ride of twenty miles Wednesday to La Habra Valley, where they were entertained at the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, Jr.

Mrs. Royal C. Vilas entertained a luncheon at the Country Club yesterday, and in the evening she entertained the members of the Altadena Card Club.

Clyde Seavy has returned from Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Lowe gave a dinner Thursday at their home on Center street. The guests, as well as the hostess, being musical, a delightfully informal musicale was enjoyed after dinner.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Susie Ettien and C. L. Wilson of Albuquerque, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride in North Pasadena, Wednesday evening, March 27, at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. George Sroat entertained Tuesday afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. Stolz, who is the guest of Miss Bertha Sroat. Purple iris and calla lilies were used about the rooms.

Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Julia Phelps of No. 393 North Euclid avenue gave a delightful soiree musicale for their pupils on Tuesday evening, about seventy-five guests being present. The programme was well rendered, and Miss Phelps gave some fine harp selections. The house was prettily decorated and delicious punch and bonbons were served during the evening.

The Monday Afternoon Club was entertained last week by Mrs. F. S. Daggett, at her home on Ramona street. Mrs. F. R. Harris gave an entertaining talk on the lives of Shelley and Leigh Hunt.

The Nineteenth Century Club met Monday with Miss Jessie Sabin at her home, No. 109 North Marengo avenue. "Marie Theresa," "Tyrols and Tyrolese," and "Legendery Lore," were the subjects discussed.

Mrs. A. Imhoff of Chicago was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. Garben of North Hudson avenue, the first of last week. Smilax and fresias were used on the table. Covers were laid for twenty-one.

Edwin F. Hahn returned Wednesday from the north, leaving Mrs. Hahn in Berkeley for a short visit with friends.

Miss Zola Binney and Mrs. Conant have returned from Catalina.

Miss Gertrude Sargent of Los Angeles is the guest of Mrs. Isabel Bates Winslow, at Hotel Green.

Mrs. Revilo H. Sherk entertained a number of friends Friday evening at her home in North Pasadena.

Misses Emily Stanton, Tracy Cloud and Ada Story, attended the Mme. Carreno concert in Los Angeles Wednesday evening.

The Sans Souci Club was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. R. I. Rogers, at her home on Bellefontaine street.

Mrs. H. B. Fletcher and Miss Eleanor Muse, will leave soon for an European trip. They expect to be gone a year.

Misses Madeline Henderson and Irene Botsford, who have been guests of Mrs. L. H. Root of North Moline avenue, left for their eastern homes Thursday evening.

Miss Jesssie Early of South Marengo avenue, left Friday for Alamitos, where she will be the guest of Mrs. John O. Reed.

Mrs. W. W. Mills has rented her house on South Madison avenue to Mr. Rosenbaum of San Francisco. She has taken rooms at the Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Greely gave a euchre party Monday evening.

San Diego.

MR. AND MRS. E. E. WHITE entertained a party of friends Thursday evening.

Messrs. Lyman and James Park of Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, are guests at "The Terrace."

Miss Metcalf of Los Angeles, who gave two recitals here last week, has received a pleasant welcome from many friends.

Mrs. Sabine entertained at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Tuesday evening.

Thomas E. Rowan, Jr., was in Los Angeles most of last week, on account of the critical illness of his father, ex-Mayor Rowan.

Dr. Ottefy of St. Louis was the guest of friends here last week. Dr. Ottefy thinks of locating in Southern California.

O. H. Ferguson of San Francisco has been visiting in the city for several days.

Ira Wayne Bradshaw of Fairfield, Wash., and Mrs. Jennie M. King were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kimball, Paradise Valley, Tuesday evening. Rev. S. W. Carnes officiated.

Many of the society people enjoyed a supper and dance at the house of the Country Club, Wednesday evening.

Coronado Beach.

THE arrival of the United States cruiser Philadelphia from a long cruise in South American waters and the departure of the United States flagship Iowa for Puget Sound were events of interest at the hotel last week. The going of the latter takes away the marine band, which has furnished delightful music for many of the hops and social affairs. Exceptional interest has been manifest in the swimming at the plunge. Thursday evening five or six hundred of the guests witnessed a programme of water sports.

The return of Willie Smith and David Bell, golf exports, interests the golf players.

Lady Van Horne of Montreal, wife of President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is at the hotel.

The departure of W. W. Michener and family last week is regretted by many. They have been prominent in social life of the hotel.

Mrs. Raymond F. Stocking of Los Angeles is the guest of relatives at Coronado.

Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, is a guest at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Dupee have left for a sojourn in Los Angeles.

Lewis R. Works has returned from San Francisco, where he went to attend the funeral of his wife's mother.

At the meeting of the San Diego Club Tuesday, an essay was read by Mrs. George E. Mason on "What is True Education?"

The San Diego County Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at El Cajon Thursday.

Miss E. J. Levete of San Francisco is the guest of her mother, Mrs. M. E. Levete, and of Mrs. T. E. Rowan.

A reception to the new members of the "Y's" was given last week by Mrs. A. C. Downing, No. 1165 First street.

Wednesday evening Judge and Mrs. W. A. Sloane gave a reception in honor of Mr. Reinbowl of Chicago, a prominent musician. Mr. Reinbowl is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Evert Rich, Claremont Ranch, Ramona.

Miss Mae Kimball, a contralto singer, who has been studying voice culture with George Sweet of New York, sang before a number of friends yesterday afternoon in Ralph Granger's music rooms, Paradise Valley.

Mrs. J. Wade McDonald read a paper at last week's meeting of the Wednesday Club, on "Divine Comedy in Faust." Mrs. V. E. Shaw was hostess.

The annual meeting of the La Sirena Rowing Club will be held April 5. The club includes some of the society young ladies of the city.

The Happy Hour Club of University Heights was entertained Wednesday evening.

An interesting social event of the coming week is the marriage on Tuesday of Miss Grace Luce, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. M. A. Luce, to Wallace A. Irwin of San Francisco. The ceremony will take place at noon, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1744 Second street. Rev. E. R. Watson will officiate.

Mrs. E. S. Babcock was the guest of friends in Riverside last week.

Mrs. J. H. Eckles has gone north for a week's visit. Mr. Eckles will accompany her on her return here.

In the ladies' handicap golf tournament last week, Miss Healy won the first prize, playing from the scratch. Miss Dibblee and Miss Stuart tied for second place, and in the play-off, Miss Stuart won.

Riverside.

A. A. WOOD is at San Diego for a short stay.

Mrs. J. P. Baumgartner of Pasadena was a guest the past week of her sister, Mrs. W. J. T. Doak.

Miss Edna Tinker of Los Angeles is visiting friends here.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Anna Margaret Olmsted Chapman and Marion P. Waite. The ceremony will take place at noon of April 4 at the homeof the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Chapman.

Miss Elizabeth T. Hill, daughter of John Hill, and James Roger Bramble were united in marriage Wednesday noon at Arlington Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. L. Macquarrie officiating, in the presence of a large assemblage of guests. The floral decorations, designed by Miss Clara McLeod, were lavish and beautiful. The ushers were Irving Fay, George Crawford, Chauncey McFarland and John Norton. Miss Annie McLeod, cousin of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and the bridemaids were the Misses Ina Crawford, Frances Hurd, Rose Evans and Edith Dawson, of Los Angeles. The groom was attended by L. A. Hudson, as best man. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's father on Magnolia avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Bramble took an afternoon train for Los Angeles. They will be at home to their friends the third and fourth Wednesday in April at No. 204 Magnolia avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Steele and daughter of Rising Sun, Ind., are guests at the home of Rev. A. B. Houze.

Senator A. A. Caldwell and wife and Assemblyman A. S. Milice have returned from Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Joy, of South Weymouth, Mass., are visiting the family of B. F. Locke.

Henry Allen of Niagara Falls was a guest the past week of his brother, G. D. Allen.

Mrs. Bertha Cutts left Wednesday for her home in Carson, Nev., after an extended visit at the home of Harry Bautz.

Mrs. H. B. Gage of Long Beach is visiting friends here.

San Bernardino.

THE "63" Club was entertained at cards Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. White.

Mrs. J. F. Smith is visiting her sister, Miss Frances Owens, in Los Angeles.

Mrs. C. D. Dickey left Thursday evening for the East. She will spend several months in New York.

Miss Lillian Harrington is visiting friends at Daggett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cary left Tuesday for New York.

L. Van Dorin left for Blairsville, Pa., Tuesday.

Walter Hubbard left Wednesday for Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McMillan and daughters of Fort Atkinson, Wis., were guests the past week at the home of E. S. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wilcox left Sunday for their home in Harlan, Iowa.

The Wednesday Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Slocum.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Cobburn, who spent the winter at the home of Gov. J. B. Gill, left Monday for their home in Murphysboro, Ill.

F. W. Richardson has returned from Sacramento.

Mrs. C. M. Damron and Mrs. C. E. Dunscomb left Thursday for Los Angeles, en route to San Diego, where they will visit friends.

Santa Ana.

MRS. C. R. DILLMAN of Pasadena has been in Santa Ana during the week, visiting her sister, Mrs. A. C. Grube.

The Misses Avera and Bessie Hall have gone to South Dakota to visit relatives.

Otis Birch of East First street is entertaining F. D. Olds of Canton, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Remsberg, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Forgy for several weeks, departed last week for Los Angeles to remain for some time before they leave for their home in Springfield, O. Mr. and Mrs. Remsberg expect to return to Santa Ana in the near future to make their permanent home.

Mrs. C. E. French is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Burns, in San Francisco.

Drs. Wilson and Gordon of Westminster left last week for Chicago, to remain some time.

The Misses Cotter of Cypress avenue are entertaining Mrs. D. F. Rupp of San Diego.

Miss Ethel French has gone to San Francisco, to take a course in Mills Seminary.

George W. Minter is enjoying a visit from his brother, Frank Minter, of Gridley, Kan.

Miss Kitty Butler of Los Angeles visited her parents here Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Layson of Los Angeles visited friends in Santa Ana last week.

Carey R. Smith, Mrs. Q. R. Smith and little daughter, Ruth, have returned from a six weeks' visit in Honduras.

C. S. Stoneman of Riverside visited friends in this city last week.

Mrs. Annie Benner and Mrs. Ella Holstein, who have been visiting their father, Henry Deiker, of Orange, departed Wednesday for their home in Fremont, Neb.

The Misses Salaberri of Los Angeles are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Beazley, corner of Third and Parton streets.

R. T. Harris and wife have returned from Whittier, where they have been for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rowland have returned from Los Angeles after a week's visit.

H. K. Snow of Tustin has been visiting his son at Oxnard, Ventura county, during the past week.

Miss Kent and Miss Guise of Washington, D. C., are guests at the home of E. D. Atwood.

W. H. Bowers and wife of Los Angeles were guests at the home of J. E. Pleasants in Santiago Cañon during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Perry of Tustin visited friends in Los Angeles last week.

Santa Paula.

MISS ARLIE MOTT entertained at her home Thursday evening.

Mrs. G. L. Hardison of Los Angeles spent last week visiting Mrs. C. Hardison, and attending the Say-Draper wedding.

Hon. and Mrs. Robert M. Clarke have returned from Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding of Caribou, Me., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Teague.

Mrs. J. Emerson of Santa Cruz is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Stein and Mrs. Sourby.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman of Phoenix, Ariz., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schick.

Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore Conditt departed Monday for a visit in New Jersey.

Ventura.

DR. AND MRS. J. C. STRONG, née Miss Ethel Johnson, returned Wednesday from their wedding tour through Southern California. They were married at the home of Lewis W. Andrews on Hartford avenue, in Los Angeles.

Miss Pansy Brewster has issued invitations for a party to be given next Tuesday afternoon, complimentary to Miss Lilye Meyer of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hartzfeldt have returned from Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Horton of Chicago, are registered at Hotel Rose.

Lawrence Henry of Lisbon, O., spent last week with Rev. F. V. Fisher.

Mrs. M. L. Ward of Los Angeles is visiting in this city.

Mrs. A. Camarillo and Mrs. William Willoughby are visiting in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Klegg of Los Ange...

I regard Soap as a Medicine. It either benefits or injures. The pores of the body take into the system more or less of the soap and the blood carries the same to every organ of the body. Therefore, it is important that people should use only soap that is free from all poisonous fats and alkalis. Witch-hazel is used in every hospital throughout the civilized world, and is indorsed by physicians as Nature's Greatest Skin Remedy. Having combined Witch-hazel with other known healing and curative medicaments I most positively assert that I am offering to the public the Best Toilet Soap Ever Made. I mean by this, that it is best for the complexion, best for the scalp, best for the baby, best for curing all skin eruptions. It will soften the roughest skin, it will cure chapped hands and lips in a night, it will positively cure dandruff and all scalp diseases and allay all forms of itching. It is more soothing than Cold Cream, more healing than any lotion, linament or salve, more beautifying than any cosmetic. Every ingredient in this Soap is pure enough to eat. I want the public to have the same confidence in this Soap that they have in my Remedies.—MUNYON.

In order that the price may not prevent any one from using this Soap, druggists have been instructed to sell the REGULAR 25 CENT SIZE for 15 CENTS. Trial size 5 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price to any address.

MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO.

New York, Philadelphia.

ies were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Newby last Sunday.

Oscar Fish of Eagle, Alaska, spent last week with friends in this city.

Mrs. F. V. Fisher and Mrs. G. V. Fisher are visiting in Santa Barbara.

Misses Edna Robinson and Lillian Blackstock are home from the Los Angeles Cumnock School of Oratory for the spring vacation.

J. A. Gwin, Jr., of Whittier spent Thursday in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tower and U. Derby of Concord, Mass., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Smith last week.

Thomas J. Donovan is in San Francisco.

Redondo.

MR. AND MRS. H. B. AINSWORTH entertained at a dinner party Thursday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Percy T. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. G. Luyties of St. Louis, Mrs. Wiggs, Miss Ethel Mullins, Lieut. Barlow, Joseph G. Eason, Miss Mollie Adelia Brown and W. R. Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Luyties of St. Louis entertained a theater party in Los Angeles Saturday evening.

Azusa.

COL. GEORGE C. BARRETT, who has spent the winter at the Hotel Azusa, is now en route to his North Dakota home, visiting Santa Barbara and points in Northern California by the way.

The Azusa Whist Club will be entertained by Mrs. Charles A. Cover on Friday, the 29th inst.

Ex-Supervisor A. E. Davis and wife are now permanently located on their ranch southeast of town.

The Azusa Woman's Club has accepted an invitation to meet with the Covina Monday Afternoon Club at their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. F. M. Chapman on Monday, the 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Eaton of Pasadena were Azusa visitors on Friday.

Mrs. J. P. Hanes and family are now at home in their new cottage on Alameda avenue.

Mrs. H. R. Bierbower gave a very pleasant children's party Saturday afternoon in honor of the eleventh birthday of Miss Grace Bierbower.

E. O. Gale of Pasadena has been the guest of G. W. Gale and family at the Greenleaf ranch.

Redlands.

MRS. JENNIE F. DAVIS left Tuesday with a party of Redlands friends for a few days' outing at Squirrel Inn. They went to San Bernardino by motor and were there met by two tallyhos. Ed. Roberts and wife of Colton joined them in San Bernardino.

Miss Peterson, who has been visiting with the family of A. Hornby, has returned to San Francisco.

C. L. Dewey, formerly of this city, is here from Toledo, O., visiting his sister, Mrs. J. J. Suess.

Edward Cope and wife of Philadelphia are visiting their son, Edward M. Cope.

C. A. Hibbard and wife of Colorado Springs arrived this week and have taken rooms at the Casa Loma for a few weeks.

C. H. Haywood and wife of Cambridge, Neb., are visiting Mrs. W. G. Howard at the Windsor.

T. Y. England and wife returned on Tuesday from a visit to their home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. C. A. Tripp, mother and sister have returned to the East, after spending the winter in Redlands and at Mentone.

Mrs. J. J. Colby arrived from Vermont last week on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. K. C. Wells.

Mrs. J. W. Buck of Vermont is a guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Curtis Wells.

Bishop John W. Hamilton of San Francisco was tendered a reception by the ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday afternoon.

Santa Monica.

MRS. M'LAUGHLIN of Salt Lake gave a luncheon Saturday at the Arcadia to Mrs. Holmes and a number of others. The table was in green and purple.

Miss Fisher of Canada is a guest of Miss Grassett.

Mrs. Dr. Emerson returned Monday from an eastern trip.

Miss Helen Rubicam entertained the Paradise Club Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherbin, the latter's daughter, Miss Jerome, and Miss Bugbee, all of Minneapolis, Minn., are spending the latter part of the winter in Santa Monica.

Pomona.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK B. KING pleasantly entertained a company of friends at their home on Holt avenue on Friday evening, the occasion being their nineteenth wedding anniversary. Roses, carnations and smilax were used in decorating the rooms. After a series of progressive games, refreshments were served.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe of Denver was the guest of his friends, Maj. G. F. Robinson and Messrs. E. C. and G. Prentiss Robinson Thursday.

George C. Holden of Burlington, Vt., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Crapo.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cole and their guests, C. S. Vincent and wife of Dwight, Ill., spent part of the past week at Catalina. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent will leave for their home Wednesday.

Mrs. D. H. McEwen is back from San Francisco, but will soon return there with her family for the summer.

James A. Long of Los Angeles was in Pomona Thursday.

George W. O'Brien of the Union Lithograph Company, San Francisco, called upon friends here Tuesday.

The young ladies who participated in the Merchants' Carnival at the Operahouse on Thursday evening were served with ice cream and cake by the city merchants after the entertainment.

Charles E. Dewey Bunnell was here from Los Angeles Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. W. H. Strickland returned to Los Angeles Wednesday, after spending a week here with her niece, Mrs. William B. Dole.

H. A. Broughton came home Thursday from Sacramento, where he has been attending the Legislature.

Mrs. T. J. Ellis entertained a few lady friends in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hugh Kapp, Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the New Century Whist Club gave a party to their husbands and a few friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stone on Wednesday evening. The rooms were appropriately decorated in the club colors, and refreshments were served. Duplicate whist was played.

Rev. C. P. Wilson is home from the recent Legislative session at Sacramento, of which he was chaplain.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Haskell are entertaining John S. Jennings of Cleveland, O.

Miss Clara Johnston entertained a few musical friends at her home on Pearl street Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Maud Ayer-Meserve of Los Angeles.

Dr. F. Garcelon went to Los Angeles on Wednesday to attend the banquet at Hotel Westminster, given to the district medical examiners of the Equitable Life Insurance Company by Dr. E. W. Lambert, chief medical director for the company.

E. C. Bicrowsky spent Thursday in Los Angeles.

George P. Nichols is now attending boarding school near San Francisco.

L. George Thompson and wife, née Egan of Pasadena, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Egan here over Sunday.

Mrs. F. Davis entertained at dinner on Thursday and Friday.

Bishop Hamilton of the Methodist Church was here Wednesday, the guest of Rev. Dr. George W. White.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright entertained a few friends on Thursday evening at their home in the Packard tract.

Monrovia.

MRS. CRONENWETT and son Charles of Carrollton, O., are visiting the family of A. E. Cronenwett.

Charles Troutman of Butler, Pa., is spending some time in Monrovia, on account of his health.

Robert H. Neely of this place has been fortunate enough to receive the appointment as teacher in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Neely is the first graduate of the San Diego State Normal School, and for two years past has been teaching in Duarte.

Mrs. I. L. Spencer and Mrs. Smith of Pasadena were guests of Mrs. J. W. Harvey Friday.

Mrs. M. T. Roseburg is spending a fortnight at Bardsdale.

Boaz Duncan of Los Angeles spent the week in Monrovia.

Mrs. B. F. Church of Los Angeles is spending a month in Monrovia.

Mrs. W. G. Spence, Miss Kate Spence of Los Angeles and Miss Dregston of New York visited Mrs. E. S. Armstrong Thursday.

Miss Fannie Foss of Maine is visiting the family of A. T. Taylor.

Mrs. Baker of Oakland visited Mrs. S. Bowerman during the past week.

J. A. Conrow and wife of Lee county, Iowa, arrived Friday on a visit to the family of W. L. Sackett. Mrs. Conrow is a sister of Mr. Sackett.

G. W Burt and family will move to South Pasadena, where Mr. Burt will engage in business.

Mr. and Mrs. Wormlight of Los Angeles were guests during the past week of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ross.

Leslie Holdridge and family of Santa Monica have become residents of Monrovia.

J. C. Barr, who has been visiting Dr. C. Bardill for the past two months, has returned to Big Horn, Wyo.

Misses Bessie and Lily Wendling of Los Angeles were guests last week of Misses Mabel and Edith Kirk.

Rev. W. F. Seeger has received a call from St. John's Church, New York, and is thinking of accepting it.

Mrs. J. M. Thomas is visiting her daughter at Redondo.

Miss Ida Whittington of Los Angeles was a guest during the week of Mrs. H. Carroll.

The Social Club gave a dance at Odd Fellows' Hall Friday evening.

Mrs. Ida Henshaw, who has for several weeks been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Combs, has returned to her home in Farmington, Iowa.

Last Sunday evening the choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave an exceedingly interesting sacred concert. The church was filled.

Ontario.

THE Friday Club met last week with Mrs. C. G. H. Bennink and enjoyed "An afternoon with Lord Lytton."

Assemblyman C. G. H. Bennink arrived from Sacramento last week.

Mrs. A. C. Elliot is visiting her son for a few days in Pasadena.

Frank Shepherd spent Sunday at his home in Ontario.

J. R. Pollock left Wednesday morning for Catalina.

Mrs. S. G. Vandergrift visited in Lordsburg last week.

Miss Edna Grow of Highland is visiting friends in Ontario.

J. Fred Hards of San Jacinto visited here Friday.

Emery Eells of Herndon, Iowa, is visiting his parents in Ontario.

S. Adams and wife of Marquette, Mich., are stopping in Ontario for a while.

A. M. Sapes of Arizona was at the Ontario Hotel last week.

Mrs. W. W. Smith returned Saturday from a visit to Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Curtis of Curtis, N. Y., are visiting here.

Henry H. Myers and wife of Lexington, Va., are visiting at the Ontario Hotel.

Miss Grace Craft left Wednesday morning for Los Angeles, where she will make her home for a short time.

Mrs. William Groves of Waterloo, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. E. Hardy.

S. G. Beatty and wife of Toronto, Can., are at the Ontario Hotel.

Mrs. Lydia Drew is visiting her daughter at Redlands.

W. T. Burt of Wheeling, W. Va., is a recent arrival at the Ontario Hotel.

John Palmer and wife of Shelburne, Ontario, are in Ontario.

Miss Cora Rankin has just arrived from Rankin, Ill.

J. D. Fleming and wife of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are at the Ontario Hotel.

Hon. B. A. Gower of the Illinois Legislature visited last week with Dean Randall of Chaffey College.

A college faculty party visited Stoddard's Cañon last Saturday. They were accompanied by Hon. B. A. Gower and wife of Illinois, Mrs. Dr. Hawkes of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Call of Pomona and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vincent.

Fullerton.

THE Philharmonic Club spent a very enjoyable evening with Mr. and Mrs. Parkins Monday. The following programme was pleasingly rendered: Piano solo, Miss Bishop vocal solo, Mrs. Parkins; reading, Mrs. Bradford; Piano solo, Miss Bishop; vocal solo, Miss Edwardson; piano duet, Misses Staley and East; piano solo, Miss Flossie East; piano solo, Miss Helen Parkins. Delicious home confections were served during the evening. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Flossie East, who will arrange the programme.

Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, Sr., and daughter, Miss Hortense, departed Monday for their eastern home.

The Fullerton Women's Relief Corps visited Santa Ana Corps Thursday afternoon and were royally entertained.

An Epworth League social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Garwood Friday evening.

Rev. J. S. Ledford will begin a series of revival meetings at the Baptist Church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Duel and daughter of Wallula, Kan., are now on the road to Fullerton, their future home.

The junior girls of the High School are practicing for a Maypole drill.

W. A. Tate and family, who left here fourteen months ago for their former home in Kansas, returned to Fullerton Tuesday and will reside here permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray of Iowa are here visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Lovering, on Orangethorpe avenue. They will locate in Fullerton.

A tallyho party made up of Misses Agnes, Louise and Marie Nicolas of Fullerton, Miss Louise Naud and the Misses Salaberri of Los Angeles, and Gus and Herman Stern, Maurice Ray, Clarence McFadden, Adair Scott and John Gardiner of Fullerton had a very pleasant outing at the county park in Santiago Cañon one day last week.

Miss Kate Magee of the Santa Fé oil wells is visiting friends in Los Angeles.

Miss Lizzie Jones of Anaheim and Marshal Ingram of Olinda were married in Los Angeles last week. They will reside at the Columbia oil wells.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Minster of Rock Rapids, Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Mason of Parkington, S. D., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich of La Habra last week.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Varney of La Habra have returned from Chino, where they visited their daughter, Mrs. Snow, several days.

Master Johnson of San José is here visiting his friend, Hartwell Bradford.

Mrs. John Strain of Los Angeles is visiting Mrs. A. Pierotti of Placentia.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Nicolai of Sargent, Neb., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Pike.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deuel of Riverside were here last week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Nenno of Placentia.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sherwood will entertain the members of the Fullerton and Placentia Farmers' Club next Saturday evening (March 30,) the regular meeting night.

The Old Bachelors' Club gave a very pleasant social hop in Bank Hall Thursday evening.

Anaheim.

MR. and MRS. MAX MUELLER, who have been residents of Anaheim for some time, left Wednesday for Los Angeles, where they will take up their residence.

Ed Bustamente was here from Redlands last week visiting his folks.

Oscar Renner, after an absence of six months in Los Angeles, has returned to Anaheim to reside.

Lawrence Boldt of San Francisco was here last week on a business and pleasure trip.

Mr. Korn will entertain the members of the Farmers' Club next Monday afternoon.

The ladies of the Anaheim Turnverein are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the founding of the ladies' section of the A.T.V. They have arranged for the production of a comic operetta called "Die Wilde Toni," libretto and music by Nesmuller. The play was originally written for Mrs. Oder de Nicolas while she was soubrette at Munich. The play, which will be given here April 7, has only been seen in Los Angeles, then to packed houses.

The A.O.U.W. Lodge gave a banquet Wednesday evening in honor of Grand Foreman Dr. W. D. Morrison of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hatfield have returned from a two weeks' visit to San Diego.

Mrs. Harrison Kuebler spent last week in Los Angeles with friends.

Miss Mabel Middleham returned Friday from Los Angeles, where she visited relatives a week.

Mrs. C. Langenberger was a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Bullard of Los Angeles Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Phiscator and her sister, Miss Annie Smith of Long Beach are guests of Mrs. John Kuebler.

Mrs. W. F. Middleham is visiting Los Angeles friends.

Mrs. Fred Miller returned from Los Angeles Wednesday, where she visited relatives a week.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The Programmes to Be Presented at Today's Services by Los Angeles Choirs.

[Programmes of church music, intended for publication in this department, should be plainly written, in proper form, and should reach the Times office not later than 10 a.m. Saturday.]

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, South Flower street. Morning: Organ, "Adagio" from first organ sonata (Mendelssohn;) choir, "In Thee, O Lord, Have I Put My Trust" (Tours;) "I Waited for the Lord" (Mendelssohn;) hymn, unaccompanied (Barnby;) organ, "Harvest Thanksgiving March" (Calkin.) Frank H. Colby, organist and director.

UNITY CHURCH. Vesper services, 4 p.m., under the direction of J. P. Dupuy, assisted by Miss Florence Oliver, mezzo-soprano; Owen Foster, organist, and the Euterpean Quartette. Prelude, "O Thou Sublime Evening Star" (Wagner,) Mr. Foster; "God, Who Madest Heaven and Earth" (Lohr,) quartette; "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Vaude Wetter,) Miss Oliver; "On the Sea" (Dudley Buck,) quartette; response, "Softly Now the Light of Day" (Von Weber,) quartette; "The Lord Shall Reign" (Frederick Stevenson,) Mr. Dupuy; "Nearer My God to Thee" (Johnson-Mason,) by request, quartette; postlude, "Grand Chorus" (Salome,) Mr. Foster.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Twentieth and Figueroa streets. Morning: Organ, "Allegretto in B Flat" (Lemmend;) "Thou Crownest the Year" (F. C. Maker;) "Gloria Patri" (Greene;) response (J. Barnby;) "Ho! Every One That Thirsteth" (George C. Martin;) "Postlude in G" (Merkel.)

Evening: Organ, "Prelude" (Loeschhorn;) "Praise Ye the Lord God Almighty" (Albert J. Holden;) response (Mendelssohn;) "O Lamb of God" (Charles H. Morse;) "Postlude" (Calkin.) Choir, Mrs. J. T. Newkirk, soprano and director; Miss Sybil Conklin, alto; J. T. Newkirk, tenor; J. H. Stephens, basso; Amelia C. Browne, organist.

ST. VIBIANA'S CATHEDRAL. At 10:30 a.m. the cathedral choir will render Haydn's Sixteenth Mass in B flat major. The soloists are: Miss Blanche A. Kottmeier, soprano; Miss Lillie Scanlon, contralto; J. J. Heyes, tenor, and Joseph Scott, bass. They will be assisted by a chorus. For offertory, Miss Kottmeier will sing (by request) "Inflammatus," from the "Stabat Mater" (Rossini.) A. J. Stamm, organist.

EAST LOS ANGELES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Evening praise service: Voluntary, Miss Halsey; anthem, "Great Is the Lord" (Mozart,) chorus; quartette, "Savior, When Night" (Shelley,) Mr. Pierce and quartette; solo, "Peace of God" (Gounod,) Mr. Reichenbach; offertory, piano solo, Mrs. Browning; anthem, "O Lord, at Eventide" (Price,) chorus; solo, "My Lord and God" (Marston,) Mr. Collette; duet, "Sweet Hour of Prayer" (Spiers,) Messrs. Pierce and Reichenbach; anthem, "I Will Praise Thee" (Farmers Mass,) chorus. F. B. Reichenbach, director.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Adams and Figueroa streets. Morning: Organ, "Jerusalem the Golden," variations (Sparks;) processional, "Jerusalem the Golden" (Ewing;) "Venite" (Gregorian;) "Benedicite" (Hollis;) "Benedictus" (Gregorian;) "Litany Hymn" (Spanish chant;) hymn, "Art Thou Weary?" (Bullinger;) solo, "Ashamed of Jesus" (Danks,) Mrs. C. E. Richards; recessional, "On Our Way Rejoicing" (Havergal;) organ, Postlude (Merkel.)

Evening at 4:00 p.m.: Organ (a) "Intermezzo" (Delibes;) (b) "Hymn of Nuns" (Wely;) processional, "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem;" choral service (Tallis;) "Psalter" (Gregorian;) "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Gregorian;) hymn, "O Sacred Head" (Saint Christopher;) hymn, "Christian, Dost Thou See Them?" (Dykes;) offertory, "In the Hour of Trial" (Lane;) recessional, "The Sun Is Sinking Fast" (Irous;) organ, Postlude (Leybach.) Archie W. Sessions, organist.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH (South,) Ninth and Grand avenue. Morning: Organ, "Longing" (A. Jungmann;) trio, "Though Your Sins," Mrs. Rank, Miss Bryant, Mr. Jepsen; organ, "La Golondrina" (T. H. Northrey;) duet, "Tarry With Me" (G. Nicolai,) Miss Jessie Bryant and Mr. Jepsen; organ, "Entree de Procession" (Batiste.)

Evening: Organ, "Melody in F" (Rubinstein;) duet, "Blessed Savior, Thee I Love" (Nevin,) Miss C. Pinkham and Mrs. Rank; organ, "Serenade" (Schubert;) solo, "The Heavenly Song" (H. Gray,) Miss Charlotte Pinkham; organ, march (Battmann.)

THE OLIVET CONGREGATIONAL. Evening: Song and gospel service, Miss Jessie Laurence, soloist.

CHRIST CHURCH, Pico and Flower streets. Morning: Prelude, Air from "Elijah" (Mendelssohn;) processional, "Hosanna to the Living God" (Stevenson;) "Kyrie," "Gloria Tibi" and "Sanctus" (Chase;) hymn, "O Jesus, Thou Art Standing" (Knecht;) "Gloria Patri" (Elvey;) offertorium, "I Will Magnify Thee" (Mosenthal,) Miss Elsenmayer and Mr. Stephens; communion hymn, "Bread of the World" (Hodges;) "Gloria in Excelsis" (Old Chant;) recessional, "I Heard a Sound of Voices" (Storer;) postlude, march (Batiste.)

Evening: Prelude (Schumann;) processional, "To Him Who for Our Sins Was Slain" (Bunnett;) "Gloria Patri" (Elvey;) "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis in G" (Cruickshank;) hymn, "With Broken Heart and Contrite Sigh" (Bradbury;) anthem, "Hear Me When I Call" (King Hall;) hymn, "Hark, My Soul It Is the Lord" (Dykes;) offertorium, "Seek Ye the Lord" (Roberts;) recessional, "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds" (Reinagle;) postlude (Collin.) W. F. Chase, organist.

THE IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN, Tenth and Figueroa. Morning: Organ, "Allegretto" (Capocci;) "Let All Creation Praise" (Allen;) "Gloria Patri" (Nevin;) response, "Beloved, Let Us Love One Another" (Foote;) offertory, "Jerusalem" (Gounod,) E. S. Shank; organ, "Gloria" (Mozart.)

Evening: Organ, "Evening Song" (Spinney;) "The Radient Morn Hath Passed Away" (Woodward;) offertory, "Cross of Calvary" (Gounod,) Miss Jennie Winston; "Consider and Hear Me" (Pfleuger;) organ, "Grand Chorus" (Dubois.) Mary L. O'Donoughue, organist and director.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Sixteenth and Hill streets. Morning: Organ, "Adagio" (Haydn;) anthem, "Arise, Shine" (Buck;) offertory, tenor solo, Mr. Boynton; organ, postlude (Rinck.)

Evening, praise service: Organ, "Pilgrim's Chorus" (Wagner;) anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward;) solo, "Peace of God" (Gounod,) Miss Wenger; duet, "Holy and Pure" (Gotze,) Miss Roper, Mr. Hancock; "With Verdure Clad" (Haydn,) Miss Roper; anthem, "Festival Te Deum" (Buck;) organ, "Triumphal March" (Costa.)

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Morning: Organ prelude, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains" (O. S. Brown;) response, "Bow Down Thine Ear" (York;) offertory, "Open the Gates" (Knapp,) Leon Shaw.

Evening: Organ, prelude; "Seek Ye the Lord" (Roberts;) response, Bow Down Thine Ear" (York;) offertory, "Wonderful Words of the Gospel," Mrs. Fassel. Mrs. Orr Haralson, musical director.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Morning: Organ, "Festival Prelude" (William Lee,) W. W. Ellis; anthem, "Send Out Thy Light" (Elvey,) chorus choir; offertory, quartette,) "In Heavenly Love Abiding" (Holden,) Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Marche Nuptiale" (A. Valenti.)

Evening: Organ, "Berceuse in A Flat" (V. Hammerel,) W. W. Ellis; anthem, "Hark, Hark My Soul" (Buck,) Mrs. Chick and chorus choir; offertory, soprano solo, "God of My Life" (Bradsky,) Mrs. Chick; postlude, "Processional March" (W. R. Johnston.) William James Chick, director.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF CHRIST. Organ, "Evening Song" (Seiss;) "The Sea" (Schubert;) "One There Is Above All Others" (Vincent;) "Rend Your Hearts" (Schnecker,) Miss Koss, Mr. Wood, Mr. Quinlan; "Abide With Me" (Liddle,) Mrs Katherine Bloodgood; "March Solenelle" (Callearts,) Blanche Rogers, organist and director.

CENTRAL PRES. CHURCH. Morning: "Song Without Words" (Mendelssohn,) Miss Douglas; "Lord's Prayer;" "Gloria Patri" (Languon;) anthem, "O, Come, Let Us Sing" (Bruche;) "Gloria Patri" (Norris;) "Response" (Morrison;) offertory solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" (Vanderpoel,) Miss Helen Mary Carter.

Evening: "Prelude" (J. B. Calkin,) Miss Douglas; "Response" (Morrison;) anthem, "There Is a Holy City" (Shelley;) "Gloria Patri" (Langdon;) offertory, "Through the Day Thy Love Hath Spared Us" (Schnecker.)

WESTLAKE METH. CHURCH. Morning: "Voluntary" piano; anthem, "O Sacred Head, Now Wounded" (Schumann;) response, "The Lord's Prayer;" offertory solo (selected,) Mr. Wilson.

Evening: Voluntary, piano; anthem, "O Praise the Lord, O My Soul" (Bisbee;) response, "The Lord's Prayer;" offertory, trio, "Peace, Troubled Soul" (Buck,) Mrs. Wuerker, Le Sage, Mr. Pitner.

FIRST CONG. CHURCH, corner Sixth and Hill streets. Morning: Organ prelude (Gounod;) choir, "The Wilderness" (Sir John Goss;) organ, "Adagio" from Sonata in C Sharp Minor (Beethoven;) solo, "The Choir Celestial" (J. H. Adams;) violin obligato by Paul Brown, Mrs. Stivers.

Evening: Organ, "Berceuse" (Grieg;) choir, "Jubilate in A" (Schnecker;) organ, "Enchanted Bells" (Haberbier;) duet, "I Will Magnify Thee" (Marsh,) Miss Taylor and Mr. Williams. W. F. Skeele, organist; H. S. Williams, director.

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Bring any of the handsome pictures which are regularly being presented to subscribers to the Sunday Times to the Times office, and for 25c each you can exchange them without delay for handsomely mounted ones.

Picture Framing.

The finest cabinet looks badly in a poor frame; special sale this week on hand-engraved aluminum picture frames, 25c each. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 312 S. Spring st.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

All the Lodges of Southern California Well Represented in the Semi-yearly Gathering in Pasadena.

The second convention of the Degree of Honor, auxiliary to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was held in Pasadena on Monday. The object of these gatherings is to bring the members of the different lodges together every six months in a school of instruction, as it were, there to learn and be taught. The convention was called to order by the President, Mrs. Flora J. Nay of Pasadena, who is the Grand Chief of Honor of the Degree of Honor of the State of California. Mrs. Eva G. Booth of Los Angeles filled the place of secretary. All of the lodges of Southern California were well represented. Crown of the Valley Lodge of Pasadena was invited to open in subordinate degree, and the drill team of Magnolia Lodge, No. 34, exemplified the initiatory work in a creditable manner. H. L. Cyrenius of Los Angeles is the captain.

About one hundred were present, including these officers: Flora J. Nay, G.C. of H., Pasadena; Nellie J. Masters, P.G.C. of H., Los Angeles; Viola S. Norman, P.G.C. of H., Santa Ana; Emice L. Cyrenius, D.D.G.C. of H., Los Angeles; Mrs. Steele, D.D.G.C. of H., Oakland; Fannie Speck, Past Chief of Honor, Prescott, Ariz. A day was pleasantly spent. The Pasadena ladies prepared an elegant dinner for the visiting members.

PARK BAND CONCERTS.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Los Angeles Military Band at Westlake Park at 2 p.m. today: March, "El Capitan" (Sousa;) waltz, "Woman's Love" (Fahrbach;) overture, "The Jolly Robbers" (Suppe;) musical melange (Boettger;) medley, "The Rage in Ireland" (Bayer;) march, "Stars and Stripes Forever" (Sousa;) waltz, "La Barcarolle" (Waldteufel;) overture, by request, college songs (Moses;) grand selection, "Il Trovatore" (Verdi;) galop, "Hercules" (Schacht.)

CENTRAL PARK.

The Catalina Marine Band will render the following programme at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon: "Swedish Wedding March" (Soderman;) "Angel's Dream" (Herman;) overture, "Nabucodonosor" (Verdi;) "Shepherd's Sere-

80-Cent

Tapestry Brussels.

These are one of the special features among our large collection of floor coverings this week. Every pattern is up-to-date and each have borders to match. The Price, 80 cents, includes sewing, laying, and also includes an excellent quality of heavy padded lining.

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So we ask you to come and inspect what his judgment has provided. If you are not pleased we doubt if you will buy a carpet at all this season. We believe that we can suit everyone who has a floor to cover—and suit them quickly. Try it. You'll be happy afterwards, because our guarantee protects you.

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Newest Patterns in Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Linoleums and Floor Oilcloths.

When it comes to a question of price, there is no house hereabouts that can undersell us, and the quality we give for any certain price is above reproach or comparison.

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New Draperies. New Hangings are here—the latest that can be made or found—not all ready yet, but a goodly assortment. We make to order and we drape to order—we do everything in the way of interior furnishing.

Go-Carts. We saw many people look longingly in our window and then pass on—we saw them back the next day with their pocketbooks, but the coveted cart was gone. The window display is no more, but the carts are here just the same—$7.00 to $35.00, and all adjustable.

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A. W. LOUDERBACK, Art A

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...usive patterns than in ... stores put together. ... as proof of this asser... voted exclusively to ... rst pick of the new ... rst to visit the East ... nat what he thought ... them here and show
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MILITARY TOPICS.

...ticles of Present Interest on Current Army and Navy Subjects.

[COMPILED FOR THE TIMES BY A VETERAN OFFICER.]

... NAVAL MANEUVERS.*

...United States training ship ... has, since her arrival at ... exchanged crews with those ... at Cavite, whose men have com... a full term of enlistment, and ... all of these men will be brought ... United States later. Following ... at Cavite, the Buffalo will ... similar changes in the ships ... These transfers have ... under instructions from the ... Department at this time in order ... new crews may be sufficiently ... before the spring maneuvers ... which are in contem... by the Commander-in-Chief, ... Remey. It is understood that ... Oregon, Kentucky, New ... the Albany will be among ... in this programme, and ... changes are made by the ... April, these drills and man... take place in the Gulf of ... with headquarters at Che... near Chefoo have been ... past to make admirable ... the shore drills included ... tions, and owing to the ... the situation, infantry ... extended scale can be ar... including prolonged en... ashore.

... island, lying but a few ... the port of Chefoo, was oc... the men under Rear-Ad... during his command of ... station, and much improve... as the result of sev... drill ashore by the blue ... This island is uninhabited, ... a few fishermen, and no ob... have ever been put in the way ... by the United States ... for drill and encampment. ... programme of target prac... contemplated by the Admiral ... year, and as the ranges ... accurately laid off by preced... of the ground, but little ... be experienced in carry... the orders which have already ... for the exercises in con...

... generally understood on the sta... immediately following these ... exercises the fleet will be ... anew, and pending the ar... the station of the New York, ... the pennant of Rear-Admiral ... the ships will be kept to... but that as soon as the new ... reaches the station, the Ore... be sent to the home station on ... and the China station will ... on something like the ... basis. The larger ships will ... the squadron, leaving gunboats ... cruisers to maintain the ... among the Philippines and ... to the wants of the more south... of the station.

... believed that Admiral Remey ... remain in the archipelago after ... there of Admiral Rodgers, ... probably make a tour of the ... station before making prepara... returning to the United States ... to shore duty. Ad... Remey will complete a year in ... of the Asiatic station on the ... April, and it is generally known ... Admiral Rodgers consented to as... duty on that station on the ... that he should hoist the ... officer's flag soon after his ar... Rear-Admiral G. C. Remey, U. ... reaches the retiring age on ... 1902.

...ANTAGE OF KHAKI.

...Correspondence New York ...] The French troops here have ... the whole to impress the ... favorably. In point of ... appearance, the Germans are ... to none. Their field-supply ... is so weak, however, that they ... been compelled to buy and bor... from the Americans and British, ... in matters relating to the ... comfort of the troops. ... two nations have, in fact, as... all the others, and, in spirit of ... rivalry, taken points from ... other.

... is one thing which the ever... campaigns of England have ... the British army; they have ... in practice the best ideas ... uniform, accoutrement and sup... the field. The khaki color is a ... invention, and its value in ... troops invisible was abso... determined at Tien-Tsin. When ... American Ninth Infantry and the ... were plain marks, even at ... in their blue shirts, in a ... with them at the same range the ... Fusiliers were invisible to the ... and hard to find with field ... So far the United States and ... countries in adopting the khaki ... uniform have only done so in ... drill for tropical service. ... British have wisely deter... that a man in blue is as good ... in winter as in summer, and ... equipped their troops in heavy ... khaki and khaki overcoats. Of... men alike of the American ... are in love with it. It ... is warm and eminently ... in the field. I have heard ... talk of sending in a sug... to Gen. Miles or the Secretary ... I trust that they do not for... good resolutions, or that in ... way the matter will be ... to the notice of the authori... can adopt this excellent sys... universal khaki for field uni...

... of the experience of the ... of Tien-Tsin was that all the ... troops on the march to ... had to drop the blue shirt and ... tunic. The adoption of ... khaki uniform for the ... field; it is an absolute neces... neglect this matter will be ... the lives of soldiers will ... it. When I left the ... the troops in the field ... wore the blue shirt than ... tunic. If a cast-iron order ... penalty for its infringement ... issued there, command... khaki tunic be worn at all ... field, the matter should ... taken up and acted upon. ... khaki helmet will event... adopted for tropical service ... American army, I have no ... again, the prejudice of ... has to be overcome. Some ... highly-intelligent objection to ... that you cannot sleep in it. ... hat that is much slept in ... sorry-looking thing, and its ... is little protection from ... A woolen cap weighing ... ounces, which could lie ... a corner of the haversack ... in a pocket, is surely the ... answer to that objection.

... ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.*

... are well under way ... annual tournament of the ... Athletic League at Madison ... Garden, New York City, which ... begin on March 25 and continue ... week. The programme this year ... a representation of every ... of the service. There will be ... usual rough riding by ... the artillery promises ... better showing than last year. ... will be a bridge-building exhibition by the Engineer Corps from Willets Point. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday during the soldier week. At the Wednesday afternoon performance a competitive drill will be arranged between the boys from the De La Salle School, St. Francis Xavier, Berkeley School, Hamilton, Columbia Institute and Fordham College. The arrangements for this competition are in the hands of Brevet Maj. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston and Maj. F. H. Ebstein, U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics at De La Salle School. The athletic part of the programme will include the military championships, for which the crack athletes of the National Guard will compete, and a number of handicap events.

TWO NEW ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS.

[London Engineer:] Particulars are available of the Italian battleships Regina Elena and Vittorio Emanuele III, which are shortly to be begun, the one at Spezzia and the other at Castellamare. The length of the Regina Elena will be 475¾ feet over all, and 436.35 feet between perpendiculars; beam, 75.46 feet; displacement, 12,600 tons; engines about 20,000-horse power; speed, 22 knots; capacity of bunkers, 2000 tons; radius of action at a moderate rate of speed, 10,000 miles; armament, three 12-inch, twelve 8-inch, twelve 3-inch and twelve 1.85-inch guns, and four torpedo tubes; maximum thickness of armor, 9.84 inches. The Vittorio Emanuele III will have length, 473.42 feet over all, and 435 feet between perpendiculars; beam, 73.32 feet; displacement, 2624 tons; engines, 20,000-horse power; speed, 22 knots; radius of action, 12,000 miles; armament, two 12-inch, twelve 8-inch, twelve 3-inch and at least twelve smaller guns and four torpedo tubes. The two ships will cost about 1,000,000 lire each. It is expected that the battleship Regina Margherita will be launched in the month of March, and the Benedetto Brin not later than September.

WOUNDS BY RIFLE BULLETS.*

Dr. H. Kuttner, a member of the staff of the First German Red Cross Hospital, sent to the Transvaal in the early part of the present war, has published a work on the nature of the wounds produced by various kinds of rifle bullets, drawing also on his experience gained during the war in Thessaly between the Turkish and Grecian armies. The first question investigated is whether there is any difference in the nature of the wounds caused by the Mauser and Lee-Metford bullets; and this is answered in the negative. But in the effects produced by the old leaden bullet and the modern small-bore projectile a very great difference is at once apparent. The small-bore, nickel-encased bullet is in fact a much more humane projectile than its predecessor, the damage done by it being far less. The author believes that the limit of diminution of diameter has now been reached, since any further reduction in the caliber of the rifle would render the wounds inflicted too light, unless changes were made in the construction of the bullet itself.

FOOD OF THE ARMY MAN.

[Kansas City Journal:] When, at the last Knife-and-Fork dinner, a bevy of army officers gathered about the hospitable board, several men said:

"I'll bet those fellows are glad to get a good meal. Think of living on hardtack and bacon all one's day."

Which showed a profoundness of ignorance almost startling.

The average army officer never tastes hardtack and bacon. Neither do the men, except in time of fighting. The variety and quality of the articles on the army table are as great and as good as any first-class hotel can put out, if the officer so desire. He can have anything he can pay for. Especially is this true of men stationed in posts near a city.

The army man, officer and private, has equal opportunity to buy, as the subsistence department of the army treats all alike who have the coin. It is from the department that the army man gets his things, and he obtains them at about first cost. Formerly he didn't. In the Civil War the sutler robbed him blind selling a few tawdry things, and in the subsequent reign of the post trader, he was simply depleted every time he wanted a paper of pins of all his salary. A post tradership was a government snap, and the scandal of the régime involved even a Cabinet woman before the traders were driven out.

Now, the army man is supplied by the subsistence department direct. When the post trader was banished the subsistence department of the army extended its system so as to embrace something besides the ration which it purchased and issued to troops. It began to keep such articles as smoked fish, syrups, canned oysters and lobsters, jellies, jams, flour, hams, coffee, candles and salt. The list was a meager one, but it was the beginning of an elaborate system and an extensive stock. The department has improved its supplies year by year, keeping in mind the needs and the desires of the enlisted men, the officers and their families. These supplies are outside the regular ration, and are sold at contract prices, even to officers and men, on the retired list, provided they can certify that the supplies are intended for their own consumption.

In the list of foods there are now all kinds of canned and evaporated fruits, canned vegetables, fish and meats, four varieties of soup, four varieties of crackers and three varieties of white sugar. There are all kinds of spices and seasonings, sauces and jellies, among which are four varieties of pickles and two varieties of table sauce. There are four brands of cigars and four varieties of smoking tobacco, with other smoking articles and supplies. Sometimes these varieties do not meet all the demands of the army, and additional kinds are provided, but there is a limit placed on certain articles, and the department does not provide more than ten varieties of cigars (none costing more than $6 per 100, or $12, in the open market,) six varieties of pickles or crackers, and five of smoking tobacco or soup.

But even thus the army man need not starve. He can still buy as others do, in the open market, if he live near a city. The men have the canteen, a coöperative store, into which go their savings and their rations, often, are there taken in and turned out as good things to eat. So that, even at frontier posts, the army man doesn't starve for the amenities of the table, and he doubtless wonders what hardtack and bacon taste like, unless he has been to war.

PARAGRAPHS.

Under the new French military law organizing the colonial army the marines cease to belong to the Department of the Marine and are transferred to the Minister of War.

The new military law of Peru makes every citizen liable to compulsory service from nineteen to fifty years. The army has five classes, the regular, supernumerary, first reserve, second reserve and the national guard.

The Italian government is credited with the intention of restoring the great powder works at Fossano, which for some time have been almost entirely abandoned. There will be installed there also extensive machinery for the manufacture of smokeless powder and artillery supplies.

Polo is to be a part of the course of instruction at West Point, under the direction of Capt. Charles G. Treat, Seventh Artillery. Small horses have been provided and English saddles. The intention is to give the young men further physical training and experience in riding.

Figures were given recently by Lord Stanley in the British House of Commons showing to what extent the South African war has increased the trade in horses. Between October, 1899, and January 31, of this year, no fewer than 35,775 horses and 3627 cobs were purchased in the United Kingdom, while other countries supplied 36,314 horses and 35,516 cobs. The English horses were considered the best. After these come the American and Canadian; the Irish horses especially distinguished themselves for fighting qualities.

One of the special bicycles built for the use of the British troops in South Africa, which went through the campaign with Gen. Ian Hamilton's column, was recently exhibited in London, where its excellent condition, considering the knocking about it had received, excited general comment. England seems busy with the organization of cyclist soldiers, and many companies of wheelmen will figure in the Easter maneuvers. The volunteers having the cycling equipment now number between 10,000 and 15,000, and the number is increasing rapidly.

As supplementary to the curative measures previously taken in regard to alcoholism, the French Minister of War has issued a circular directing that lectures on the effects and dangers of alcoholism should be given to the soldiers either by field and line officers or by the medical men on duty; these lectures to be given concurrently with lectures on hygiene. The act of Congress of May 20, 1886, requires that all pupils in the military and naval academies and in the public schools under the control of the United States shall be instructed in the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system.

"Instead of the cumbersome, costly and useless 'swords of honor' generally presented to successful generals and admiral," writes a military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette, "why not introduce the far more sensible plan of presenting a weapon that should be of some practical utility to a soldier or sailor during his after-career? It is a positive fact that the sword of honor presented to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum after the battle of Omdurman has reposed in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution for some two years, and seems likely to remain there forever. Lord Kitchener was asked to allow the sword to be exhibited in the museum for a short time, and apparently he has never troubled to ask for its return."

A reader of a New York paper propounds the query whether horses scream in battle. Cooper in his "Last of the Mohicans" refers to the unearthly shriek of a horse and the correspondent, going over his experience in the Civil War, tries in vain to recall instances of equine screams in battle. The only audible expression he ever heard was a whimper or a groan. He finds that artillery horses were far more fractious during the firing of blank cartridges at drill, and that during actual fighting they seemed to be cognizant of danger and, after the first shock, obedient to their masters and grateful for care. This accords with the experience of others who have seen horses under fire in battle.

As the new quick-firing machine guns stood the test admirably during last year's imperial German maneuvers, they will now be introduced throughout the whole German army, the regiments on the western frontier receiving them first. During the maneuvers they were used both as an aid for the infantry and as protection for the cavalry. They are mounted with springs on four-wheeled carriages drawn by four horses. The barrel is surrounded by a bronze jacket and the intermediate space is filled with water in order to keep the barrel cool. Each gun has a mounted soldier for the horses and four men to work it; two of them sitting on the carriage, when marching, and two on the ammunition wagons. The latter contains 250 cartridges in belts which work automatically and so rapidly that five to six hundred shots can be fired within a minute. The officers and men will have a special uniform of greyish green, and all the leather parts, including the boots, are khaki, the collars and badges being red. The men are also armed with the new Chasseur rifle and have pioneering implements, while the non-commissioned officers carry revolvers. The practice made with this gun can be easily observed and corrected, and military experts consider it excellent in every way.

NOTE.—Articles denoted by a star (*) in the headline are original with that standard authority, the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

How Are Your Bowels?

About the first thing the doctor says—

Then, "Let's see your tongue."

Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well.

You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today—Cascarets—in metal box—cost 10c. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently—while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE TONIC LAXATIVE

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE ... GUARANTEED ...

The Leading Competitors and Their Standing March 22

Mrs. Della C. Crabill, Los Angeles	8806
Mrs. Mae H. Keppel, Los Angeles	7310
Mrs. J. W. Bridge, Los Angeles	4067
Marguerite Cardell, Los Angeles	3449
Lena Moss Terrell, Los Angeles	2754
C. W. Robinson, Los Angeles	2227
Miss Belle Morrison, Florence, Cal.	2011
Miss E. Schley, Los Angeles	2009
Grace Schmidt, Los Angeles	1794
Miss Edna Snow, Soldiers' Home	1464
Mrs. Helen J. Hough, Los Angeles	1305
Ella May Gird, Redlands	1263
Charles P. Mallory, Orange, Cal.	890
Mrs. M. A. Senard, Los Angeles	843
Mrs. R. Collingwood, Pasadena	680
Miss A. R., San Bernardino	675
Hazel Franklin, Los Angeles	674
C. Le Roy Robbins, Los Angeles	575
Mrs. W. A. Spence, Los Angeles	560
C. W. Robinson, Corona	287
Mrs. L. Northrup, Los Angeles	260
Harold Williams, Pomona	228
Mrs. N. S. Alling, Lamanda Park	202

Why Don't YOU?
Why Don't YOU?
Why Don't YOU?

WHY-DON'T-YOU

Try It YOURSELF?
Try It YOURSELF?
Try It YOURSELF?

There's plenty of time and plenty of subscribers left.

You still have a good show for one or more of the big prizes.

But suppose you only get

Five Hundred Dollars

isn't that worth working for?

Wouldn't

Two Hundred Dollars

pay you for your trouble?

All the same, you have just as good a chance as anybody to get

Fifteen Hundred

or more.

It's all in the way you work.

"Plenty of time and plenty of subscribers"—that's the situation.

Come to The Times office and talk it over with the manager of the Prize Department. He'll tell you just what to do and how to do it.

It is the number of months that counts, and "renewals" count just the same as new subscriptions.

The Times Prizes

The Los Angeles Times offers extraordinary inducements to canvassers. On July 1, 1901, it will distribute $25,000 in cash, real estate, oil stock and other valuable property, among the people who, prior to that time, solicit subscribers for it. There are 525 of the prizes, and they are all worth working for. The count is kept in months.

There are still towns where nobody at all has worked. In such a town a smart woman or boy can start in with almost an absolute certainty of winning at least SOME sort of a prize, and a good chance of its being a big one.

The prize of highest value, in any class, will go to the person in that class who, during the contest, has turned in the largest number of subscriptions; the prize of the next highest value to the person credited with the next largest number, and so on. The prizes will not be numbered till just before the competition closes. This is in order that the oil stock prizes may come in their proper place, according to their value at the time of the distribution. One hundred and thirty-nine persons will get prizes in two classes—the class in which they work and the general class.

THE LARGER PRIZES.

One prize of $1500, General Class.
One prize of 1400, Class One.
One prize of 1000, Class One.
One prize of 1000, General Class.
One prize of 750, Class One.
One prize of 750, Class Two.
One prize of 750, General Class.
2nd prize of 750, General Class.
One prize of 600, Class Three.
One prize of 500, Class One.
One prize of 500, Class Four.
One prize of 500, General Class.
One prize of 450, General Class.
One prize of 400, General Class.
One prize of 350, Class One.
One prize of 350, General Class.
One prize of 300, Class One.
2nd prize of 300, Class One.
One prize of 300, General Class.
One prize of 275, General Class.
One prize of 250, Class Five.
One prize of 200, Class One.
One prize of 200, Class Two.
One prize of 200, Class Three.
One prize of 200, Class Four.
One prize of 200, General Class.
One prize of 150, Class One.
One prize of 150, Class Two.
One prize of 150, Class Three.
2nd prize of 150, Class Three.
One prize of 150, Class Four.
2nd prize of 150, Class Four.
One prize of 150, General Class.
One prize of 125, Class Five.
One prize of 100, Class One.
2nd prize of 100, Class One.
One prize of 100, Class Two.
2nd prize of 100, Class Two.
3rd prize of 100, Class Two.
One prize of 100, Class Three.
2nd prize of 100, Class Three.
One prize of 100, Class Four.
2nd prize of 100, Class Four.
One prize of 100, Class Five.
One prize of 100, General Class.
2nd prize of 100, General Class.
3rd prize of 100, General Class.

SUMMARY.

Class One—Cities 10,000 upward, 110 prizes, $1400 to $5.

Class Two—Cities 5000 to 10,000, 77 prizes, $750 to $5.

Class Three—Towns 2500 to 5000, 52 prizes, $600 to $5.

Class Four—Towns 1000 to 2500, 86 prizes, $500 to $5.

Class Five—Towns 200 to 1000, 61 prizes, $250 to $5.

General Class—Covering all, 139 prizes, $1500 to $5.

In all, 525 prizes—$25,000.

Shakespeare and Others.

To be or not to be; aye, there's the rub:
And do you buy your clothing at the Hub

That is the question exercising a great many people nowadays. The Hub clothing store has agreed to furnish a complete outfit for the winner of the Hub prize in our Class Three; it means $50 worth of the best ready-made clothing to be procured in Los Angeles.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

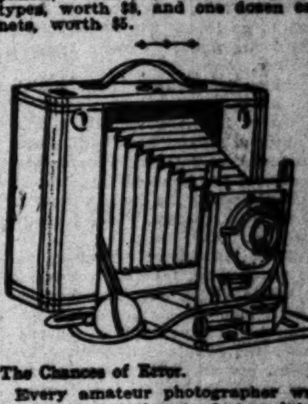
THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS IN THE SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST WILL BE THE VICTORS.

The Spoils are Now More Than Five Hundred Prizes, Ranging from Cash, Real Estate and Oil Stock to Merchandise in Variety.

And still the attractive list of prizes stretches out. What do ye lack? Here ye shall find it.

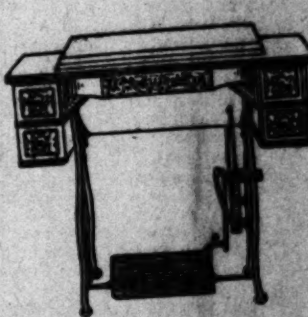
The Schumacher Gallery

On Spring street, just above First, is the place where a great many people of esthetic tastes have their pictures taken. Schumacher has a national reputation for fine work. Four prizes of pictures are offered by this gallery—one dozen, steel-engraving effect, worth $15; one dozen Paris panels, worth $12; one dozen platinotypes, worth $8, and one dozen cabinets, worth $5.



The Chances of Error.

Every amateur photographer wants an instrument that tends to minimize the chances of error and failure. Enough mistakes will creep in, at the very best. The King Poco camera, offered as a prize in The Times distribution, is calculated to meet this exigency. It is the best camera for the learner. It is also best for the skilled amateur. Fred E. Munsey & Co., 406 South Broadway, are the local agents.



We are All Creatures of Habit.

And sometimes it is very advisable that we stick to our habits. For example, any lady who has ever used the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine is very certain to be prejudiced in its favor. She has no inclination to break that habit, and she will keep on using the Wheeler & Wilson all her life. One of these habit-making machines is offered as a prize in this distribution. The machine may be inspected at the establishment of R. B. Moorehead, No. 349 South Spring street.

Firm in the Seat.

There is a great difference in bicycles. On some the rider sits as securely and firmly as though he were a part of the wheel itself. That's a peculiarity of the Thistle. There is no unnecessary bouncing. One of these easy-riding Thistle wheels is listed among The Times prizes. Burke Bros., No. 453 South Spring street, agents.

For Its Own Sake.

The true photographic devotee revels in the delights, the surprises, and even the disappointments of picture making. But photography is a hobby that may be ridden for itself alone, or may be made to render some other pastime more delightful. It interferes with none; it adds to all. Unobtrusive, yet ubiquitous, the kodak is always ready to picture those things in which one is interested. Dewey Bros., No. 336 South Spring street, furnish three Eastman Cartridge Kodaks as prizes for The Times distribution.

It Makes One Tire—

These warm, sunshiny summer days that seem to be dropping in ahead of their time. As the sweet singer of Pasadena once wrote:

"This laboring between meals
Is a-ruining my health."

Then why not go camping and take a good rest? The Times prize tent, manufactured by J. H. Masters, No. 136 South Main street, is the very thing.

There is Only One Thing

That can fittingly add to the beauty of that $50 oval-frame plate-glass mirror from Raphael's, which is offered as a Times prize. That one thing is to have the reflection of a beautiful face in the mirror. The thing lacking may be supplied by the winner of the prize.

The Dreadful Talk

Of a man with a jumping toothache is something that had better not be put into print. But when the sufferer goes to Schiffman and has the ailing member extracted without pain he cooes as gently as any sucking dove. What a changed condition! See the Schiffman prize in our list.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS......President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER..........Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER....Secretary. ALBERT McFARLAND....Treasurer.

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

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NEWS SERVICE:—Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; from 18,500 to 20,000 words transmitted daily over more than 20,000 miles of leased wires.

TERMS:—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or $9.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, $7.50 a year; Sunday, $2.50; Magazine only, $2.50; Weekly, $1.50.

SWORN CIRCULATION:—Daily net average for 1896, 18,091; for 1897, 19,258; for 1898, 26,131; for 1899, 25,731; for 1900, 26,738.

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OH, SHAW!

The New York Journal recently devoted half a page to an article by G. Bernard Shaw, in which he is kind enough to go to the trouble of telling us that Americans cannot govern themselves.

Mr. Shaw is an aristocratic socialist, of a type that is not altogether unknown in Los Angeles. He is also the author of several books and plays, an Irishman, a Catholic, a cynic and a member of the London City Council, in which capacity he has to wear a gorgeous robe of office, which he says he does not like.

Mr. Shaw, in the article above referred to, does not take the trouble to mince words. He asserts that the most important step the world can take in the twentieth century will be the partition of the United States by the European powers, with a view to the reforming of the local government. He says further: "I can't understand it; the Americans seem to spend their lives wondering what the English think of them. While they are wondering, my worthy countrymen, the Irish, run the political machine for their own benefit."

As a starter in the work of reformation, Mr. Shaw says we must abolish the American Constitution, "that foolish, obsolete and obstructive document which destroys lives, persecutes liberty and makes the pursuit of happiness a chase after other people's dollars."

After taking this little step, everything else would, doubtless, be easy. There is only one thing that worries us in this connection. We do not see how we could possibly bring the reformation to a successful conclusion without the active individual assistance of Mr. Shaw. We might start the plaguey thing off wrong, and then there is no telling where we should land. Mr. Shaw, however, says the local politics of Lunnun town claim his undivided attention. And there you are! What are we going to do about it? Could Mr. Shaw, perhaps, send over some bright young budding Fabian philosopher, who could attend to the reformation job under his direction, from the other side of the water? We doubt it.

Mr. Shaw is one of those would-be reformers who persist in taking themselves seriously, while the public as persistently refuses to regard them in that light. There are others.

WHAT WALL STREET THINKS.

People are still talking about the trusts. One statesman has announced that he intends to urge a modification of the tariff, in order to force the trusts out of business. This is a proposition of dubious advisability. It may be said of it that the cure would very likely be found to be worse than the disease. It is too much like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

The United States Investor has been publishing a lot of matter in regard to the recently formed steel combine, which is naturally the leading topic of converstaion just now in New York financial circles. Among other things, the Investor says:

"The fact is, the scheme is of such unthinkable proportions that there is an underlying fear in every mind regarding it. The financial community, in short, is at present dazed. Minds of admittedly the broadest scope stand aghast at the proportions of this latest combine. It is generally felt that the scheme is too great to be comprehended by the human intellect, and that any conclusions regarding the real workings of the combine are practically worthless. Every one frankly confesses his inability to 'take in' the new steel combine, and this very fact predisposes the financial community to the view that the ultimate effect of the deal will be most disastrous to the industries and finances of the United States. The scheme out-Herods Herod. It represents an exaggeration of everything that was bad in the industrial trusts already established; and the result is, that all who had previously made up their minds that the financial interests of the country must some day suffer heavily from the trust movement, are now doubly convinced of the fact. In short, the view which 'the street' seems to take on this latest trust is, that it represents the very delirium of insanity. It is feared by those interested in the stock market that it practically marks the culmination of the boom in stocks."

If such is the attitude of the hard-headed speculators on "the street" toward Mr. Morgan's billion-dollar combination—which, by the way, the Investor estimates to be composed of about $800,000,000 "water" and $300,000,000 actual value—then it is not surprising that the general public on the outside should be inclined to "view with alarm" this greatest combination of capital that the world has yet seen.

The suggestion that Central Park be used as a location for a public library building is one which should be considered with much care before it is adopted. The park, as a place for rest and recreation, should not be sacrificed without thought. Such a breathing place as it affords, so near the business center, will become more and more appreciated as time goes on; once lost, however, it will never be restored.

There is no reason for despair on the part either of the fruit growers or the railroads. Both are undoubtedly suffering from existing conditions. This experience ought to result in better preparation to meet such conditions in the future, just as three dry years have caused precautions to be taken which will make droughts in the future less seriously felt.

All chips are off the shoulders of the [illegible] in China.

LIBERTY NOT LICENSE.

A year or so ago there was some talk of bringing out to Southern California a body of Russian sectarians, who had immigrated from Russia to Canada to avoid religious persecution. The "crackjaw" name of these Russian religionists is Doukhobortsis, but in this country they are usually called Russian Quakers, for short. In Canada, for some reason, they had become dissatisfied, and a delegation came to the Pacific Coast to inspect the openings for a new settlement. At that time much was said in certain quarters as to the advantages which would accrue to Southern California from the settlement of these people "in our midst," as the young reporter would say.

A dispatch from Montreal to a New York paper throws some light on the reasons why these Russians are discontented in His Majesty's North American dominions, and at the same time suggests a doubt as to whether they would have been quite so valuable an acquisition to the population of Southern California as some people claim. The Russian Quakers consider the laws of Canada too oppressive for them. One would suppose that, after having lived under the strictly paternal government of the White Czar, they would have considered the laws of the Western Hemisphere somewhat lax. Such, however, is not the case. These people have, it appears, issued an appeal to the nations of the world to give them refuge from what they call the tyranny of Canadian laws, and to afford them a place to live in accordance with their consciences. It seems that they objected to taking up land individually, on the ground that private ownership of land is opposed to the law of God, and they asked to have a tract of land set apart for their brotherhood. The government was ready to make concessions, but these do not suit the views of the Quakers. The marriage laws of Canada are another stumbling block to these people. They do not believe that a civil or any other ceremony is necessary to constitute a marriage, and they consider it a violation of the law of God to be compelled to take out a marriage license, and pay $2 therefor. They also complain that under Canadian law a divorce can only be obtained through the courts, and if a person marry without a divorce he is liable to imprisonment for many years.

We fear that these Russian Quakers would have found the laws of California almost as "tyrannical" as those of Canada. Out here, in the West, we are exceedingly liberal in regard to matters of religion, but there are certain State and National laws which all must obey, whatever religious belief they may hold. Our Russian friends will find it pretty hard to discover a place in North America where they can do just exactly as they please. Uncle Sam won't even let his own children do that. The foreigner, whether he is an anarchist or a religious enthusiast, makes a great mistake if he supposes that liberty in the United States is equivalent to license.

A BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME.

They are just completing in Egypt a big irrigation work, which throws all similar undertakings in this country into the shade. Two great dams on the River Nile will store sufficient water to irrigate over 4,000,000 acres of land. One of these dams is a single straight wall, built across the river, of granite rock, twenty-three feet wide at the top, and eighty feet four inches at the bottom. The great reservoir will be 111 miles long, with a storage capacity of a billion cubic meters of water.

Referring to this great work, in a letter to The Times from Egypt, Robert J. Burdette, says:

"In our own great land—the greatest country on earth, by the way; this is admitted even by the people who live in it—there has been under discussion for many years some such plan for storing away the waters of the Mississippi. It is still under discussion. In about two years, when the barrage at Philea is completed, it will be under discussion still. The Egyptians are not a civilized people. They wear skirts, and not many of them, and slippers without heels, and most frequently without the soles and uppers also; they speak a language that no European ever successfully masters in one lifetime. They are a very backward people. The trouble seems to be that they have no Congressmen to manipulate their river and harbor bills, and so the poor Moslems go ahead and do things while we are talking about them. We are undoubtedly the greatest people on earth, only there are some other people who are, if not great, at least capable."

This is quite true, but Egypt is an older country than California, as far as civilization is concerned. As far as can be ascertained, from the latest researches, there was some kind of a civilization in the land of the Pharaohs 10,000 years ago. We boast in this country, however, of having the most progressive people on earth, so let us hope that it will not require quite so much as ten thousand years for us to secure a thorough and comprehensive system of national irrigation, which shall make all the arid wastes of the Southwest "blossom as the rose," as the country journalists love to remark.

Speaking of statues, we are reminded that Adam, the greatest man of his time, has never yet been thus honored.

OPPOSITION TO THE CANAL.

The special Washington correspondent of The Times, in a letter printed elsewhere in this issue, states that "the chances for legislation providing for the digging of the Nicaragua Canal are worse now than they have been for several years." The speech of Senator Morgan, a few days before the Senate adjourned, in which Mr. Morgan declared that he did not expect to live to see work upon the canal begun, is cited as an indication that the Alabama Senator, who is one of the warmest friends of the canal in either house of Congress, has practically given up hope, foreseeing that the forces opposed to the construction of the proposed waterway are so potent that it will be almost impossible to overcome them. The railroads, the coal mines and the steel mills are all said to be working against the canal. J. Pierpont Morgan is declared to be opposed to it, and to be determined to bring his powerful influence to bear to prevent its construction. In view of this united and powerful opposition, the carrying out of the enterprise is declared to be altogether improbable.

This pessimistic view of the situation is given for what it is worth. It is simply one of the many differing views which are entertained on the subject. We have heard this sort of talk before. There is no occasion for the friends of the project to give up hope. An ocean highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific is needed, not alone by the commerce of our own country, and that of the world, but by the government of the United States. Sooner or later such a waterway will be built. Opposition, however powerful, cannot delay for all time the consummation of this enterprise, although it may cause delay in the future, as it has done in the past.

Possibly, a more formidable enemy of the canal than even J. Pierpont Morgan will be found in the Tehuantepec Railway, which the Mexican government, aided by a wealthy and progressive British company, is building across the isthmus. A full description of this project was recently published in The Times. As will be remembered, the projectors claim that they will be able to carry freight from ocean to ocean, by way of this road, at a cheaper rate, including the cost of handling at both terminals, than either the Nicaragua Canal or the Panama Canal could afford to give. Also, that a considerable saving of time can be effected, as between San Francisco and ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, by reason of the more northerly location of the Tuhuantepec route. It is proposed to have the Tehuantepec railroad in practical operation within three or four years. We shall then know to what extent the claims of its promoters will be verified.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

The Florida Agriculturist, discussing a phase of the labor question, states some obvious truths forcefully and well, as follows:

"It surprises us that so many of our labor organizations overlook the fact that there cannot, in the very nature of things, be a cast-iron, procrustean scale of wages. Wages should be based upon character and qualification. A faithful and competent employé is worth twice the wages of a faithless, ignorant or incompetent one. A man of trustworthy character, whose judgment can be depended upon and whose habits are good, is better worth $2 a day, even as a laborer on the farm, than a dissolute eye-servant or a stupid blunderer at 75 cents. The unskilled laborer or mechanic has no right to claim the same remuneration as the skilled one; and any labor union which enforces a rigid uniformity of wage-scale is an odious despotism, a greater curse to the laboring men than any trust which has yet been developed in this country. In the great cities of the North such tyranny is becoming common and so unendurable that self-respecting men seek to escape from it by going to smaller towns or into the country."

One of the numerous weak points in the theory and practice of labor organization is here laid bare. Under the rules and the operation of the average trade union, individuality is stifled. The individual workman is robbed of nearly all incentive to perfect himself in his occupation. The tendency of these organizations, as they are conducted, is to drag the more intelligent and capable workman down to the plane of the least capable and intelligent, rather than to lift the latter up to the level of the former.

This tendency makes for retrogression rather than for advancement. It leads toward poorer workmanship, decreasing intelligence and degeneracy. It is an absurd and illogical system, which works irreparable injury, both to the cause of labor and to the interests of the individual laborer. It is also a source of injustice and loss to employers, who should not be required to pay a poor workman more than he is worth, any more than they should be denied the right to pay a good workman according to his value. So long as men differ in temperament, strength, intelligence and capacity for labor, it will be impossible to apply ironclad rules to them indiscriminately without injustice.

That negro woman in Brooklyn who has lived to be 110 years old and says she never saw George Washington, is the first truthful aged negro of the century. All of these old "mammies" who have heretofore appeared on the scene, claiming to be from 125 to 150 years old, have either trotted George on their knee or spanked him with a shingle at some period of his youthful career.

A movement is on foot to consider the practicability of nominating Andrew Carnegie as an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York. Perhaps Andrew had better think a few times before starting any more libraries. He may need a little wad of dough to conduct his campaign if the scheme carries.

A Newark, N. J., barber has just discovered that the girl he intended to marry walks with a limp, and has refused to make her his wife. Probably it's just as well for the girl. Such shallow-headed chaps are the kind who make their wives limp in both legs when they get through battering them.

An Omaha judge has decided that feeding hogs is not women's work. Some men who read this, however, won't agree with him.

All the republics of Central and South America have agreed to participate in the Congress of American Republics to be held in Mexico next October. If their principal products are represented there will be such a collection of revolutions in our neighbor republic as has never been seen on earth.

A Denver woman with an avoirdupois of no small figure sat proudly on a burglar for half an hour, and jabbed a hat pin in him whenever he attempted to roll over. All hail to the snappy, scrappy, blithe and happy Denver female! May her tribe increase!

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., women have won in the poster war there, in which huge lithographs of bewitching damsels with a goodly display of flesh in modest attire were displayed, and now the naughty pictures must be removed or covered up. Stock companies must exhibit no calves.

A small boy in Cumberland, Md., who had seen his brother make powder flash by setting fire to it, dropped a lighted match in a keg half full of the explosive. It required no doctor to decide that the boy would never have a chance to repeat the trick.

The market price for stolen kisses has been fixed at $1500 by an Indianapolis jury. At those figures Andrew Carnegie, Rockefeler, the Vanderbilts and Goulds are about the only men who could indulge freely without going into bankruptcy.

New York is about to erect a statue to Andrew Carnegie. Now that we mention this, we recall that New York was about to build a statue to Gen. Grant for a number of years, also an arch in honor of Admiral Dewey.

When it is said that "Mr. Przyblowicz, the City Clerk, is the champion schaafskoff player of Leavenworth" we are left in doubt as to whether to consider the fact an honor or a disgrace to Mr. Prz, etc.

The Boston Herald says the number of mules Great Britain is sending to South Africa is evidence that hostilities are not yet over. Such a statement is asinine. A mule is not a hoss.

A Chicago man who found a foreign substance in his sausage says he will never partake of that kind of meat again. Still, if wurst comes to wurst, what will he do?

A Missouri girl died the other day from skipping the rope. Out in this country a certain class of people die because they don't skip it.

The Fire Chief of Cincinnati has ordered all members of the fire department to shed their winter flannels on April 1.

Alfred Hallenbeck, the "Honest Gambler" of New York, is dead. Poker Davis of Los Angeles still lives.

Mrs. Nation now declares that no man ever hugged her. "Where was David when the light went out?"

ARMY AND NAVY MEN.

Lieutenant-Commander T. Porter, U. S.N., who has been on duty at Port Royal, S.C., sails for Cavite April 1, from San Francisco.

Rutherford Corbin, the only son of Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General of the Army, is a recent addition to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Roosevelt does not wish to be called "Governor," or "Mr. Vice-President," but just "Col. Roosevelt." I earned my own coloneicy," he adds, "the other things came to me."

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root will not take possession of their new home until next fall. The house is the home of Paymaster-General H. E. Bates, U.S.A., and is a very large house, suited for entertaining, situated corner Eighteenth and N streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A sister of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sat at the head of the table recently at her home in New York, the occasion being the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Priscilla Grant. Sixty members of the association and their guests sat down to dinner. It is said that there are now 12,000 descendants of Matthew and Priscilla Grant.

W. Butler Duncan, who will manage the new American cup defender, which is to sail against the yacht building by Sir Thomas Lipton in the contest for the America's cup this year, is known as one of the most expert yacht handlers in the country, and although an amateur, no professional can give him points. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy of the class of 1882, and served as a naval cadet until May, 1884, when he resigned. He joined the Yew York battalion of Naval Militia in June, 1891, as lieutenant, and became commander of the battalion in June, 1897, resigning early in 1900. During the war with Spain Mr. Duncan served as a lieutenant in the volunteer navy.

The most patriotic family in the United States is credited to California by the Manila American, which has found that five Gibbs brothers are all serving in the army, and are all in the Philippines. When the call for volunteers for the Philippine insurrection was issued three brothers from San Diego county, Cal., responded. They were Edmund L., Paul J. and Ralph J. Gibbs, who belong to Co. H, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry. At this time there were already two of their brothers in Battery D, Third Artillery, then stationed in San Diego, Cal. The names of these two are Sergt. A. O. Gibbs and Private Elmer E. Gibbs. The battery is now stationed in Binan, a short distance south of Manila.

OUR MIDWINTER NUMBER.

"Handsomely Illustrated."

[Westminster (Md.) Advocate:] . . . It contains everything about Southern California that can be furnished, and is handsomely illustrated. The statistics are interesting, and the illustrations show homes, hotels, churches, farming, fruit culture and fruit drying, while the descriptive articles are written by a master hand. Los Angeles has a cosmopolitan population, among whom are 242 Marylanders, and in two villages and the county there are 109 other Marylanders, making a total of 351.

"An Epitome of the Great Southwest."

[Deleran (Ill.) Advertiser.] . . . It contains a complete write-up of Los Angeles and other adjoining towns, as well as the resources of same. It is beautifully illustrated, and contains much valuable information, not only for people residing in that State, but also for the general reader. It is an epitome of the leading features of the great Southwest, and equals in volume the contents of two good-sized books.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] A Denver poet sings: "If I were dead would some one care?"

Of course! William Waldorf Astor is the only human being who has the right to seriously ask himself that question.

STATE SNAPSHOTS.

The small boy is now very much in evidence with kites that won't fly and kites that will.

The Pacific Bicycle Pump Company has been incorporated at Pasadena. Any one can buy stock who can raise the wind.

The Azusa Pomotropic says that the souvenir-spoon fad has struck that town. One of the hotels is short a dozen.

The "Telephone Girl" has struck town, but it is safe to say that the local service will not be improved on that account.

That old last year's musty yarn about the big trout you caught, which "got away," is ready to be brought out and polished up.

Pasadena's cooking club goes around to the meat markets and witnesses the killing of sheep, supposedly to work up a good steady nerve. This looks suspicious!

A Willows man has been presented with one of Carrie Nation's hatchets, and all the "jointists" in that burg are casting anxious looks at him and asking themselves what it means.

Buckhorn has a brass band, and it costs any member a dollar to absent himself from band practice in order to call upon his honey love. Buckhorn promises to rival "Soosy" ere the robins nest again.

San Francisco undertakers are fighting over the possession of the body of a dead workman, and may carry the case into court. Such ghoulish work should cease. There is altogether too much of it in California.

A Santa aBrbara man while drunk fell over a ninety-foot precipice and escaped without even a broken bone. If he had been sober the probabilities are that the fall would have smashed every bone in his body.

San José is enthused over the prospects of two automobile factories close at its doors, while every small kid in town is busy "cooning" dry goods boxes and strip tin and has gone to making one on his own hook.

A San José lady has been awarded $28,000 damages against the Southern Pacific company for injuries received while riding on one of their trains. This verdict will undoubtedly cause Uncle Collis to roll over in his coffin and expostulate.

The deadly automobile has again gotten in its work on the countryfied nag. One of the machines scared a Mexican's horse at Azusa, and as the man leaned over the dashboard to get a better hold of the lines, the horse kicked and cut a button hole in the Mexican's nose.

Fantan players have been hauled in from Fresno's Chinatown, and are giving testimony. They are shrewd and wary, and the truth is not in them. One Celestial named Li Li Kehl is a striking example of this fact. Fresno's heathen appear to be well named.

A Sacramento newsboy attempted to pass in front of a rapidly-moving street car, but was knocked down and neatly picked up on the fender. He was uninjured, but his eyes were bulged out as big as billiard balls as he exclaimed: "Cheewiz! Betcher li fi ain't goin' ter try dat racket ag'in. One snuff fer me."

Life's trials are indeed heavy for Glenn Whidett of Santa Cruz. He lost several fingers by amputation in a hay cutter, and a few days later, while leading a cow, the rope got twisted around the fingers of his other hand, and a sudden start of the animal pulled one finger literally off.

During the last act of "Zaza" at Oakland a big grizzled rat ran down the aisle of the dress circle. Women screamed, and skirts were raised at heights which would have made a ballet girl blush. The play was knocked galley west and the curtain went down amid shrieks and cat calls.

A San Francisco woman, who had traveled with a circus, displayed her agility at a party by springing upon the shoulders of a man, around whose neck she put her arms, and thus she was "toted" about the room. San Francisco women have some mighty queer ways of amusing themselves at the expense of the men.

A German has invented a "beer tablet." One of the tablets dropped into a glass of water instantly converts it into a glass of the frothy liquid. Riverside guzzlers are said to be intensely interested in the new "discovery," and the drug-store men of the town already picture themselves rolling about in automobiles and having fat bank accounts from the sale of the tablet.

Capt. James Pike of San Francisco has applied to the police department for relief from a noisy rooster belonging to a neighbor, which persists in waking the echoes with lusty wing flapping and resonant crowing, thereby depriving the sleepless captain of seeking tired Nature's sweet restorer. The captain offers a big reward to any chicken thief who will get away with the noisy cock.

Miss Robertson, one of the colored aristocracy of Sacramento, alleges that Rev. Whitney, pastor of the African Methodist Church "smacked her right in de mouf—so he did." "Pahson" Whitney denies the charge, and says he merely "tapped her on the shoulder." Miss Robertson stoutly avers it was higher up—"smack in de mouf, suah." The church is investigating the charge.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Pomona is building a new $55,000 hotel.

Vacant houses are in great demand at Santa Paula.

San Bernardino will have a street fair next month.

Santa Paula wants an electric line to Ventura and Oxnard.

The Trinity Copper Company of Shasta county may start a 150-ton smelter soon.

A tax deed was filed in San Francisco for one-twentieth of an inch of the frontage of a lot.

Frank Shay, a former San Mateo resident, has cleared up $40,000 in oil in the Kern River district.

The San Pedro Lumber Company has raised the wages of all its yard hands to 25 cents an hour.

A Shasta county widow is shipping a monument to the Klondike to be placed on her husband's grave.

Hueneme may get a big bathhouse and plunge similar to the Santa Monica resort. Leading citizens are interested.

Work is now in progress at Cornell University on a four-oared gig for the University of California Boat Club. The cost will be about $600.

Lancaster complains because of the lack of sufficient help to do work that is behind. Three dollars a day has been offered in many cases, but men are unavailable.

By the breaking of a big hook constituting part of a traveling crane in use in the foundry at the Oakland Iron Works several employés were injured and had narrow escapes from death.

A California condor having a spread of ten feet across the wings was captured at Neenach, on the edge of the desert. The bird had gorged itself upon the carcass of a cow and was unable to fly. Eggs of this species of bird are valued at $1500 each.

LITTLE NUGGETS.

The Dead Sea has never been buried.

A flea-bitten dog generally has a snap.

Crow-bars are not sung without good caws.

Plumbers do a whole lot of crooked work.

Speculators and farmers both water their stock.

Pen makers have their business down to a fine point.

Musicians are dead beats when they skip their notes.

The dry goods business is one of considerable bustle.

The woman with a trailing skirt generally carries a trainload.

The doctor is generally a pains-taking sort of an individual.

The foundryman is generally able to present a red-hot argument.

If some milkmen were like their milk, how blue they would always be.

The doctor who says he can cure smallpox makes a "rash" promise.

The blacksmith is a hardened criminal. He commits forgery every day.

Violinists can have their pick of the girls as long as they are able to draw the beau.

Although the butcher is not a carpenter he chips beef, cuts steaks and makes mutton chops.

Watch makers and mattress manufacturers are two classes of individuals who can live on tick.

The youthful lover often plays the part of the hold-up man "when the lights are dim and low."

Carpenters are men of plane words. They deal on the square, although they live by shaving their board to a nicety.

Locomotive engines could be successfully used in the cattle business, because they carry such good cow catchers.

Noah was the first electrician—at least he was the first man to use the ark light.

E. A. BRININSTOOL.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

One of the priceless treasures of Craig-y-Nos in the esteem of Mme. Patti is an old doll which she calls "Henriette," which was given to her when she was 7 years old.

"Abbotsford," Walter Scott's beautiful house, is to be let, with its 1300 acres of shooting. The novelist's family have always found the place an expensive one to maintain. It is now owned by his great-granddaughter, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott.

Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist, is said to be unable to write unless he has on the table in front of him a tray containing a number of grotesque figures—a wooden bear, a tiny image of Mephistopheles, two or three cats (one playing the fiddle) and some rabbits.

The death of Benjamin Harrison leaves the nation with only one living ex-President—Grover Cleveland. Once before Mr. Cleveland enjoyed this distinction, none of his predecessors being alive after the death of Rutherford B. Hayes January 17, 1893. Within seven weeks, however, Mr. Harrison's name was added to the list.

The Duke of Devonshire owns the biggest emerald in the world. It is known as the Devonshire emerald, and was purchased by the present Duke's father from Dom Pedro. As of late years this stone has become the rarest of gems, the Devonshire emerald, measuring two inches in diameter and of the finest color, is of fabulous value.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

A Great Lover.

[Boston Transcript:] (Hendry:) So you think Sharpe is a great lover of music? What makes you think so?

(Holden:) He never hears any music that he likes.

Good Description.

[Philadelphia Press:] "I wonder why they call the hotel bellboy 'Buttons,'" said the inquisitive traveler.

"Probably," replied the bachelor, "it's because he's off when you need him most."

Hard Work.

[Chicago Daily News:] (The Guest:) You fail to appreciate the humor your wife displayed by serving the champagne in a gilded coal scuttle.

(The Host:) No wonder, I had to sit in a cold cellar three hours before I could get enough gold paint to stick on the blamed thing.

How They Do Now.

[Indianapolis Press:] "Do you read a novel as most women do?" asked Ardent Admirer; "read the last chapter and then the rest of the story?"

"Oh," said the Loveliest Girl, "that sort of thing is out of date. We now read the last chapter and then go see the dramatization."

Mistook Him.

[Indianapolis Press:] "Hear about Codlin's latest fight?"

"What was the matter?"

"There was a philosopher invited to the house by Codlin's wife, and when he told Codlin he ought to cultivate a broader outlook, Codlin thought he was referring to his squint."

Her Description.

[Harper's Bazar:] (Miss Singer:) I saw in the paper that there is to be an entertainment for a "Musical Orphanage!" Pray, what may a musical orphan be?

(Mr. Kenitall:) I can't say positively, you know. But I imagine it must be a child deprived of its native air.

Not Interested.

[Washington Star:] "Do you believe that Mars is inhabited?" asked the young woman.

"I am sure I haven't the faintest idea," answered the young man with the close-cut hair and the striped shirt. "Supposing it is. What's the use? I couldn't get there to sell the people any of our firm's goods."

Just Sparring.

[Chicago Tribune:] "What are you doing?" groaned the victim in the chair, who had dropped in to have his teeth examined for possible cavities. "This is no prize fight."

"Perhaps not," replied the dentist. "But I'm sort o' sparring around for an opening, just the same."

Partners.

[Washington Star:] "Yes, sir," said the resolute lady from Kansas, "I shall go saloon smashing whenever I can get time."

"What is the cause of your antipathy to the saloons?" inquired Col. Stillwell.

"Well, for one thing, they absorb too much of the money of a community."

"Madam, you are quite right. If you can devise any method by which the saloon can be made to dispense their commodities free of charge, I shall be with you, heart and hand. I should in that case esteem it a privilege to accompany you as your caddy and carry the ax."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Kansas Style.

[Philadelphia Ledger:] Kansas still finds it easier to enact new liquor laws than to enforce those it already has.

Climate in Missouri.

[Kansas City Journal:] It must be admitted that for versatility of attractions March is not excelled on any vaudeville stage.

Miracles in South Africa.

[Milwaukee Sentinel:] Dewet's force has been cornered, captured, scattered, annihilated, and defeated, but we manage to hear from it every day.

Way We'd Settle Him.

[Pittsburgh Times:] If Boni ever goes around in this country on an editor-slapping expedition he is likely to collide with the bottom of an elevator shaft.

Feels Generally Grouchy.

[Chicago Post:] And now Russia threatens duty reprisals against Germany. Evidently the bear is in particularly bad humor after his long hibernation.

Large Volunteer Crop.

[Omaha Bee:] One Nebraska crop that is steadily growing is the list of men who can claim the distinction of having been voted for for United States Senator.

To Search for the Lost.

[Chicago Record:] Possibly Croker is coming home to see what has become of the New York crusade against vice which he started off with such bright prospects a few months ago.

Deserves Commemoration.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] The Young Men's Christian Association celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in America next June. It is an event that should be widely and handsomely honored.

His Fatal Mistake.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] It is reported that the Russian government has Tolstoi under suspicion. Tolstoi probably made the mistake of his life in not moving while he still had the privilege of paying his own car fare.

A Taste of Utah Weather.

[Denver Post:] The esteemed saintly editor of the Deseret News of Salt Lake says: "The song of the robin is heard in the land. Welcome to thee, thou bird of the bright red breast and joyous song." And the next day it snowed.

Shows Up Well.

[Boston Globe:] The population of the German Empire is now about 56,000,000—larger than that of any country in Europe except Russia, which has in Europe alone more than 160,000,000 subjects. The 76,061,128 of the United States makes a favorable showing in comparison with these figures.

Lo is Learning.

[Baltimore American:] An Indian in Nebraska lately got a verdict for $3000 damages against another redskin for alienating the affections of his squaw. The simple child of the wilderness is discovering, from association with civilization, that the pocket of a man is a surer spot to touch for revenge and satisfaction than even his scalp.

SUPPLY RUNS OUT.

[The Ojai:] The article in this issue under the head, 'Our California Winters," was copied from the Los Angeles Times. By the way, The Times, not content with supplying its readers with a wonderful mass of good Sunday reading matter, has adopted the plan of giving away with each Sunday edition a beautiful study by the Tonneson sisters. These pictures and the paper are in such demand at Nordhoff that the supply usually gives out before all intending purchasers can secure them.

MINING REVIEW.

The Los Angeles Mining Review has issued an Arizona number of forty-eight pages with handsome colored cover. The special number, the pages of which contain a liberal quantity of advertising, is replete with comprehensive descriptions of the mineral fields of the Territory. The magazine is profusely illustrated, a feature of the halftones being a view of Nogales, showing the portions of the town on both sides of the international boundary. The Review is published by A. Richardson of this city.

Vegetables as Medicines.

[London Express:] As most people are aware, vegetables possess various medicinal qualities. Here are some worth bearing in mind. Asparagus is very cooling and easily digested. Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli are cooling, nutritive, laxative and purifying to the blood, and also act as tonics, but should not be eaten too freely by delicate persons. Celery is good for rheumatic and gouty persons. Lettuces are very wholesome. They are slightly narcotic, and lull and calm the mind. Spinach is particularly good for rheumatism and gout, and also in kidney diseases. Onions are good for chest ailments and colds, but do not agree with all. Watercresses are excellent tonics and cooling. Beetroot is very cooling and highly nutritious, owing to the amount of sugar it contains. Parsley is cooling and purifying. Potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips and artichokes are highly nutritious, but not so digestible as some vegetables. Potatoes are the most nourishing and are fattening for nervous persons. Tomatoes are health-giving and purifying, either eaten raw or cooked. Chili, cayenne, horseradish and mustard should be used sparingly. They give a zest to the appetite, and are valuable stomachics. Radishes are the same, but are indigestible, and should not be eaten by delicate people.

A gang of tough characters at Truckee has been ordered, by a band of masked and heavily-armed men, to pick up their beds and walk.

Vose Pianos Have Caught Public Favor solely through merit.

The depth and richness of TONE, original and artistic case designs, and thorough workmanship—have made

VOSE PIANOS popular with all classes.

Sold for cash or on the small monthly payment plan.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO., 216-218 West Third Street. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

…SERVANTS AS THEY ARE SOUTH.

…AND SLIPSHOD, BUT GEN…LLY GOOD NATURED.

…in Which an Old Nurse …the Baby to Keep it Warm—…Carrier Boston's Easy-going …"Hoppin' John."

FLOATING EXPOSITION.

Plan of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for Extending the Commerce of the United States.

[Washington Times:] O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has hit upon a plan for the exploiting of American industries in foreign countries which he considers far superior to international expositions or the sending out of traveling salesmen by the commercial mission or museum.

"Why not combine," says Mr. Austin, "the valuable features of these various aids to commerce in a single great enterprise—'a floating exposition,' which shall carry samples of our merchandise to the very doors of the people whose trade we would foster, and by bringing the buyer and seller into personal contact, establish such mutual understanding of wants and conditions as to facilitate the interchange for which each is desirous. The fields awaiting American enterprise comprehend practically all the rest of the inhabited portions of the world. The imports of Asia, Oceania, Africa, and the American countries south of the United States amount to over two billion dollars every year. Almost all of these importations are of the very class of goods which we are all desirous to sell—foodstuffs, textiles, mineral oils, machinery, and manufactures of all kinds; yet our sales to these grand divisions in the best year of the country's commerce, 1900, amounted to only about $200,000,000, or ten per cent. of their purchases. The annual imports of Asia and Oceania are over a billion dollars, those of Africa over four hundred millions, and those of the countries lying south of the United States about six hundred millions.

"Nearly all of the cities among which these $2,000,000,000 worth of goods are first distributed lie on the sea coast, and might be readily reached by a fleet of vessels laden with samples of American products and manufactures. It is pretty generally known that the lack of practical knowledge as to the local trade requirements, such as methods of packing, kind of goods required, length of credit, etc., is the chief obstacle to the introduction of American goods in these countries, and that until this obstacle shall have been overcome we cannot expect to obtain the share in that trade to which our location and facilities of production and manufacture entitle us. If, now, a floating exposition were systematically organized loading one vessel with exhibits of foodstuffs, another with textiles, another with agricultural implements and vehicles, another with manufactures of iron and steel, another with household requirements, and another with 'Yankee notions,' and sent from port to port and continent to continent, it should prove highly advantageous to our commercial relations with all the countries visited. Every manufacturer or exporter sending an exhibit would naturally send along with it a capable representative who could discuss with the local merchant the qualities of his goods and their fitness or unfitness for local markets.

"The advent of such an exhibition would attract at each port not only the business men of that city, but those of other commercial centers in the vicinity, and by this process the wholesale merchant of the United States would speak face to face with those of every country visited, and in such discussions would learn in the most practical way the obstacles and impediments which now prevent a free interchange of commerce and the methods by which they can be overcome. Moreover, and in addition to this, a corps of experts could gather samples of the goods now being sold, in the countries visited, the prices obtained, the length of credit given, the facilities for banking and exchange, and other facts which would prove valuable, not alone to those participating directly in the enterprise, but to all manufacturers and merchants in the United States, by the exhibition of the data thus obtained in commercial museums and by published reports.

"The financial management of such an enterprise which contemplates sending a fleet of half a dozen vessels for a two-years' voyage around the globe appears, at first sight, rather a serious problem; but present conditions appear to me exceptionally favorable. The producers, manufacturers, and merchants of the United States are greatly interested in the extension of markets for home goods, and the Bureau of Statistics is besieged daily with inquiries for information bearing upon this subject. The first three years have been exceptionally successful, and yet have proved instrumental in showing the necessity for finding an increased outlet for the surplus which our manufacturers show themselves capable of producing, and it does not seem unreasonable to believe that they would look upon a reasonable expenditure for the extension of trade as money well invested. A great world's fair has just been held at Paris, at which a large number of American exhibits were made, some of which would be suited to a floating exposition such as has been suggested. A great exposition, intended to apply especially to the people of Central and South America, is about to be held at Buffalo this year, and its exhibits would, in many cases, prove a basis for an undertaking such as that proposed, while another exposition, especially relating to the West Indian trade, is to be held at Charleston. Thus, in the disposition to extend our commerce, in a propensity which warrants new business ventures, and even in the partial preparation of exhibits, the circumstances appear to be especially propitious.

"There is still another condition which seems even more opportune and advantageous. The government is the possessor of a considerable number of safe and seaworthy vessels in the merchant service, purchased as transports during the war with Spain. If some of these vessels could be utilized for this work, the problem as to cost would be greatly simplified.

"Congress has always dealt liberally with expositions intended to improve our commerce, either at home or abroad, and it seems reasonable to suppose that if applied to through the proper channels it might loan the necessary vessels for an enterprise of this kind. The appropriations made by Congress in behalf of expositions at home and abroad in the past twenty-five years amount to over $10,000,000, and in view of this it would appear probable that an appeal from a properly organized association of business men might meet with favorable construction."

BEST paint, $1.65 gal. Walter, 627 S. Spring

EYES TESTED FREE.

There is a difference between a casual examination and a scientific test. We have the largest and best appliances. . . .

Marshutz OPTICIAN 245 S. SPRING

What Is Easter

Without a New Suit, and what is a New Suit without style and durability? We will give you both in our Tailoring Department.

$25.00.

F. B. Silverwood, 221 S. SPRING ST.

First Edition Exhausted in One Week

The Heritage of Unrest,

By GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

PARKER'S 246 S. Broadway, Near Public Library.

Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

LIFE IS LENGTHENED

And sweetened, too, by wearing correct glasses.

They remove the strain, stop the suffering and prevent in many cases, astigmatism—a dangerous disease.

J. P. DELANY, 309 SOUTH SPRING, EXPERT OPTICIAN

Artistic Hair Goods

In the . . . Newest Designs

I carry the largest stock of fine hair goods carried in the Pacific Southwest. I buy in large quantities direct from first hands. I am in a position to show novelties that no other firm can show, and to quote prices that no other firm can quote. My assortment of fine gray pieces is unusually large. The following prices are for you to think about:

Gray Janes, $2.50 to $10.
Gray Half Wigs, $10 to $30.
Gray Switches, $2 to $25.
White Switches, $2.50 to $35.
Gray Bangs, $5 to $10.
Wavy Switches, $5 to $15.
Gray Sprinkle Switches, $2.50 to $15.
White Rats, 25c to 75c.
Gray Rats, 25c to 50c.
Puffs, 25c to $2.

I make a specialty of scalp, hand and face treatment, shampooing, manicuring and hair dyeing. Only expert operators employed, and they work under my direct personal supervision.

MRS. WEAVER-JACKSON, Leading Hair Store and Toilet Parlors in the Southwest, 318 South Spring Street. Pasadena Branch—31 East Colorado St.

ROSE BUSHES. ...$1.50... PER DOZEN.

Balance of this month for our regular $3 per dozen sorts. Come early and avoid the crowds, who will be eager to avail themselves of such bargains.

California Rose Co., 629 S. SPRING ST.

ON EASY PAYMENTS. Furniture, Carpets and Stoves. STAVNOW'S, 141 West Fifth Street.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

Standard makes of gloves cannot be sold cheaper than they are at our glove counter. the liberal guarantee that goes with every pair makes them cheaper than unknown and untried gloves. our special showing of

easter kid gloves

includes all of the new shades in gray, beige, mode, tan, brown and beaver in glace and swedes in both pique and overseams.

special display of easter millinery next friday and saturday.

centemeri gloves. our centemeri glove at $1.50 the pair is the finest real french glove made and is superior to most gloves sold at $2 the pair. we carry them in every color gloves made by Trefousse & Co. in both swede and glace. carried by us exclusively.

trefousse gloves. our special pique at $1.75 has no equal at the price. trefousse extra pique is sold in most cities in the country at $2.25 the pair, but we see fit to sell them at $2 the pair. We have them in every known shade.

the $1.50 gloves. our $1.50 line includes real french pique swedes in all the light tints, also black and white. also glace pique gloves in street shades and evening wear.

our dollar glove. our line of pique gloves at $1 includes every shade that is worn at the present day and is above the average in value and perfect in fit.

next friday we shall do some very special silk selling. particulars in later papers.

April Delineator, Butterick patterns and fashion sheets now in. BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE We have the only exclusive veiling department in the city.

H. JEVNE

Our Mocha and Java.

How could you do your day's work if you had to go without your cup of coffee for breakfast? How can you endure to drink a poor coffee without any strength or any richness—it's worse than none. You'll have a cup of real, pure, rich, delicious coffee if you use our Mocha and Java. We blend it ourselves, perfectly. We roast it fresh every day.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

New Garden Hose....

Fresh from the Factory—All standard makes—Lowest possible prices.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157-161 North Main Street.

Reliable Goods. Popular Prices.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

Telephone Main 259. DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts.

Popular Priced Dress Materials

Our stock of high-class, exclusive novelties in wool and silk and wool dress patterns was never more complete than now—never so well selected—but the showing of dress goods does not end there.

It is in the *medium-priced* goods, the materials for the masses, those useful, economical, seasonably stylish fabrics that our stock excels. The assortment of these goods is satisfying to the most particular and economical dressers. Among them are many real novelties of worth and merit. Just as well have a fashionable, new material as one that's not—cost is the same.

SOME LATE ARRIVALS.

Here is a line of Dotted Cashmeres, all colors, reds, greens, blues, tans, navys, grays, etc.; all wool, 40 in. wide; yard.......... 50c

Fine Batiste Cloths All wool, in plain colors, beautiful, soft, clinging goods, almost every popular coloring, 44 in. wide; yard.......... 50c

Albatros Cloths In shades for street or evening wear, soft pastel colorings, light weight summer fabrics; yard.......... 50c

Canvas Cloths One of the latest materials for spring and summer gowns, fine, sheer, stylish; old rose, red, pastel, green, blue, etc. 44 in. wide; yard $1.00

Fancy Serges and Albatros, with silk stripes, printed dots and figures, every new and approved coloring. Also fancy striped armures and melrose cloths. These two lines are especially for waists, house gowns and sacques. Splendid styles and sterling values.......... 75c and 85c

Metalic Dotted Veilings The prettiest novelty of the season for cool house garments and waists. The material is a fine, sheer veiling, all wool, with small pin-head metalic dots that will not chip off or tarnish; colors are light blue, pink, red, gray, pastel green, rose and blue; at, yard.......... $1.00

There is also a new line of double-faced Skirting, styles quite different from any we have seen good weight, hard twisted, smooth finished face, with fancy, plain colored backs; Oxford and dark grays, browns, tans, black and castors; 54 in. wide; yard.......... $2.50

Black Goods.

At this counter you'll find every weave that's popular and seasonable. *Henriettas, Prunellas, Armures, Melrose, Drap d' Paris, Satin Victorias, Camel's Hairs, Veilings, Albatros Bareges, Lansdowns, Grenadines* and *Etamines,* popularly priced.

Foulard Silks and Grenadines.

Our present exhibition of *Cheney Bros.' Foulards* has never been equaled in this market. That's the unqualified verdict of all who have seen them. And our showing of *Black Silk Grenadines* would be hard to improve upon outside of the great Fashion centers.

See Spring Street Window Display.

CONSUMPTION CURED

By DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 415½ S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Sanatorium at Pasadena for throat and lung trouble exclusively. Write for literature.

ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.

Open an Account With Us.

The great bulk of our business is with families who want the best in Fruits and Vegetables at the low prices which our large dealing makes possible. Hundreds of these families run monthly accounts with us, and we're always glad to add to the list. Satisfactory reference or credit rating must, of course, be given.

213-215 W. Second St. Tel. Main 398.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO

Carpets by the Carload......

Another carload of splendid New Carpets are ready for showing and selling this week. This means many newly beautiful designs and colorings you've never seen before. It means that we buy in lots large enough to command the lowest possible prices. It means for you a combination of variety, choiceness and economy in carpet buying not possible to obtain under less systematic merchandising.

225, 227, 229 South Broadway. OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

The Best Cereal Coffee.

FIGPRUNE CEREAL

IN California the Fig and Prune attain the highest degree of perfection, and these choice fruits, combined with selected grains scientifically blended, make the best Cereal Coffee,

Served Free

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Badham & Williams's Grocery, 2307 S. Union Ave., Los Angeles.

Make it a point to step in and try this delicious, pure food beverage. It isn't a bit like other cereals.

FIGPRUNE CEREAL

For Sale by All Grocers.

Old Age, Perfect Purity and Low Prices

Have placed our Wines and Liquors in the lead. If you want the best, come to us.

20-year-old Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat or Madeira, per gal.......... $1.50
Old Bourbon Whisky, medicinally pure, per quart bottle.......... 50c
Sonoma, Riesling or Zinfandel, per gal.......... 50c
5-year-old Port, per gal.......... 50c
5-year-old Sherry, Angelica or Muscat, per gal.......... 65c

CALL FOR FREE SAMPLES.

Edward Germain Wine Co., 397-399 Los Angeles St., Cor. Fourth. NO BAR. OPEN EVENINGS. TEL. MAIN 919.

Our Rockers

Please the eye and give solid comfort to the hundreds who use them; $9.00 and grading down to $2.00 for Full Arm Rockers.

Solid Oak Bedroom Suits

With oval French plate beveled glass; price $25.00.

New Carpets and Rugs at Low Prices.

It will pay you to buy Furniture and Carpets of

I. T. Martin, 531-3-5 South Spring St.

VEGETABLE PURITY

Vegetable excellence, vegetable variety—don't you think this is a pretty good combination? You get it here—we know the Seed, Soil, Water. Every day you'll find "something different" with us—then there's always 16 ounces to every one of our pounds.

TEL. 550. Ship Everywhere. LUDWIG & MATTHEWS, Mott Market.

Geo. A. Ralphs 601 S. Spring. Tel. Main 516.

We carry a large stock—never "just out." These are our every-day prices.

Fresh Ranch Eggs, per dozen.......... 15c
2 lbs. Best Local Butter.......... 45c
Fancy Northern Butter, per lb.......... 20c
California Cream Cheese, per lb.......... 15c
Fresh Soda Crackers, per lb.......... 5c
8 lbs. Pink Beans.......... 25c
5 lbs. Island Rice.......... 25c
6 lbs. Dry Green Peas.......... 25c

TRAINING SCHOOL COMING TO BOYLE HEIGHTS.

WHITTIER INSTITUTION REMOVES TO THIS CITY IN APRIL.

Mount Pleasant Hotel Property Has Been Leased to the School for Christian Workers—Plans of the Managers of the Missionary Enterprise.

Arrangements are being perfected with Miss Etta B. Conner, proprietor of Hotel Mt. Pleasant, First street and Boyle avenue, Boyle Heights, by which that fine property is to become the home of the "Training School for Christian Workers," now in successful operation at Whittier. This consummation is brought about by what appears to be a series of interesting and providential concurrences of events. Without knowing at first Miss Conner's long-cherished wish to help locate such a school in this city, the attention of the managers of the training school organized and incorporated at Whittier over one year ago, being called to the eligibility of this sightly and accessible property, they and she were led to meet some days ago, and an agreement was speedily entered into, by which the managers lease the property for the purposes indicated.

The school is now about closing its present session at Whittier, and expects to open in its new quarters April 9. The school is incorporated under the laws of California, upon an interdenominational basis, admitting representatives from as many as five different denominations upon its board of trustees. Its purpose is to be strictly and rigidly nonsectarian, believing that all true Christians are "one" in Christ.

The school has as its principal Miss Mary A. Hill of Mt. Pleasant, O., recently a highly-esteemed instructor in the training school of Chicago, so successfully conducted under the spiritual leadership of Lucy Rider Meyer. The school the past year has also enjoyed instruction given by Rev. A. B. Pritchard, Rev. William G. Stevens, George B. Studd, Elder W. Kellanay of Los Angeles, lectures on "Church History," by Rev. Joseph Ellison, pastor First Baptist Church, Whittier; Rev. L. D. Johnson, M.D., lectures on "Medicine and Nursing," etc., etc. It has been favored by lectures and sermons by Rawei of New Zealand, William Hobson of England, Rev. Horace Holding of China, by Dr. Godbey, Rev. A. E. Bishop of Central America, etc., etc.

The promoters of the enterprise say: "It is the purpose of the school to secure a high degree of consecration and spirituality; to lead the student to a loving and thorough knowledge not only of the contents of the written word of God, but a knowledge how to wield the sword of the spirit; to arouse, or deepen, a passion for winning souls to Christ, and in general to help each student become a pliable instrument of the Holy Spirit in the service of God.

"As it often happens, it is found that many of the students called of God are in limited circumstances, unable to support themselves in school, or to contribute to its necessary expenses, and the enterprise naturally appeals to those wishing to help equip missionaries and gospel workers."

EXCITED GERMAN.

He Visits Los Angeles After Riding Over the Mountains of Arizona—He Had a Premonition.

A German, named Louis A. Schulze, was encountered at the Southwest Miners' headquarters yesterday. He had just returned from Jerome,, Ariz., and was very much excited over a tour of the copper mines he had made on horseback. He says he rode over the mountains for four days, visiting all the mines from the United Verde south to the Mingus, went up to the summit of the peak known as "Tip Top" and looked the landscape over. He describes it graphically as a country of great mountains, deep cañons, vast forests and gushing springs of water. But the most peculiar part of his tale is that relating how he happened to go to Jerome.

"I was a machinist," he said, in broken English, "working in San Francisco, and I had a presentiment that I must go to San Diego. I see things—big map, great country—so I went to San Diego, and while there my daughters gave me a piece of a newspaper with a map of Mingus Mountains in Arizona. I said: 'That's the place—I go,' and I find this down there."

He drew from his pockets pieces of ore from all the mines in the region, declaring them to be all alike, and that he would be a stockholder in one of them very soon. He is enthusiastic on the idea of the Mingus Mountains becoming a great health resort at some future day.

SOLDIERS' READING.

Large Shipment of Literature to the Philippines by Los Angeles Y.M.C.A. Thankful for Contributions.

Many people walking along Broadway, Spring and First streets the other afternoon stopped to read the following inscription on one of the Los Angeles Transfer Company's large trucks: "This is a shipment of literature for the soldiers in the Philippines, sent by the Y.M.C.A." Those who contributed magazines, books and papers are heartily thanked by the Y.M.C.A. for their coöperation. The soldiers in the Philippines will appreciate the favors of their well wishers.

The Broadway Department Store contributed the boxes in which the magazines were packed, the Los Angeles Transfer Company carried them free of charge to the freight depot, the Santa Fé company made no charge for transportation to San Francisco, and the United States government delivers them to the Philippines.

In this shipment there were several thousand pounds of literature. The association is to be complimented on its large shipment, which is made in addition to the regular weekly distribution of more than a hundred pounds to the hospital, jails and other places. The Y.M.C.A. will gladly receive and care for reading matter either for the army or for local work.

Get it Under Glass.

Bring any of the handsome pictures which are regularly being presented to subscribers to the Sunday Times to the Times office, and for 25c each you can exchange them without delay for handsomely mounted ones.

L. A. Show Case Works.

Charles E. Geiger, for the last ten years the largest showcase manufacturer in Los Angeles, still carries the largest stock. Nos. 257-259 South Los Angeles street.

CALLALA Indian Remedy for grip and asthma, 50c package. At all druggists.

U. S. lead, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

GILT paper, 7½c. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

Singer Sewing Machine Office.

Needles and oil, 437 South Broadway.

TURTLES RE-ENTER.

After Four Months' Sleep the Chamber of Commerce Insect Catchers Wake Up.

The five large turtles belonging to the Chamber of Commerce made their reëntry into society yesterday. Four months ago they went into hibernation, in accord with their nature, were wadded in burlap, nailed up in a box and stowed away in the storeroom, like any old rubbish. The time having arrived for the awakening, they were taken out yesterday and started on their melancholy march about the floor of the exhibition hall, where they are a terror to all sorts of insects and mice.

Mrs. J. Johnson of Cypress avenue, this city, yesterday placed on exhibition a sprig from a cherry tree, containing a number of large red cherries, fully ripe, and also large clusters of blossoms.

HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

Dr. Rebecca Hollowell Knocked Down in the Street by Horse and Very Severely Injured.

Dr. Rebecca Hollowell, who resides at No. 1344 South Grand avenue, was the victim of a serious accident yesterday near the corner of Ninth street and Grand avenue. She was en route to Kramer's Hall with a little girl, and as she was crossing the street she was struck by a runaway horse attached to a light buggy, knocked down and run over. The horse is owned at the U. S. Stables at Tenth and Flower streets, and had broken away from where it was hitched farther up the street. Dr. Hollowell did not see the animal until it was too late to get out of its path. The child with her narrowly escaped injury, one of the wheels of the vehicle just catching her dress. She did not fall, however. Dr. Hollowell was picked up and carried to the sidewalk. She was almost unconscious. The police ambulance conveyed her to her home, where Dr. Stine dressed her injuries. She sustained a long scalp wound on the top of her head, and the horse had planted its foot on her left side, causing another painful injury. She will be confined to her bed for several weeks as the result of her injuries.

Personal Magnetism

A College, Chartered Under State Laws, With a Capital of $100,000, for the Purpose of Teaching Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism by Correspondence.

EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN

Ten Thousand Copies of a Valuable Work on These Sciences to Be Given Away to Advertise the College.

The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under State laws, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over $5000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, ten thousand copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated with the most expensive engravings, and it is decidedly the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published. It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences, and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that anyone can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The interviewer asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils, so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered, from which the interviewer selected eighty-four. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the wonderful benefits to be derived from this mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts were taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:

J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon street, La Crosse, Wis., writes: "Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and the mysteries of nature. My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the most out of life; to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measures of their possibilities."

Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinville, Ind., writes: "Hypnotism opens the road to health, happiness and prosperity. It should be studied by everyone. I would not part with my knowledge of it for any amount. The instructions have developed within me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people, that I did not dream I could acquire."

J. W. Clinger, M.D., Springfield, O., writes: "I have used the methods of hypnotism taught by the American College of Sciences in two cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect success. It is a complete anesthetic, and preferable to chloroform or ether. I acquired a practical knowledge of hypnotism in less than three days. The book is grand."

Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph. D., Idaho City, Idaho, writes: "I have cured a number of chronic cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia and paralysis of long standing; have not had a single failure; I consider a knowledge of Personal Magnetism invaluable. The book has greatly increased my own powers."

Dr. W. P. Kennicutt, 529 State street, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I had long suffered from nervous prostration and dyspepsia. My case baffled all medical skill. I studied hypnotism from the American College of Sciences and tried it upon myself with surprising results. In one week my stomach was better than it had been in thirty years. I could eat anything without the slightest distress. I can hypnotize myself in five minutes and sleep all night; have hypnotized a number of others."

The first ten thousand persons who write to the American College of Sciences will receive, absolutely free, the marvelous book that brought success to the above persons. It is intensely interesting from start to finish. It should be in every home. If you want a copy, write today to the American College of Sciences, Dept. 11 C, 416-420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive the book by return mail.

A Veritable Forest of Timber! A Lumber Yard On En[d]

PIANOS 20% DISCOUNT

The Bartlett Music Co., 235 South Broadway, are having their large ware[rooms] in the piano department decorated by the well-known artist, Mr. Otto C[...] The work will be in fresco and Bas relief and will be in the artist's best s[tyle]. No expense will be spared to make the rooms the handsomest in all Califo[rnia]. Our condition right now is explained by the headlines above.

A Few "Snaps" for the Alert.

Nice Upright Briggs	$140
Large Genuine Bradbury	$125
Marshall Walnut Case	$165
Good Square Gale	$ 65
A. B. Chase Piano-Organ	$165
Dunham Square	$ 40

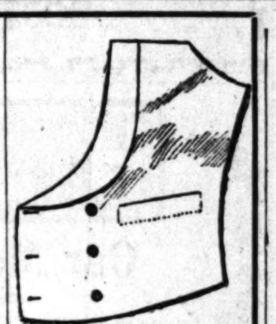
Come quick—they wont last till Wednesday.

Now to the Real Point of this Announceme[nt]

We have too many pianos on the floor, and for the next few days w[e] give a discount of 20 per cent. on every piano in our house. Th[e] wonder; and you will wonder, too, how we can sell a $600 Weber fo[r] a $500 Kimball for $400, a $400 Kimball for $320, a $300 piano for [...] $200 piano for $160 and a $100 piano for $80, etc., etc. These are g[...] reductions, and you can't afford to miss 'em. Regular terms pr[...] cash from $5 to $25 and $3 to $10 a month.

THE BARTLETT MUSIC CO., 235 S. Broadway. Opposite City Hall.

Well Dressed Men



Never want a glass shine on their linen. Our

New Domestic Finish

Is the latest thing. As smooth as glass and wears as long.

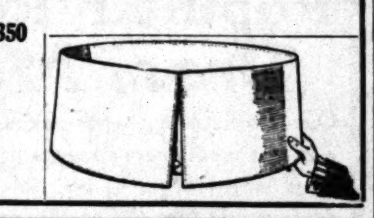
Steam heated ironers save your linen.

We have the only ones on the Coast.

CLEAVER'S LAUNDRY,

814-818 South Main Street.

Tel. M. 1350 and wagon will call.



The Practice of Dress Economy.

(AN EASTER THOUGHT.)

With the dawning of the new season the question of your new wardrobe expense warrants careful consideration from a practical point of view.

Studying what to select, knowing where to buy, will unquestionably lessen your clothing expenses most perceptibly.

We suggest beginning by watching our store doings. We're good counselors on the subject of made-to-order clothes, and will give you fashion, fit, superior tailoring, in fact, everything except high prices.

We've schooled thousands of tasteful and frugal minded folks in the wisdom of "dress economy." We have battled and successfully contended against the high prices so generally asked by other tailors. Let us be your tailor this spring.

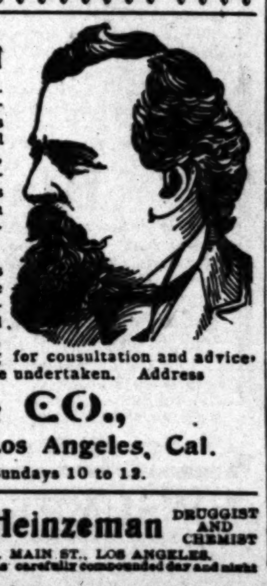
Suits $20.00 to $40.00.

BRAUER & KROHN, Tailors,

128-130 S. Spring St., and 114½ S. Main St.

Disorders of Men

Treated without Charge Until Cure is Effected.



Dr. King Offers skillful, scientific and successful treatment to men for less than uncertain experiments will cost elsewhere. If you have any private ailment, kidney or bladder trouble, it will not be good judgment for you to neglect the case until complications arise to render successful treatment difficult. Skin and blood diseases and all forms of weakness a specialty. **Syphilis Cured to Stay Cured Forever.** Hundreds who have tried Hot Springs and numerous specific remedies in vain, have been cured by me during the past year. Varicocele, stricture or hydrocele cured in one week. Recently contracted diseases cured in three days. If you cannot call, write me your symptoms fully. I charge nothing for consultation and advice, and I legally guarantee a perfect cure in every case undertaken. Address

DR. KING & CO.,

130½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours 9 to 5; evening 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12.

...FOR SALE...

The... **BLYTHE BLOCK**

Present Rentals	$132,000.00 Per Annum
Market Street Frontage	372 Feet
Grant Avenue Frontage	205 Feet
Geary Street Frontage	218 Feet
Area	49,015 Square Feet.

This Great Property, practically unimproved, will be sold as a whole, or the present owner, MRS. FLORENCE B. MOORE, will sell ONE-HALF, and improve the balance.

TITLE.

The title is SETTLED.

The MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK, HON. JAMES D. PHELAN, President, has recently bought one lot, and is now erecting a handsome bank building.

Title insurance can be had if desired.

PRICE.

A LOW price is asked for the property. It can be bought on a reasonable INCOME basis.

Without doubt it offers the BEST Real Estate INVESTMENT to be had on the Pacific Coast.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

Gunnison, Booth & Bartnett, 328 Montgomery Street, S. F. **Thomas Magee & Sons,** 5 Montgomery Street, S.F. **or Walter J. [...]** Hotel Imp[...]

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER MFG. CO.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. [...] COMMERCIAL STREET.

C. F. Heinzeman DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST

222 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES. Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night

Rubber! Rubber!

L. A. ZOCUALPA RUBBER PLANTATION offers a safe and sure investment for investors, having planted 600,000 Rubber Trees last year. Photographs and samples of rubber from this plantation may be seen at L. W. Godin's Shoe Store, 137 S. Spring St. Call or send for Prospectus, and investigate our proposition and 5 per cent. interest bearing cash shares.

L. D. GRAVES, Representative, 229½ S. Spring St., up stairs; Room 6.

SUET[...]

Lard is high. [...] product made from [...] Cottonseed Oil. [...] as lard. All grocers [...]

The Cudahy P[...]

...ard On End!

...their large wareroo... ...rtist, Mr. Otto Classe... ...the artist's best styl... ...mest in all Californ... ...ove.

...is Announcemen...

...the next few days we w... ...o in our house. This i... ...sell a $000 Weber for $4... ...0, a $300 piano for $24... ...c., etc. These are genu... ...Regular terms prev...

...Opposite City Hall.

...Every ...test of ...things ...art touch ...skirt bind- ...the other. ...skirt bind- ...est—costs the ...will find it on ...Edges. ...Stores.

...MARK ...DING...

...OCK San Fr...

...32,000.00 Per Annum ...372 Feet ...218 Feet ...40,018 Square Feet. ...all as a whole, or the ...ONE-HALF, and improve ...PRICE. ...RS ADDRESS ...Sons, or Walter J. B... ...Hotel Imperial, ...

...SUETE... ...The Cudahy Pack...

THE ORANGE MARKET.

Special and Authentic Quotations by Telegraph.

...FRUITS IN THE EAST.
...MARKET AT NEW YORK.
...DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

...YORK, March 23.—[Exclusive ...] There were ninety-four cars ...and three cars of lemons ...this week, compared with 108 cars ...the same date last season. ...is moving well from stores. The ...is favorable. There are fifty cars on the track, all of which are advertised for Monday's sale.

There are 155,000 boxes of Sicily lemons (seven cargoes) en route for New York, and due during the next four weeks.

Citrus-fruit Shipments.

The shipment or oranges today was 149 cars, while that of lemons was but 16. The total up to date is 11,631 cars, of which 778 were lemons.

BUSINESS.

...ANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, March 23, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

...STOCKS AND BONDS. The ...Stock and Bond Exchange ...local securities as follows:

...ANGELES BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
...	120	.....
...Commerce	130	110
...	130	.....
...	130	.....
...	54	.....
...Merchants'	3750	.....
...	203	206
...an Savings	150	.....
...ational	130	137
...vings	50	.....
...ional	161	.....
...California	118	.....
...and Trust Co	90	83
...ings Bank	76	.....
...vings	100	.....
...and Trust Co	....	30
...of Savings	120	.....
...Pasadena	175	180
...Pasadena	100	.....
...Val, Pasadena	140	.....

...paid up, $50.
...value, $1000, all paid up.

...ELLANEOUS STOCKS.

...Electric Co	55	60
...& Trust Co	105	110
...& Trust Co. Com.	95	98
...& Trust Co. pfd..	100	103

BONDS.

...Irrigation Co	104	.....
...Water Co.	102	105
...Cement Co	...	103½
...Water Co. of Pomona.	98	102
...Electric Co. 5s	98	100
...Railway 5s	...	112½
...Pacific Railway 5s..	103	103
...and Pasadena		
...Railway 5s	104	106
...Ry.	...	90
...Domestic Water Co	101½	103½
...Elec. Ry. Co.	103	105½
...Elec. Light and ...Co	100	103
...Gas & Elec. Co.	....	100
...Water Co. 6s	101	103
...Elec. Co. 6s	102	102½
...Co. 5s	105	107
...Co. 6s	119	121
...Water Co	....	100

COMMERCIAL.

...OF SARDINES. The pres... ...of the sardine trust, accord... ...R. Neall, one of the officers of ...the combine, is less than 10,000 ...and though this is some hun... ...thousands of cases less than ...at this season, it must supply ...the country's demands for do... ...sardines for three or four ...While Mr. Neall wishes it to ...stood that he does not speak ..., he does not expect higher ...

...TOMATOES. It is ex... ...fall tomatoes at the ...at 67½@70 cents. Cans ...per 100 cheaper. Labels ...cheaper.

...MUST BUY WHEAT. ...outlook for wheat imports by ..., Beerbohm says: "This ...ate that the supply of Eng... ...from now to the end of Au... ...exceed 700,000 bushels ...compared with 1,120,000 ...weekly last year and 1,300,000 ...weekly in 1899, and as the ...sumption can hardly be less ...bushels, having regard ...tion inseparable with the ...months, it would follow that ...of foreign wheat will ...

...L BUSINESS TOPICS.

...OF GOLD. Prof. N. S. ...geologist of Harvard ...that there will be ...within the next forty ...is likely to produce se... ...complications. He ...on the recent im... ...mine dredges, which ...to work thousands of ...of gold-bearing territory ...now be profitably mined. ...lecturing on the subject ...said that, according to ..., there are from 4000 to ...of alluvial plains in ...will bear vast quantities ...the new dredging system, ...that it was practically ...the quantity of gold in the ...be quadrupled within the ...years. The quantity would, ...increased tenfold were it ...that the price of labor ...with the increase of gold ...working of the rock beds ...expensive mines impossible. ...ssed that there is $30,- ...worth of gold to be taken ...within the next century. ...believes, will ultimately ...international value, as ...that is alluvial plains, but ...in the earth, where it can ...at a given rate. ...men will universally ignore ...of the theorist. Prof. Shaler ...else can tell what the gold ...of the country will be. ...are dreamers wed to ...views are never prac... ...Shaler on gold is of no ...than Prof. Hadley ...and he is worthy no more ...a child.

...DUCE MARKETS.

...LES MARKETS.

...with markets gen... ...y for choice to fancy, ...to fair. ...at 15 cents flat. ...are firm, and lard goes ...Even compressed lards ...

...are steady, but they ...to bring above $1.25 per ...

...very weak, the growers ...above 30 cents per cental ...

...ement in oranges is ...the East, but it is not ...to be. ...of vegetables are ...ful and prices on them ...berries are constantly ...freely. The quality is not ...

...moves slowly. Very ...reach here yet.

...Remedy for grip and ...At all druggists. ...Walter, 627 S. Spring

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

BUTTER—Fancy Board of Trade creamery, per square, 40; southern creamery, 37½@40; dairy, 30@32½; other creamery, 37½.

EGGS—Per doz., fresh ranch, 15.

CHEESE—Per lb., eastern full cream, 17@17½; Coast full cream, 11; Anchor, 14½; Downey, 14½; Young America, 15½; 3-lb. hand, 16½; domestic Swiss, 17@18; imported Swiss, 26@27; Edam, fancy, per doz., 9.00@10.50.

Provisions.

HAMS—Per lb., Rex, 12¾; Gilbert, 11¾; picnic light, 13¼; Premium, 14½; skinned, 13½@14; 49'er, 12¾@13½; Gold Band, 14½; Orange Blossom, 13.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 14@14¾; mild cured do., 12@13¼; special fancy, 15½; bacon backs, 12; Winchester, medium, 13¾@14; light, 14½; Empire, 15½; Premium, 17; 49'er, medium, 13¾@14; light, 14½; Gold Band, 17; Orange Blossom, 12½.

DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 11¾; short clears, 10¾@11½; clear backs, 10¾@11¼.

DRIED BEEF—Per lb., insides, 13½@15¾.

PICKLED BEEF—Per lb., 16.00; rump butts, 17.00.

PICKLED PORK—Per bbl., Sunderland, 18.50.

LARD—Pure, per lb., Silver Leaf, tierces, 10¾; 50-lb. tins, 10½; 10s, 10¾; 5s, 11¼; 3s, 11¼; Rex, tierces, 10¼; 50s, 10¾; 20s, 10¾; 10s, 10¾; 5s, 11¾; 3s, 11¾; White Label, tierces, 10¼; 50s, 10½; 10s, 10¾; 5s, 11¼; 3s, 11¼; Orange Blossom, tierces, 9.

LARD COMPOUND—Per lb., tierces, Ivory Compound, 7¼; Suetene, 7¾; Cotosuet, tierces, 8¾; 50s, 8¾; 10s, 8⅞; 5s, 9¼; 3s, 9¼; Swift's Compounds, tierces, 7¾; 50s, 8.

Live Stock.

HOGS—Per cwt., 5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Per cwt., 3.75@4.00 or prime steers; 3.00@3.75 for cows and heifers; calves, 4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Per head, wethers, 4.00; ewes, 3.00@3.50; lambs, 2.50.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

FLOUR—Per bbl., local extra roller process, 5.00@5.10; northern, 5.00@5.50; eastern, Pillsbury's Best, 6.25; other brands, 5.00@6.00; Oregon, 5.00; graham flour, 1.60 per 100 lbs.

FEEDSTUFFS — Bran, per ton, 20.00; rolled barley, 20.00; cracked corn, 1.25 per cwt.

Hay and Grain.

BARLEY—Mill price, 1.00.

OATS—Jobbing price 1.45@1.50.

CORN—1.20.

HAY—New, mixed oat and barley, 12.00@14.00; alfalfa, 10.00@11.00; loose, 9.00@10.00.

WHEAT—Mill price, per cental, 1.15@1.20.

Beans.

BEANS—Pink, 2.65@2.75; Limas, 6.50; small white, 5.50; large white, 4.75@5.00.

Honey and Beeswax.

HONEY—Per lb., in comb, frames, 12@15; strained, 7@8½.

BEESWAX—Per lb., 21@22.

Potatoes, Onions and Vegetables.

POTATOES—Per cental: Choice to fancy, 1.20@1.30; sweet, per ctl., 1.50@2.00; Nevada Pearls, fancy, 1.35.

ONIONS—New, per cental, 2.25@2.75.

VEGETABLES — Beets, per cwt., 1.40@1.50; cabbage, 40@55; carrots, 1.25@1.35 per cwt.; green chiles, 8@10 per lb.; dry chiles, per string, 50@60; lettuce, per doz., 20; parsnips, 1.40@1.50 per cwt.; green peas, 2@3½; radishes, per doz. bunches, 20@25; string beans, 4@6; turnips, 85 per cwt.; garlic, 3½@4; tomatoes, 1.00@1.50; asparagus, per lb., 5@6; rhubarb, per lb., 3@4.

Fresh Fruits and Berries.

LEMONS—Per box, choice to fancy, 1.65@1.80; green, 1.00@1.25.

ORANGES—Per box, navels, 1.00@1.75; seedlings, 1.00@1.15.

LIMES—Per 100, 1.00

COCOANUTS—Per doz., 90@1.00.

PINEAPPLES—Per doz., 4.00@5.50.

GRAPE FRUIT—Per box, 2.50@3.00.

APPLES—New, per box, 1.50@2.00.

BANANAS—Per bunch, 1.75@2.00.

STRAWBERRIES — Per box, common, 8@9; fancy, 11@14.

Fresh Meats.

BEEF—Per lb., 8@8½.

VEAL—8@10.

MUTTON—Per lb., 9½; lamb, 11.

PORK—Per lb., 8¾.

Poultry.

POULTRY—Dealers pay live weight for stock in good condition: 8@9 per lb. for poultry; ducks, 7@8; for turkeys, 13@14; geese 8@9.

Hides, Wool and Tallow.

HIDES—Dry, basis, 12 per lb.; kip, 11; calf, 13; bulls, 8.

WOOL—Per lb., 8@10.

TALLOW—Per lb., No 1, 3¼. No. 2, 3.

Dried Fruits, Nuts and Raisins.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 5@6; apricots, 7½@8; peaches, fancy, 8¼; choice, 7½@8; pears, fancy evaporated, 8@8; plums, pitted, choice, 9@10; prunes, choice, 6@7; fancy, 7@7½; dates, 8@9; figs, sacks, California, white, per lb., 4@7; California, black, per lb., 4; California, fancy layers, per lb., 10@12; imported Smyrna, 22½@25.

RAISINS—Fancy Clusters, per box 3.00; London Layers, per box, 2.50; loose, 6½@7½ per lb.; Seedless Sultanas, 9½@12½.

NUTS—Almonds, paper-shell, 16@17; softshell, 16@17; hardshell, 10@12; Brazils, 12@13; filberts, Sicily, fancy, 14; pecans, polished, large, 13@15; peanuts, raw, eastern, 6½@7; roasted, 7½@8; California, choice raw, 5½; California fancy raw, 6; California roasted, 7@7½; walnuts, softshell, first grade, new, 10; hardshell, first grade, new, 9; pinones, New Mexico, 8@8½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SHARES AND MONEY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—Today's bank statement affords convincing evidence that the capitalists who have engaged in the recent great syndicate operations made provision for them some time since while the resources of the money market were still superabundant. Assurance is warranted that their plans are carefully adjusted so that the syndicate operations in themselves will have but slight effect on the money market. That there should have been achieved a loan contraction by the banks of upwards of $4,000,000 in a week, in which payment was made of over $10,000,000 on account of Union Pacific bond subscriptions, and a call made for payment of twenty-five millions on Monday on account of steel syndicate subscriptions, and in which a furious speculation was carried on in the stock market, is an impressive demonstration of the new scope of the resources of the New York money market. The effect on the stock market was materially marked. From a hesitation and irregular condition, due to heavy profit-taking under cover of the feverish advance of a few stocks, the market leaped into an animated and buoyant condition, the earlier losses being generally wiped out and many striking gains in price established. The early strength was confined to a comparatively small number of stocks and was due to belief in the progress of plans for a great consolidation of southwestern railroads. The Denver and Rio Grande stocks led the advance with gains at 5 for the common and 3⅛ for the preferred. The Rio Grande Western stocks, usually in the background, sold 15 points higher for the common and 3 points higher for the preferred than last sales. The Wabash stocks, Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis Southwesterns, Texas and Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco and the Canadian Southern stocks all responded with gains of 1 to 2⅛ over yesterday. A number of recently-conspicuous minor railroad stocks also moved feverishly. The strength of these stocks did not prevent declines running to a piont or more in many of the active stocks on realizing, profit-taking going on actively under cover of their strength. The smelting stocks were raided down 2½ and 3⅛ for the common and preferred, but rose strongly again over last night's level. The steel stocks were rather heavy. It was not until the bank statement that the undertone of depression was overcome. There was some renewal of the realizing here and there, but the closing was animated and the undertone strong with prices near the best.

A number of influences combined to precipitate a very active speculation for the rise with the opening for the week, and a heavy speculative profit-taking had been well absorbed by the growing new demand, so that the general strength of the market has been well sustained. Last Saturday's bank statement, with its record of loan contraction, was interpreted to mean that the large syndicate borrowers for the various consolidation and absorption plans were in a position to liquidate loans to offset any encroachment upon money-market resources from other sources. The contest for control of Burlington apparently continued and was supplemented by excited speculative buying of these stocks. By Tuesday afternoon the speculative profit taken had overborne the force of the buying and Wednesday saw some sharp reaction. New points of strength developed and rallied the market. The buoyancy of a number of minor railroad stocks gave color to reports that the process of absorption and combination in the interests of the larger railroad systems was still actively proceeding. Many stocks with a comparatively short history, owing to reorganizations in recent years, touched higher prices than any previous records, and others went higher than for some years. Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific crossed par for the first time in the new generation. Missouri Pacific is pointed to as an unique example of a non-dividend-paying railroad stock selling above par. There is a conviction in Wall street that this property is to be made the center of a far-reaching consolidation of southwestern railroads. The heavy buying of Wabash securities remained something of a mystery, and it is attributed to various other railroads, including Missouri Pacific interests. The concurrent strength of several of the junior Vanderbilt stocks give plausibility to a supposition that Wabash may be involved in places concerning them. The notable strength of the Eries was accompanied by many rumors of plans for extensive rehabilitation of the property, promising large profits available for distribution as dividends. Such possibilities as were perceived of unfavorable developments in the situation were kept in the background, as is usual in a period of speculative enthusiasm in Wall street.

During the midweek reaction some consideration was given to the threatening Anglo-Russian difficulty at Tien-Tsin and the failure of negotiations for peace in South Africa were depressing the foreign markets. The announcement that an agreement has been reached between Russia and Great Britain was an influence in rallying the market. The prospective developments in the money market and a rise in the call loan rate received some attention. But, considering the magnitude of the week's financial transactions and the comparatively small effect, speculators adopted an optimistic view of the outlook and they were encouraged by assurances from the capitalists concerned in great syndicate arrangements in their confidence in the safety of the situation.

The payment last week of $20,000,000 in dividends by the Standard Oil Company and this week of a $10,000,000 installment on the new Union Pacific bond issue and the call for a $25,000,000 payment Monday of the subscription to the steel merger were regarded as ample tests of the condition of the money market.

Business in railroad bonds continued large, the speculative issues being favorites. But bond dealers report some disposition on the part of customers to sell high-grade bonds and reinvest in railroad stocks with good dividend prospects. U.S. 3s advanced ½, new 4s and old 4s, coupon, ¼, and refunding 2s, registered, ⅝. The refunding 2s, coupon, declined ⅛ over the closing call of a week ago.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

DECREASE IN MOST TOTALS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—The weekly statement of the averages of the associated banks is:

Loans, $910,779,100; decrease, $4,033,600; deposits, $1,000,458,300; decrease, $5,277,300; circulation, $31,525,100; decrease, $60,500; legal-tenders, $71,898,700; decrease, $222,200; specie, $188,488,300; decrease, $939,800; total reserve, $260,387,000; decrease, $1,162,000; reserve requirements, $250,114,575; decrease, $1,431,820; surplus reserve, $10,272,425; increase, $269,825.

CONTINUED CONTRACTION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—The continued contraction of deposit liabilities, amounting during the current week to $65,727,300, is lessening the amount of reserve which New York banks are required to carry and therefore the steady loss of cash is not affecting materially the total of surplus reserve. In fact the decrease of $1,162,000 in cash holdings for the six days ending Saturday was more than offset by the process mentioned and the surplus reserve made an actual gain of $269,825 compared with last week's exhibit. The totals in this respect do not agree with unofficial estimates of money movements, the loss having been placed at not more than one-tenth that actually reported. Operations with the treasury resulted in a loss of nearly one million, but this was minimized by gains from the interior. The actual position of the banks is probably stronger than shown by Saturday's report of averages. The changes in the items of loans and deposits are traceable directly to several large institutions concerned in pending deals of magnitude and therefore are of only temporary importance. The principal factor at this time centers in the movements of money which are of rather contradictory character. The treasury continues to gain from the banks, although, as pointed out last week, the losses thus occasioned should grow smaller from this time on. Some attention was attracted in the week to foreign exchange, which grew stronger, and preliminary talk of gold exports in the face of an enormous trade balance was not lacking.

This view, however, seemed unfounded, as the variation of interest rates here and abroad, led to technical advances that will adjust themselves automatically. It will be seen, however, that the demands to which the New York banks are subject are not growing less and, where one reason for easier money can be advanced, others quite as logical can be offered on the other side of the question. Conservative interests look for no great changes in the market. Interior points seem well supplied with funds and are seeking commercial paper here. The consummation of the steel deal will require heavy payments at the beginning of the current week, but this is a shifting process more than anything else and is likely to create much disturbance. The banks so far this month have decreased their deposits $12,000,000, loans $4,500,000 and cash holdings $7,500,000, while excess reserve has fallen $4,500,000.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Mrach 23.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $152,446,176; gold, $93,923,565.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, March 23.—The demand for money today was good, though the pressure was lessened. The market is now commanding some of the money recently borrowed from the bank. Discounts were easier, though the effect of the rates was not appreciable. Throughout the week money was wanted, the stringency resulting from payments of installments for local loans and exchequer bonds. The market was obliged to apply to the Bank of England daily for advances, besides renewing the large amounts falling due, and is now indebted to the bank for large amounts at a few days, at 4½ per cent., the bank refusing to take bills averaging under ten days' currency.

Closing Stocks—Actual Sales.

Atchison	61⅝	Wabash pfd	41⅝
Atchison pfd	94½	Wheeling & L. E.	15⅝
Baltimore & Ohio.	92⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pfd	32
Canadian Pacific..	94¾	Wis. Central	20⅞
Canada Southern..	68⅞	Third Avenue	121½
Chesa. & Ohio	46⅜	B. & O. pfd.	91½
Chicago G. W.	22⅞	Nat'l Tube	60
C., B. & Quincy	165¾	Nat'l Tube pfd	113
C. I. & L.	33	Express Co's—	
C. I. & L. pfd	73	Adams	155
C. & E. Illinois	115½	American	198
Chicago & N. W.	178½	United States	72
C. R. I. & P.	128⅝	Wells-Fargo	157
C. C. C. & St. L.	78	Miscellaneous—	
Colo. Southern	11⅝	Am. Cot. Oil	26
Colo. So. 1st pfd	48⅝	Am. Cot. Oil pfd	85
Colo. So. 2d pfd	22⅝	Am. Malting	5⅛
Del. & Hudson	164½	Am. Malting pfd	26
D. L. & Western	195½	Am. S. & R.	58⅜
Denver & R. G.	48⅝	Am. S. & R. pfd.	96⅝
D. & R. G. pfd	96⅝	Am. Spirits	1⅝
Erie	35	Am. Spirits pfd	17
Erie 1st pfd	69⅝	Am. Steel Hoop	41⅝
Great N. pfd	201⅝	Am. S. H. pfd	92
Hocking Coal	17½	Am. S. & W.	42⅞
Hocking Valley	53⅝	Am. S. & W. pfd.	106⅝
Illinois Central	137⅝	Am. Tin Plate	70⅞
Iowa Central	33⅝	Am. Tin P. pfd	114⅝
Iowa Cen. pfd	62½	Am. Tobacco	127
Lake Erie & W	54½	Am. Tob. pfd	144
L. E. & W. pfd	122	Anaconda M. Co.	47⅛
Lake Shore	210½	Brooklyn R. T.	82⅝
Louis. & Nash	100⅝	Colo. Fuel & I.	51⅞
Manhattan L.	125	Cont'l Tobacco	45⅝
Met. St. Ry	163⅝	Cont'l Tob. pfd	101½
Mexican Central	24⅞	Federal Steel	48⅝
Minn. & St. L.	88½	Federal S. pfd	100⅝
M. & St. L. pfd	112½	Gen. Electric	214
Missouri Pacific	100⅝	Glucose Sugar	48⅝
Mobile & Ohio	83½	G. Sugar pfd	95
M., K. & Texas	24½	Int'l Paper	27
M., K. & T. pfd	57⅝	Int'l Paper pfd	79⅝
N. J. Central	153	Laclede Gas	82
N. Y. Central	146⅝	Nat'l Biscuit	41⅜
Norfolk & W	51	Nat'l B. pfd	95½
N. & W. pfd	85	Nat'l Lead	15⅞
Northern Pacific	87⅝	Nat'l Lead pfd	82⅝
North. Pac. pfd	88⅞	Nat'l Steel	52⅞
Ontario & W	33⅝	Nat'l Steel pfd	113⅝
Or. Ry. & Nav	42	N. Y. Air Brake	160
Or. Ry. & N. pfd	76	North American	88⅝
Pennsylvania	154⅝	Pacific Coast	55
Reading	34⅞	P. C. 1st pfd	91
Reading 1st pfd	73½	P. C. 2d pfd	66
Reading 2d pfd	43	Pacific Mail	34½
Rio Grande W	85	People's Gas	106
R. G. W. pfd	100	P. Steel Car	36⅛
St. Louis & S. F.	44⅝	P. S. Car pfd	75
St. L. 1st pfd	85⅝	Pull. Palace Car	203
St. L. 2d pfd	69	Standard R. & T.	4⅛
St. Louis, S. W.	34⅝	Sugar	142⅝
St. L., S. W. pfd	64½	Sugar pfd	122½
St. Paul	152⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	56⅝
St. Paul pfd	188	U. S. Leather	12⅞
St. Paul & O.	125½	U. S. L. pfd	75
Southern Pacific	45⅝	U. S. Rubber	19⅛
So. Railway	27⅛	U. S. R. pfd	59
So. Railway pfd	78⅝	Western Union	88⅛
Texas & Pacific	33½	Amal. Copper	102⅞
Union Pacific	92⅞	R. I. & S. Co.	17
Union Pac. pfd	85½	R. I. & S. pfd	67⅝
Wabash	21⅛	P. C. C. & St. L.	64

Total sales, 599,800 shares.

Bond List.

U. S. R. 2s reg	106	N. Y. C. 1sts	107¼
U. S. R. 2s coup	106	N. J. C. Gen. 5s	133¼
U. S. 3s coup	111½	N. P. 3s	73
U. S. 3s reg	111½	N. P. 4s	105⅝
U. S. n. 4s reg	138⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	108½
U. S. n. 4s coup	138⅝	N. & W. Con. 4s	103⅛
U. S. old 4s reg	113	Or. Nav. 1sts	110
U. S. old 4s coup	114¼	Or. Nav. 4s	104⅝
U. S. 5s reg	111½	Or. S. L. 6s	128
U. S. 5s coup	111½	Or. S. L. Con. 5s	116½
D. of C. 3 65s	123½	Reading Gen. 4s	94⅝
Atchison, Gen. 4s	104⅛	R. G. W. 1sts	101½
Atchison, Adj. 4s	94⅝	St. L. & I. M. 5s	118¼
Can. So. 2ds	108⅝	St. L. & S. F. 6s	131½
C. & O. 4½s	107½	St. Paul Consols	184½
C. & O. 5s	121⅝	St. P., C. & P. 1s	118
C. & N. W. 7s	141½	St. P., C. & P. 5s	120½
C. & N. W. 5s	124	So. Pacific 4s	92⅝
Chicago Ter. 4s	97	So. Railway 5s	117
Colo. So. 4s	87½	S. R. & T. 6s	57½
D. & R. G. 4s	102½	T. & P. 1sts	120
Erie Gen. 4s	98⅝	T. & P. 2ds	76
Fort Worth 1sts	109½	Union Pacific 4s	106¼
Gen. Elec. 5s	216	Wabash 1sts	119¼
Iowa Cen. 1sts	117½	Wabash 2ds	110
L. & N. Un. 4s	102½	West Shore 4s	115¼
M., K. & T. 2ds	80¼	Wis. Cen. 1sts	90⅝
M., K. & T. 4s	98⅝	Va. Centuries	95

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Money—		Union Land	4
Call loans	3@4	West End	95
Time loans	3½@4	W. Electric	63½
Stocks—		Bonds—	
A., T. & S. F.	61¼	Atchison 4s	102¼
Atchison pfd	94⅝	N. E. G. & C. 5s	68
Am. Sugar	142½	Mining shares—	
Am. Sugar pfd	121	Adventure	15⅝
Am. Telephone	168	Bingham	25⅝
Boston & Albany	255	Amal. Copper	100⅞
Boston Elevated	173½	Atlantic	32½
C., B. & Quincy	165⅞	Boston & Mont	355
Dominion Coal	37½	Butte & Boston	102
Dom. Coal pfd	110	C. & Hecla	853@858
Federal Steel	48⅛	Centennial	28⅝
Federal S. pfd	100⅝	Franklin	22½
Fitchburg pfd	144½	Humboldt	50
Gen. Electric	214½	Osceola	86¼
Gen. Elec. pfd	193	Parrot	58
Ed. Elec. Ill	265	Quincy	174
Mexican Central	24⅝	Santa Fe Copper	7¼
N. E. G. & C.	12	Tamarack	338
Old Colony	208	Utah Mining	34⅝
Old Dominion	36⅝	Winona	6⅝

London Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The stock market here was quiet today in anticipation of the settlement. The tendency toward recovery was continued. Americans opened heavy on the over-night hesitation in New York. They soon hardened, however, on purchases by London and the continent of Denver and Northern Pacific issues. The close was at the best. Money was easier again."

Financial Quotations.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Money on call nominal. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87⅞@4.88, for demand, and at 4.84⅜ for 60 days; posted rates, 4.88@4.89; commercial bills, 4.83¾@4.84¼. Silver certificates, 61¾@65. Bar silver, 60¼. Mexican dollars, 49. State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds irregular. Refunding 2s, reg., and coup., 106; 3s, reg. and coup., 111½; new 4s, reg. and coup., 138¾; old 4s, reg., 113; coup., 114¼; 5s, reg. and coup., 111½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, March 23.—The wheat market was featureless. May opened unchanged to ⅛c lower on good weather and liberal northwest receipts. Bears, however, were weak-hearted, fearing to run into an ambuscade. They were more inclined, like the rest of the crowd, to play even over Sunday, in view of the turn affairs in China might take. When reports that the quotation difficulty had been settled were confirmed, shorts covered moderately, and with the additional assistance of the corn strength May gradually advanced to 76¼, and closed ⅛@¼ higher, at 76⅛@76¼.

Corn opened firm and continued strong for an hour. There was a good outside demand, as well as local trade. The close was ⅜c higher for May, at 41⅝@41¾.

Oats were dull, but firm. May closed ⅛@¼ up at 25⅛.

Provisions were easier, except in pork, the losses in price were not very material. May pork opened unchanged at 16.00, and declined under liquidation to 15.30, closing 60 cents under yesterday at 15.40. May lard closed 2½c lower, and ribs 7½c lower.

The leading futures closed as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—	
April	75¼
May	76⅛@76¼
Corn, No. 2—	
March	40¼
May	41⅝@41¾
July	41⅞
Oats, No. 2—	
May	25⅛
July	24⅞@24⅞

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was active; winter patents, 3.85@3.95; straights, 3.20@3.70; clears, 2.60@3.40; spring specials, 4.30; patents, 3.50@3.80; straights, 3.05@3.30; bakers, 2.20@2.50; No. 3 spring wheat, 70@73; No. 2 red, 75@77½; No. 2 corn, 40¼@40⅜; No. 2 yellow, 40¼@40⅜; No. 2 oats, 25⅞@26; No. 2 white, 28¼@28½; No. 3 white, 27½@28¼; No. 2 rye, 53@53¼; good feeding barley, 45; fair to choice malting, 51@56; No. 1 flax seed, 1.53; No. 1 northwestern, 1.55; prime timothy seed, 4.25; mess pork, per bbl., 15.25@15.30; lard, per 100 lbs., 7.85@7.90; short ribs, sides (loose,) 7.50@7.90; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 6¾@6⅞; short clear sides (boxed,) 8.20@8.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, 1.27; clover, contract grade, 10.65@10.75.

Grain Movements.

Articles—	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	19,000	35,000
Wheat, bushels	119,000	36,000
Corn, "	266,000	142,000
Oats, "	302,000	206,000
Rye, "	4,000	11,000
Barley, "	13,000	7,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was quiet; creamery, 15@21; dairy, 11@18; cheese, steady, 10¼@11¾. Eggs, dull; fresh, 12.

CLOSING PRICES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, March 23.—Close: Wheat, March, 75⅛; April, 75¼; May, 76⅛@76¼.

Corn—March, 40¼; May, 41⅝@41¾.

Oats—March, 25; May, 25⅛.

Pork—March, 15.25; May, 15.40; July, 14.90.

Lard—March, 7.90; May, 7.87½; July and September, 7.87½.

Ribs—March and May, 7.85.

Cash quotations—Wheat: No. 2 red, 75@77; No. 3 red, 71@76; No. 2 hard winter, 72@73; No. 3 hard winter, 73@76; No. 1 northern spring, 75@78; No. 2 northern spring, 75@78; No. 2 spring, 68@75.

Corn—No. 2, 40¾; No.3, 40½@41.

Oats—No. 2, 25¾@26; No. 3, 25½.

Rye—50¾.

Miscellaneous Markets.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Wheat—Spot, firm. Options closed firm, ⅛c higher; March, 80⅝; May, 80⅝; July, 80⅝; September, 80⅛.

Hops—Quiet; Pacific Coast, 1900 crop, 16@19.

Hides—Steady; California, 18½@19.

Wool—Quiet.

Coffee—Spot Rio, steady, mild steady. Futures closed steady, 5@10 points net higher. March and May, 5.65; July, 5.80; September, 5.90; December, 6.05.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3½; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 13-32; molasses sugar, 3 9-32; refined, steady; crushed, 5.75; powdered, 5.35.

Butter—Receipts, 3100 packages. Strong; fresh creamery, 16@22; factory, 9@14½.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,700 packages. Steady; western at mark, 13.

Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Trading in the local metal market today was very dull, and confined to week end evening up of accounts, with sentiment generally bearish. Tin was dull at 25.60; lead quiet, at 4.37½; spelter weak, 3.85@3.90; copper, dull, 17 for lake, 16⅝ for casting; pig iron warrants, 9.50@10.50; northern foundry, 15.50@16.50.

Grain at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 6s; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 3¼d; No. 1 Northern California, 6s 3½d; futures steady; May, 6s ⅜d; July, 6s ½d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new, 3s 10⅝d; American mixed, old, 4s ¼d; Futures quiet; May, 3s 9⅞d; July, 3s 9⅝d; September, 3s 10⅝d.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Exports of gold and silver for the week aggregated $1,075,582, silver bars and coin; $7080 gold. Imports, $45,761 gold, and $140,134 silver.

The imports of dry goods and merchandise for the week were valued at $13,853,200.

Northwestern Wheat.

TACOMA, March 23.—Unchanged; Blue Stem, 59; Club, 56½.

PORTLAND, March 23.—Wheat—Walla Walla, 57. Cleared: Ship Druidsdale with 105,292 bushels of wheat for Queenstown.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton opened weak at a decline of 8@11 points. Later May sold down 4 points, but there was a general return to the opening figures. The market closed barely steady, 13@14 points lower.

Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, March 23.—California dried fruits were dull and unchanged. Prunes, 5¾@7. Apricots, Royal, 7½@12; Moorpark, 8¼@12. Peaches, peeled, 12½@20; unpeeled, 5½@10.

St. Louis Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Wool, quiet; territory and western, medium, 14@16; fine, 11@15; coarse, 11@14.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY (Pa.), March 23.—Credit balances, 1.30; certificates, no bids.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

RECEIPTS AND QUOTATIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 200. Steady. Good to prime steers, 5.00@6.00; poor to medium, 3.80@4.85; stockers and feeders, 2.75@4.65; cows, 2.70@4.35; heifers, 2.70@4.60; canners, 2.00@2.65; bulls, 2.75@4.35; calves, 4.50@6.00; Texas-fed steers, 4.00@5.00; grassers, 3.40@4.00; bulls, 2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 17,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 2000. Choice heavy steady, others weak to 5 cents lower. Mixed and butchers', 5.85@6.10; good to choice, 6.00@6.15; rough heavy, 5.85@5.95; light, 5.85@6.02½.

Sheep—Receipts 3000. Sheep and lambs steady Good to choice wethers, 4.75@5.00; fair to choice mixed, 4.50@4.80; western sheep, 4.75@5.00; yearlings, 4.75@5-10; native lambs, 4.75@5.40; western lambs, 5.20@5.40.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 200. Market unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 4000. Steady to 2½c lower. Heavy, 5.85@5.95; packers, 5.75@5.85; mixed, 5.70@5.85; light, 5.65@5.80; yorkers, 5.65@5.75; pigs, 5.00@5.65.

Sheep—Receipts 2000. Strong. Muttons, 4.00@5.00; lambs, 5.10@5.30.

OMAHA, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 3000. Nominally steady. Native steers, 4.00@5.40; western steers, 3.75@4.50; Texas steers, 3.00@4.00; cows and heifers, 3.30@4.40; canners, 1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, 3.25@4.75; calves, 3.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., 2.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 7400. Shade stronger. Heavy, 5.80@5.85; mixed, 5.77½@5.80; light, 5.65@5.85; pigs, 5.00@5.60; bulk of sales, 5.80@5.82½.

Sheep—Receipts 100. Steady. Yearlings, 4.60@5.00; wethers, 4.25@4.60; common and stock sheep, 3.65@3.85; ewes, 3.70@4.25; lambs, 4.25@5.25.

DENVER, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 100. Steady. Beef steers, 3.35@4.75; cows, 2.50@4.00; feeders, freight paid to river, 3.00@4.75; stockers, freight paid to river, 3.25@4.75; bulls, stags, etc., 2.00@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts 500. Weak. Light packers and mixed, 5.75@5.85; heavy, 5.70@5.80.

No sheep.

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Praised by the Citizens of Los Angeles and Vicinity.

What man or woman can doubt the virtue in Coke Dandruff Cure after the evidence that has been produced from day to day in columns of this paper for the past two weeks? The great success attained by COKE DANDRUFF CURE comes from the fact that those whom it has benefited tell their friends.

Read what some of the leading dealers of Los Angeles say about Coke Dandruff Cure.

A whole city, delighted with the results of a test of Coke Dandruff Cure.

The sales of Coke Dandruff Cure have more than doubled in the past week. Our customers are delighted with the results of this great preparation since the Free Sample test made at our store, to prove to the people of Los Angeles its great worth.

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One 25c cake of the soap will be given free to all who purchase Coke's Dandruff Cure at Dean's Drug Store, March 27 and 28.

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SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Wheat and barley quiet. Oats steady. Hay steady for choice grades. Bran and middlings steady. Small white beans strong; colored beans, easy. Fancy apples firmer. Oranges weak. Lemons quiet. Limes firm, Bananas steady. River potatoes easy; Oregon potatoes firm. New potatoes lower. Choice onions steady. Asparagus easy. Rhubarb weak. Green peas weak. Fancy tomatoes higher. Choice string beans steady. In the poultry market hens were lower, and large young chickens steady; other poultry steady.

Receipts—Flour, quarter-sacks, 9600; wheat, centals, 9880; barley, centals, 440; oats, centals, 420; eastern, 1500; potatoes, sacks, 3200; beans, sacks, 2400; middlings, sacks, 270; hay, tons, 350; hops, bales, 380; hides, 590; wine, gallons, 33,600.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23. — Flour — Net cash prices for family extras, 3.35@3.50 per bbl.; bakers' extras, 3.15@3.30; Oregon and Washington, 2.50@3.00 per bbl.

Wheat—Shipping wheat is quotable at 1.00; milling, 1.02½@1.05.

Barley—Feed is quotable at 75@76¼ per ctl.; brewing, 80.

Oats—Red, 1.25@1.45 for all grades; black, 1.15@1.25; white, 1.25@1.47½.

Middlings—17.00@19.50.

Mixed feed—15.00@16.00.

Rolled barley—Quotable at 16.50@17.50.

Oatmeal—4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Oat groats—4.50.

Rolled oats—6.10@7.60 per bbl. for wood and 5.75@7.25 for sacks.

Hay—Quotable as follows: Wheat, 9.00@13.00 per ton; wheat and oat, 9.00@12.00; oat, 7.00@11.00; barley, 6.00@8.50; alfalfa, 7.00@9.00; compressed hay, 8.00@13.00 per ton; volunteer, 5.00@6.50.

Straw—Quotable at 40@47½ per bale.

Beans—Pink, 2.00@2.10; Lima, 5.75@5.85; small white, 4.75@4.90; large white, 4.10@4.25.

Potatoes — Early Rose, 85@1.00; Oregon Burbanks, 65@95; river Burbanks, 30@60; Salinas Burbanks, —; river reds, —; Merced sweets, 50@75; new, 1½@2½.

Onions—Fancy, 2.75 per cental; common, 1.50.

Various—Green peas, 2@2½; string beans, 6@8; egg plant, 10@12½; green peppers, 8@10; tomatoes, 1.00@1.75; summer squash, 1.00@1.50; dried okra, 15; asparagus, 1.50@2.00; rhubarb, 65@1.25; garlic, 3@3½; Mexican tomatoes, 75@1.25; mushrooms, 10@15.

Apples—Fancy, 2.25; common, 50.

Citrus fruits—Oranges, navels, 50@2.00; seedlings, 50@1.00; Japanese mandarins, 1.25@1.50; Mexican limes, 5.00; common California lemons, 75; good to choice, 2.25.

Tropical fruits — Bananas, 75@2.00; Smyrna figs, 14@17; Persian dates, 5½@6.

Butter — Fancy creamery, 17; seconds, 14; fancy dairy, 15; seconds, 12.

Cheese—Eastern, 15@16½; Young America, 9½.

Eggs—Ranch, 12½@13½.

Poultry — Live turkeys, 10@13; dressed, —; old roosters, 4.50@5.00; young roosters, 7.50@8.00; small broilers, 3.00@3.50; large broilers, 5.00@5.50; fryers, 6.00@6.50; hens, 5.00@6.00; ducks, old, 5.50@7.00; ducks, young, 8.00@9.00; geese, 1.50@1.75; goslings, 2.75@3.00; pigeons, old, 1.75@2.00; pigeons, young, 2.25@2.50.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23. — The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	6	Julia	1
Alpha Con	5	Justice	3
Andes	6	Mexican	36
Belcher	11	Occidental Con	5
Best & Belcher	27	Ophir	75
Bullion	1	Overman	15
Caledonia	77	Potosi	16
Challenge Con	18	Savage	13
Chollar	15	Seg. Belcher	1
Confidence	70	Sierra Nevada	27
Con. Cal. & Va.	205	Silver Hill	40
Crown Point	12	Standard	405
Exchequer	1	Union Con	21
Gould & Curry	16	Utah Con	6
Hale & Norcross	13	Yellow Jacket	24

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23. — Silver bars, 60¾; Mexican dollars, 50½@51; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S HAIR.

It's Profusion, at Her Age, Has Always Been a Wonder.

Over 80 years old, Queen Victoria yet has luxuriant hair, which has for years been a marvel. The court physician, following Prof. Unna's discovery, has treated Her Majesty's scalp with a germ destroying preparation which he has always kept secret. It is now known, however, that the remedy for dandruff, the germ destroying element, is embedied in Newbro's Herpicide, the only hair preparation on the market that does destroy the dandruff germ. Without dandruff hair will grow profusely, and falling hair will be stopped. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

AUCTION

Notice is hereby given that we will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 10 a.m., at 438 and 440 South Spring Street, the following personal property:

One square "Mathushik" Piano, 11 Pictures, 8 Oak and 2 Bamboo Center Tables, 8 Rockers, 2 Art Squares, Carpets, 1 pair Portieres, 2 Folding Beds, 1 Royal Sewing Machine, 7 Lamps, 3 Toilet Sets, 1 Extension Table, 7 Dining Chairs, 6 Bedroom Suites, 3 sets Springs, Mattresses and Bedding, 1 Gas Range, 1 Kitchen Stove, Tables, Cupboard, all dishes and cooking utensils; also 2 Certificates—600 shares of Randsburg Gold Mining Milling Co., etc., etc. Sale to be made to satisfy an indebtedness due on said goods, and to cover costs of sale, etc.

RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Crude Oil Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 608 Frost building, in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

J. W. McMICHAEL, Secretary.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 21, 1901.

A. Hamburger & Sons

127 to 145 N. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.

We are conjurers of the beautiful

in suitable apparel and materials for Easter use. The three distinctive show days of the spring season are past. We have had our play spell and you have had your sights of things real yet almost beyond the understanding. Now we get down to business with all the intense energy of which we are capable. Selling goods is our object, and to achieve it we realize that we must keep you posted about all the new things as they arrive. Seasonable merchandise will be brought to your attention daily. This page will reflect only an infinitesimal portion of our stock of Easter apparel and materials.

Easter millinery.

Scores of new hats, the finest yet shown at the prices, are brought from the workroom to join the rest in the millinery salon at $5.00 and $6 50. This is the first mention of these hats. They are superbly pretty and are notable for their likeness to the higher priced ones. But that is not all, we have

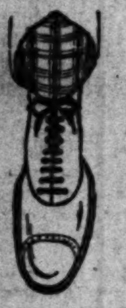
Hundreds at $10, $12.50 and $15.

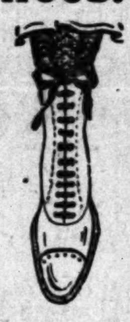
New ones which have been placed on sale during the last two days of the opening and more which go on sale tomorrow for the first. You have seen the capabilities of our new designer, you have pronounced the hats charming, you have gone so far as to say that they are prettier, in better taste and more generally becoming than those we have shown at previous openings. They can hardly be told from hats costing twice as much. We consider them masterpieces and so do you who have seen them or have already purchased.

Masterpieces of millinery.

It is the custom to speak proudly of imported hats and we think we may be proud of ours. So far as expert knowledge, trained tastes and ample resources can obtain such results, we have here the masterpieces of the world's millinery masters. The best of the world's best. Each one bears its maker's name and every one is of Parisian origin. Such hats range in price up to $35.00.

"Elk" and "Ebell" shoes.





THE FORMER FOR MEN
THE LATTER FOR WOMEN.

Positively the best shoes that we or any other store can provide. The Elk shoes come in all leathers and in all styles and are suitable for all occasions. We do not place them on a par with our $5 shoes, but they are equal to many shoes sold in Los Angeles at $4 and $4.50 a pair. In looks they equal any shoes that can be made. In wear they are the best money's worth you ever got for $3.50.

The Ebell shoes are too well known to require comment but you may not know that they are varied enough in shape to fit any foot that is not deformed. Some are long and narrow, fitting close over the toes; others are roomy in the toe, high in the instep and close fitting about the heel; still others are made to fit comfortably over enlarged joints. Some of the styles have very high arches while others are built after the flat-footed, common sense style. Our aim is to provide a comfortable shoe for every foot and at the same time have it artistic in shape. All leathers at one price **$3.50**

Nickel coffee pots, trays.

We have inaugurated a special sale of all sorts of nickel goods in our household department. The sale includes Marian Harland tea and coffee pots, French coffee pots, condenser coffee pots, etc. Prices are all very low.

7-inch fancy nickel trays, 18c
8-inch fancy nickel trays, 20c
12-inch fancy nickel trays, 30c
14-inch fancy nickel trays, 40c
Nickel crumb tray and brush, 65c
Nickel crumb tray and scrape, 40c
7-inch nickel cuspidor, 20c
7-inch nickel tea kettles, $1.15
8-inch nickel tea kettles, $1.25
Nickel plated tea strainers, 10c and 15c
1-pt. Imperial tea or coffee pot, $1.25
2-pt. Imperial tea or coffee pot, $1.35
3-pt. Imperial tea or coffee pot, $1.60

1-pt. Marian Harland tea or coffee pot, 90c
1-qt. Marian Harland tea or coffee pot, $1.10
2-qt. Marian Harland tea or coffee pot, $1.40
3-qt. Marian Harland tea or coffee pot, $1.60
4-qt. Marian Harland tea or coffee pot, $1.90
1-qt. French coffee pot, 65c
2-qt. French coffee pot, 95c
4-qt. French coffee pot, $1.45
1-qt. condenser coffee pot, 65c
2-qt. condenser coffee pot, 75c
3-qt. condenser coffee pot, 85c
4-qt. condenser coffee pot, $1.00

"FLOOR-SHINE" IS HERE.

It was delayed a long while on the railroad but is now here. You probably know all about this excellent preparation for brightening hard floors, reviving old woods, linoleum and oilcloth. It is a regular enamel but is transparent. It is also excellent for all kinds of furniture. A large can contains sufficient to cover 175 square feet and costs $1. The small cans will cover 80 square feet. Enough to border a medium sized room. Price.................... **60c**

Linoleum at 59c.

Our first shipment of linoleum has been entirely closed out. We have just received another, larger than the first, better assorted and the same 75c quality which we can sell for 59c a yard.

Boys' easter suits.

When we can not buy suits good enough to reach our standard, we have them made, and fully 75 per cent. of our boys' clothing is therefore made to our order. In this way we secure extra strong seams, standard all wool cloths and nobbiness of styles which is hard to get unless we specify it in our order.

The Easter styles are ready and they include the nobbiest suits that we can cause to be produced. They range in price up to $10.00, but there are numerous attractive styles and good cloths which we can sell for **$5.00**

In addition we show a line of Russian blouse pique suits with red or blue stripes on white grounds. Finished with deep sailor collars trimmed with white insertion. From 2 to 6 years at.............. **$3.00**

All wool Russian blouse suits with leather belts and gold finished buckles **$5.00**

Silks from Paris, Patterson and Lyons.

Silk selling is one of the pre-eminently successful branches of this business. And the Hamburger store is equally famed for the variety and excellence of its stocks.

A practice has become a principle. We've made it a point to satisfy you—to replace a bad wearing silk, no matter how far back the blame was.

But these are show days—of silks that set Paris a-talking at the Exposition; of silks from the webs that Doucet and Sara Mayer and the rest made their Exposition show gowns; of silks that run the gamut of luxurious elegance. Among the less notable ones are:

TWILLED BLACK SURAH 59c.

1000 yards of black surah silks suitable for waists, petticoats or linings for grenadines, 23 inches wide, extra heavy and double twilled. Special at 59c a yard on the bargain table.

NEW FOULARD SILKS AT 85c.

100 new pieces of foulard silks just received from Cheney Bros. will get their first showing Monday. All the new colorings in exclusive French designs, floral patterns, vine effects, scroll effects and neat figures. Twilled and satin finished, 23 inches wide. Good $1.00 value offered at 85c a yard.

SILK CREPE DE CHINE $1.00.

Soft, clingy crepe de chine, a beautiful material that will be much worn this season. Every new shade and black for street and evening wear, 23 inches wide and a quality that cannot be duplicated at $1.25. Offered at $1.00 a yard.

EXTRAORDINARY BLACK SILKS AT $1.00.

Extra values in black peau de soie, ramure, faille, black guaranteed taffeta, satin duchesse, gros grain, corded and hemstitched silks; better than other stores sell at $1.25. No discounts is the reason we sell at $1 a yard.

Dress goods rival the silks.

Grenadine, the charming, the irresistible. Beauty lurks in every fold. One remembers the opening of last week by some special object or point of interest. Most likely it was the array of grenadines or the soft, clingy effect of the woolen crepes. So, with the dress goods show. A catalogue of the new things would be meaningless. The following thin and watery descriptions fall far short of imparting any idea of the beauty, the loom-wit and the color treatment that characterizes the new fabrics for spring and summer wear.

PRUNELLA AND NUNSVEILING AT $1.

French prunella and French nunsveiling, two very popular fabrics this season. We show these two new weaves in every new street and evening shade, also black and cream; made of the best wool and 44 inches wide; extraordinary value at $1 a yard.

54-INCH FRENCH VENETIAN CLOTH, $1.50.

Feather weight French Venetian cloth in the new spring shades of pearl gray, street gray, old rose, tan, castor, reseda, new blue, biscuit, tobacco brown, etc., 54 inches wide and a quality we have been selling at $2; on special sale at $1.50.

NEW ALL WOOL FRENCH CHALLIE AT 50c.

50 pieces of French challie in Parisian designs, polkadots and neat figures in two-toned and multicolored effects; the largest assortment in the city at 50c a yard.

SILK FINISHED HENRIETTA AT 75c.

100 pieces of Henrietta made of the best wool; rich, lustrous silk finish in every new street and pastel shade. Very popular for the new shirt waists; 45 inches wide and the same quality we sold at $1 a yard earlier in the season; offered now at 75c.

SHRUNK AND SPONGED CHEVIOT 50c.

Black cheviot serge, the proper material for a skirt or suit; it is every thread wool; it has been sponged and shrunk and either side can be used; 44 inches wide; compare it with the usual 75c quality; while it lasts the price will be 50c a yard.

BLACK GRANITE CLOTH AT 79c.

Black granite cloth, one of the popular weaves this season; neat bird's eye effect; soft and clingy for the new flare skirts; 45 inches wide, all wool and reversible; well worth $1 a yard; 20 pieces at 79c a yard.

BLACK PEBBLE CHEVIOT $1.50.

The proper cloth to make fine black tailor gowns or skirts; does not muss, wrinkle or retain dust; rich silky black and 52 inches wide; formerly sold at $2.25; 10 pieces on special sale at $1.50 a yard.

CREPES AND GRENADINES AT $2.

Black silk and wool crepe de chine with satin stripes, black silk and wool grenadine crepes, black silk and wool grenadines; a grand assortment to choose from; styles equal to $25 suit patterns in other stores; here in any length you wish, at $2 a yard.

Costumes and dresses.

The opening days are just past and we have been so busy telling you about the magnificent dresses that maybe you have forgotten that life is not all receptions and parties. There is a big part of the day given up to practical, sensible living, and you don't live in lace, foulard or crepe de chine. There is a heap of beauty in the costumes ranging up to $150.00, but it isn't all there. There is a great deal that can charm and tempt in these:

Some excellently tailored suits made of fine Venetian cloths in blouse styles. The skirts are correct in hang and fit. Both suit and jacket are trimmed with satin folds; price **$15.00**

Strictly tailor-made pebble cheviot suits, Venetian cloth suits and plain cheviot suits made in the collarless Eton, blouse and double-breasted styles; many are lined entirely with silk; price **$25.00**

Tailor suits of venetian cloths, broadcloths and cheviots, made in all the new styles. Lined entirely with silk and so carefully made that it will be difficult for a dressmaker or ladies' tailor to duplicate them **$35.00**

Jackets, cloth or silk.

We are showing a variety of new silk Eton jackets which arrived too late to be shown during all the opening days. They were here Saturday, but possibly you did not see them. The very top notch of style. Priced at $12.50 to $20.00.

We always make a specialty of our $10.00 jackets; among them we show reefer styles with velvet collars and reveres. Tailor style and trimmed with satin, lined throughout with satin, at **$10.00**

Some very handsome eton bolero jackets made of tan covert cloths and trimmed with taffeta silk and braid, lined entirely with silk and reflecting all the very latest New York and Parisian styles, charming effects, at **$10.00**

Watches at half.

No, not all at half price, but enough to satisfy. Many are only a third less than usual prices.

400 watches will be offered in this sale and you won't expect us to describe each one. You can judge from these items what to expect when you come. You will be more astonished than you are in reading what we have to say. A guarantee goes with every watch sold.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WATCHES.

10 karat solid gold case, open face, full jewel movement, stem wind and side set.......... **$13.98**

14 karat gold engraved case, open face, full jewel movement, stem wind and side set.. **$18.49**

10 karat gold hunting case watch with full jewel movement, stem wind and inside set. Polished case and gold hands....... **$14.98**

14 karat solid gold engraved case, gold hands, full jewel movement, stem wind and inside set **$21.49**

Gold filled hunting case guaranteed for five years. Waltham movement, stem wind and pendant set **$9.95**

14 karat gold filled hunting case watch either engraved or engine turned. Full jewel American movement. Stem wind and inside set.................... **$12.98**

Gold filled engraved hunting case watch, warranted for 25 years. Full jewel Waltham movement, stem wind and pendant set..... **$16.50**

Open face chattelaine watch enameled in colors on silver. Full jewel movement, stem wind and side set. Enameled chattelaine pin to match.................. **$7.98**

Sterling silver hunting case watch with deep cup engraved case, full jewel movement and basine gold stem **$9.98**

Sterling silver hunting case watch with enameled dial, full jewel movement and gold stem.............................. **$7.98**

Extra fine silver watch with full jewel movement, stem wind and side set; at **$6.98**

Gun metal watch with gold hands, full jewel movement, stem wind and side set; fancy dial **$8.98**

Handsome coin silver hunting case watch with nickel 4 jewel movement, stem wind and outside set; case is engine turned ... **$5.49**

Pretty sterling silver open face watch with nickel 4 jewel movement, gold hands and fancy dials **$4.69**

Coin silver watch with open face, 4 jewel movement, pretty engravings and assorted dials; stem wind and side set **$3.98**

Open face nickel watch with 4 jewel movement, gold hands, stem wind and outside set **$3.49**

Gun metal open face watch with second hand, stem wind and outside set; a good time keeper **$3.49**

MEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES.

Gun metal open face watch; stem wind, pendant set, oval gold bow and second hands **$4.98**

Full size nickel watch, stem-wind and stem-set. Only fifty. One to a customer; while they last.............. **79c**

Boys' open face nickel watch with gold hands, gold stem and 4 jewel movements.............. **$3.49**

Coin silver watch with gold hands, second hand, gold stem, jewel movement, stem wind and side set.............. **$5.29**

Handsome polished and engraved sterling silver shallow case watch. American movement, gold stem wind and stem set.......... **$6.98**

Gun metal open face watch with black dial, pendant set, stem wind, patent lever jewel movement and silver oval bow **$8.98**

Gun metal calendar watch with improved movement; keeps day of the month, day of the week, the lunar phases and time of day... **$10.98**

Racing or stop watch for timing races. Open face nickel case and fly-back hands.............. **$9.98**

Engine turned gold filled case warranted for 5 years; 15 jewel, Elgin movement; stem wind and pendant set.............. **$9.95**

Engine turned shallow gold filled case warranted for five years. American lever movement, full jewel **$7.58**

Fine, large, open face, gold filled watch with five year guaranteed case, 15 jewels, Waltham movement, stem wind and stem set.......... **$9.95**

Genuine Paas Easter Egg Dyes, 3 Packages for 10c.

Parisian undermuslin negligee garments

All that can delight and fascinate lovers of dainty ... apparel. You caught a glimpse of its loveliness in ... ing display windows but it was only a glimpse. ... upon scores of just such elegant garments awaiting ... ond floor. Lace trimmed, beribboned, Parisian styles ... Bridal outfits, negligee gowns, silken petticoats and ... that might be considered luxurious in style and in price.

Fine cashmere kimonos with wide fancy ribbon. Various dainty colors. French style.... **$11.50**

Dressing sacques of fine white lawn with sleeves of lace and insertion and tucks. Trimmed with bow of wash ribbon **$5.95**

Gowns of fine Persian lawn with appliqued embroidery in scroll designs. Trimmed with beading and wash ribbon, at **$15.00**

Matinee negligee garments, consisting of sacque and skirt, made of white Persian lawn and embroidery. Trimmed with blue wash silk flounces, ribbons, etc. An extra swell outfit at **$27.50**

Taffeta silk petticoats ... accordeon plaited flounce ... finished with pinked-out ruche..............

Taffeta silk petticoats ... cordeon plaited flounce ... with pinked-out ruffles in black and colors..........

Imported silk petticoats ... feta trimmed with ... plaited flounces and ... ian lace..............

Fine white kimonos ... trimmed with pink, ... ender borders and ... at ....

Easter parasols.

A grand opening display of parasols will be made Monday. These are all new beauties. No carried-over or last season's styles will be shown. They are all remarkably low in price when quality is considered. We bought an immense lot of one of the best parasol makers in the East. We can ... describe all of them but the ones we take space for ... values worth far more than the prices.

The best black silk parasol you ever saw for the price; made of silk gloria on 22-in. frame, a usual $1.50 quality; our price.................. **$1.00**

Black gloria silk parasol with 6-in. ruffle around the edge and a neat narrow ruffle on top **$1.50**

India silk parasol trimmed with ruffles, baby ribbon and net, very effective; a good assortment of colors; price **$5.95**

Beautiful parasols with silk grenadine center and tucked and corded taffeta silk border; they come in all white or white with colored borders, lined with China silk, enameled frame, new hexagonal club handles; perfect beauties for **$7.50**

Carriage parasols ... here in seventy-five ... styles, ranging in price ... $5.00 down to ....

Heavy, white China silk ... ruffle and natural wood ... crook handle; a special value at ....

Heavy silk parasols ... the edge and around ... pink, gray, cardinal; ... and club handles are ... of foreign wood. ....

Taffeta silk parasols ... of colors and styles, ... near the edge; a beautiful ... sortment of handles ......

Easter kid gloves

Of course every glove store claims to have the best ... the lowest prices. We claim it along with the rest, but ... you to judge what store is the best equipped to carry the ... sortment of kid gloves. Is it the little store, the store ... jobbers, the stores that buy from importers or the store that buys every pair of gloves direct from the maker? It is conceded that we are the greatest importers of kid gloves on the Pacific Coast. This fact means much to those who want ample choosing and ample assortment of new shades, new embroideries and new, fresh kidskins.

Our Easter gloves are now ready, fresh from the maker, pliable, soft and superior in every particular. Every new shade and effect will be found here and every glove will be carefully fitted and warranted.

La Cigale kid gloves sell for $1.00.
La Mazeno kid gloves sell for $1.50.

Washable dress goods

ALL BLACK AND ALL WHITE

Solid black washable goods are greatly in demand, ... white washable fabrics. Of course we have every ... textile suitable for summer dresses, but today we ... tion to the two extremes, the black and the white.

BLACK GOODS.

Fast dye black organdie, 10c
40 inch dress lawn, 12½c
Soft finish batiste, 15c
Dotted Swiss mulls, 15c
32 inch India linon, 20c
32 inch satin striped batiste, 20c
Dotted Swiss dimity, 25c
Mercerized corded batiste, 25c
Mercerized pongee, 35c
Fine black batiste, 40c
Corded batiste mull, 40c
Silk mousseline de soie, 45c
Corded mousseline de soie, 50c
Mercerized striped grenadine, 75c
Satin band mousseline de soie, 95c

WHITE F...

30 inch striped ...
Lace striped ...
Dotted swiss ...
Lace striped ...
Striped crinkled ...
32 inch dress ...
Imported French ...
45 inch organdie ...
70 inch imported ...
Striped brilliant ...
Lace striped ...
Tinseled dotted ...
Satin striped ...
Satin striped ...
French organdie ...

Trouser sale.

Our New York buyer through personal friendship ... York's best wholesale tailors had the opportunity ... of trousers which were made from short lengths ... all kinds. Every cloth mill is obliged to ... thousands of remnants or short lengths of cloths at about half price or less. Those that enter into these trousers are new and up-to-date in style. Many of the trousers were made from cloths which were woven for this season's custom tailor trade. The entire lot is on sale.

Lot I contains about 25 different styles of cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds, worth from 50c to $1 more than we ask; offered at **$2.50**

Lot II. consists of about 30 styles of fancy worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres and scotch mixed trousers, worth at least $4 a pair; offered at **$3.00**

Lot III. contains about 50 styles of trousers suitable for dress and business wear; all the new cloths are represented; regular $4 and $5 qualities; offered at.... **$3.50**

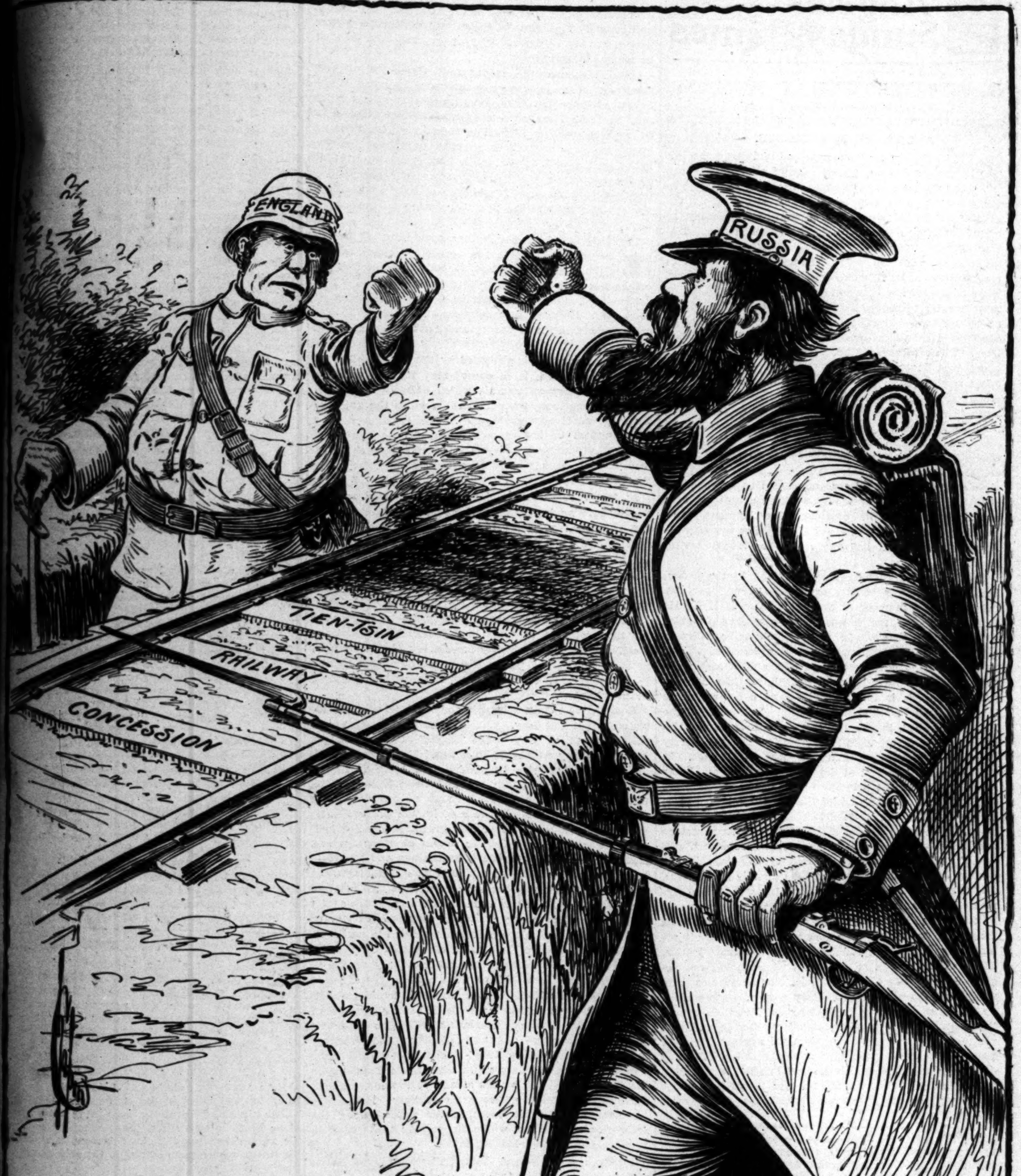
WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

MARCH 24, 1901.

PRICE PER YEAR....$2.50
SINGLE COPY....5 CENTS

IN THE FAR EAST.



Will they come to blows?

OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE, complete in itself, is served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The weekly issues may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 Magazine pages of the average size. They will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, $2.50 a year.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

LIBERTY, NOT LICENSE.

JUDGE HOLDOM of Chicago has laid down the law in an assault case, growing out of a labor strike, in a manner not calculated to afford much comfort to the jawsmiths who advocate free riot as one of the inalienable rights of "organized" labor. The case was that of Albert Hill, a member of the lathers' union. Hill was charged with having assaulted James Kelley, another member of the union, because Kelley refused to stop work on a building where a strike was in progress. This is an all-too common offense—the assaulting of workmen for refusing to quit work when ordered to do so by strikers—but it is not often that it receives so vigorous a rebuke as Judge Holdom saw fit to administer. The attorney for the defense represented to the court that inasmuch as his client, Hill, had already spent some time in jail, and "had suffered as much as Kelley from the fight, he should not be punished any more."

Judge Holdom did not take exactly this view of the case. "The matter," said he, "is more serious than you think. The assault and battery is not so serious in itself, but there is a great principle at stake—the principle of the personal liberty guaranteed us by the Constitution. When Kelley was at work on a contract with which he was satisfied," continued this righteous judge, "neither the President of the United States nor any official nor individual had any right to interfere with him."

On the matter of Kelley's obligations to the union, Judge Holdom was equally explicit. "True," said he, "Kelley was a member of the union, as was Hill. He had a right to be, and it was his duty to obey the rules of the union"—that is, of course, so long as he willingly and of choice affiliated with that organization. When he refused to obey the command of the union, however, "the union had its redress in disciplining him and expelling him. It had no right to send a committee to interfere with him and assault him. Let us not," the Judge continued, impressively, "forget these basic principles of our liberty. We in America boast a liberty unknown elsewhere. Let us not make it license. In this instance, the effect of the assault was not on Kelley alone, but upon the principles of our constitutional rights." Judge Holdom added that he did not wish to be understood as being opposed to unions; that, on the contrary, he believed in the right of men to form unions and believed "That they make for improvement and good." The judge sentenced Hill to five days in the County Jail, in addition to the time already spent there.

Inasmuch as Judge Holdom entertains the views expressed in the sentence last quoted, his language cannot be condemned by the unionists on the ground that he is "an enemy to labor." The conclusions to which his remarks led have their foundation in right and justice. Their correctness is so obvious that it should not require the emphasis of a judicial decision to impress them upon the public conscience. Only men who are warped by the most narrow of prejudices could seek to uphold the "right" of one man to compel another to quit employment, or to accept employment, against his will. The attempts of labor-union advocates and agitators to defend or to exercise this alleged "right" serves only to emphasize their own mental and moral perversity, in denying or opposing rights which are fundamental and inalienable.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will spend about $2,500,000 for new locomotives during the current year, and the Baltimore and Ohio will spend $1,300,000 for the same purpose. The Pennsylvania has authorized the construction of 204 new engines, and all but about fifty will be built in the railroad's own shops.

The Countess of Limerick has started a movement for the supply of shamrocks for Irish soldiers serving away from home. It is proposed that Irish officers pay for the shamrock, and the money thus collected be devoted to a relief fund for the soldiers' families.

PROTOTYPES AND FORESHADOWINGS.

THE city book stalls are flooded with romances, and a writer for a popular novel asserts that every State in the Union might be typified by a heroine of fiction. In California "Ramona" would go hand in hand with "A Soul in Bronze," while the desert might be represented by "A Heritage of Unrest." Although worthless novels are hourly sent afloat, there are master spirits at work in the world of fancy. Biography, following fast in the wake of romance, assures the public that it wishes to know all the commonplace concerns of an author's life and the moods of his inspiration, but that is just what the public does not care to know. For the master poets and romancers who weave their gold through the gray web of literature, for the most part, dwell in houses not made with hands. The public is only taken into confidence when the crowning touch has been given to artistic achievement.

Indefinable moods or artistic creation companioned the solitudes of Drake with his "Culprit Fay," while for Rosetti—

"The blessed damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of heaven."

The nature and character of the imagination is dimly understood. Just how near in rare souls this power approaches the borderland of prophecy has been debated by many philosophers.

Geology assures the reader that the dawn of new dominant ideas are often overshadowed by types of anticipatory character. The vignettes of ancient fossil life hint that the ideas of coming ages have wandered in advance of existing life. The thought of the Creator seems to have escaped in prophetic glimpses, as the lichen on the wall, in the youth time of the world, told of the coming of the flower. Nature has garnered a few fossil reminders of her childhood, and some of the classics of literature are like these ancient foreshadowings.

The student of science divines something of the infinite power which holds the planets in space, which teaches the mineral ores how to collect themselves together and show their fealty to organic law, and which draws the sundered elements in the close affinities of chemistry. He may find as wonderful a study in the precursors of ideals of beauty and truth along the pages of books.

The spirit of man is governed by the ebb and flow of mystic sympathies, it is consecrated for the common welfare by every endowment which hallows human activity, and no more wonderful chain holds the universe than the continuity of thought. The heart secrets of the kingdom of heaven are repeated over and over, and it would seem that they are meant to give the children of the earth a sublime optimism in striving for the unity of the race.

At first thought it would appear that poetry and romance have an insignificant share in this development. But when one reads a novel like "The Sky Pilot" or Herbert D. Ward's "The Light of the World," he realizes the high service which is being accomplished by some of the present writers of fiction, although the chaff is in too great a proportion to the grain in the general harvest.

When, like the Alastor of Shelley, he looks in vain for the prototype of some high ideal, the student remembers that the book may foreshadow the attainment of the future. The power which set the daisy by the roadside is also expressed in purity of thought and beautiful fancy.

Romance has striven in epic and myth to raise standards of right and duty. The heroism of the men of the "Niebelungenlied" and of the "Sagas" of the Northmen and the deadly wrath of the Sons of Homer are among the early examples to be followed by the higher thought of the Christian era and the knights of the Grail. The most beautiful lessons of conduct were spoken in the parables. Ideas of human perfectibility, of sovereign love, of honor and gratitude are not lost. The power which counted the leaves on the stem and regulated the growth by dark beginnings and by storm and cloud gives man the alphabet of spiritual growth and illustrates it with the book of nature. He inspires the poet to look through a marvelous lens, which seems a fragment of pure ether, that he may see the star of man's destiny and place milestones along his path.

Schiller dreamed of love as an emanation of divinity, which cannot be extinguished and can only return to God, and gave the world his Thekla as a type of noble womanhood. Scott delineated womanly truth and left the world a matchless example in the character of Jeanie Deans. Kalidasa dreamed of a Hindoo maid who should typify proud and timid delicacy and womanly honor and trust. He pictured Sakoontala, a fairy blossom of the oriental long ago. Lamartine's Graziella, in the fisherman's boat, on the strand of Procida, remains an idyllic Neapolitan emblem of constancy. Bret Harte wrote of a California camp in the pines among the snow-crowned Sierras, where the miners gathered with Dickens arounds the blazing fire—

"And there, while 'round them shadows gathered faster,
And as the twilight fell,
One read aloud the book wherein the master
Had writ of 'Little Nell.'

"Perhaps 'twas boyish fancy, for the reader,
Was youngest of them all;
But, as he read, from clustering pine and cedar
A silence seemed to fall.

"The fir trees gathering closer in th...
Listened in every spray,
While the whole camp, with "Nell" o...
Wandered and lost their way."

If one looks closely into the lives ... women it may often be found that ... lacks radiance other than a heaven... impressions which they send broad... Beethoven's world of silence adds ... his music. Just now Sir Edwin A... blindness gives a pathetic signific... ness to his unimpaired mental pow... one to reread, for its promise of ... poem, fragrant with jasmine and ro... of Death."

These symbols, gathered at rando... wilderness of literature, seem to whi... that art will more and more add divi... ethics of the future.

CURRENT EDITORIAL CO...

[Buffalo Times:] Gen. Dewet seems ... as an eel.

[Denver Post:] An Omaha judge ... feeding hogs is not a woman's work. ... largely increase the restaurant patronag... the ruling covers the Omahogs.

[Minneapolis Times:] It has been d... book of Mormon was written by a ... as a pastime. It proved to be one of ... practical jokes of the century.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] It is ... Russia is suspected of having grabbed C... which horrifies the powers. It is the fact ... may make it necessary for them to grab ...

[Kansas City Journal:] What with ... defying Great Britain, Pierpont Morgan ... gantic trusts and Gunner Morgan the ... the Sampson trouble, the Morgan family ... monopolizing the center of the stage.

[Omaha Bee:] One of the big Englis... steamship lines has decided hereafter ... its table supplies in this country. This ... company proposes to save money and ... passengers on the best that can be obtain...

[Chicago News:] American promoters ... trying to get possession of and to reorg... ing-car system in Europe. If they ... ropeans are brought, like Americans, ... the Pullman porter, the effete monarchi... have some idea of what despotism mean...

TO MUSIC'S CHILD.

Thou shalt be happy on the ea...
For when the world seems m...
And all the way a desert dearth,
Pan plays for thee his flute.
In Orphic Argonautika,
Who moved the ship divine
By minstrelsy's own lyric law
Is of the race of thine.

The witching lyre of Orpheus,
The harp of Amphion,
Awake for thee, when thou do...
To list and ponder on.
As the bright herds of Helios
Were led by music's tone,
The harmonies of Aeolus
To such as thou art known.

The band of syrinx of the reeds,
The bird flock in the sun,
Shalt answer to thy sp'rit needs
As harps of Arion.
For, Helen, thou art music's child,
Thine is the inner grace,
And Harmony hath on thee smil...
With lovely form and face.

The melody among the stars
The Greek seer told of yore,
Lies glowing in the staves and ...
That cluster in thy score.
Thou art apart from half the ills
That to old earth belong.
For even as the spirit wills
Thou walkest the fields of song.

ONLY A SONG.

Only a song—but, oh, the glad cheer of it!
Song of the meadow lark, listen and hear ...
How, when the twilight was slowly de...
O'er the wide prairies that seemed never ...
Treeless, unbroken, they stretched far be...
Boundless, unsmiling, the sky bending o...
The pathway I traveled was lonely and ...
Until he poured forth the blithe notes of ...

Only a song—but, oh, the glad cheer of it!
Brighter and sweeter than all you can ...
Other birds sing when the whispering w...
Song hints so sweet that they cannot ...
Or when skimming o'er clover blooms, ...
Or lilting where poppies nod in the gold ...

Only a song—but, oh, the glad cheer of ...
O'er the broad prairie, the brown and th...
Brave little meadow lark, my heart is ...
Full of the song's joy that passes all t...
Learn it, my heart, though the way is ...
Sing—for the old world has need of y...

SARA ...

Los Angeles, February, 1901.

Land of the Pharaohs. By Robert J. Burdette.

The Lesson.

"How tall was Alexander, pa,
That people call him 'Great?'"
"He was the biggest little man
That ever ruled a state;
He swayed the world with iron hand—
Here, thither, west and yander,
Till Persian rum got hold of him,
And settled Alexander."

"Was Pharaoh, too, a mighty man,
Who filled the world with awe?"
"Well, yes; about as big a king
As Egypt ever saw.
Till he got mixed up with the raging sea
In a most tumultuous scare, oh!
And his army went where the fishes be,
So water settled Pharaoh.

"And thus we see, my gentle child,
As History has seen,
That peril to the strongest State
Lurks in the Post Canteen;
For States have fallen, monarchs died,
And thrones been made to totter,
By long divided mixtures of
The demons rum and water."

Mystery.

The mysteries of the "land shadowed with wings," the hidden secrets of the Sphinx, begin to oppress the mind and heart of the traveler when first he turns his face toward Egypt. For thousands of years travelers, adventurers and scholars, soldiers and savants and pleasure seekers have journeyed up and down this strange land and sought to unfold its buried history and the mysteries of its present-day existence and condition, and the riddle of the Sphinx and her land is still unsolved.

When we decided that we thought we would like to go to Egypt we said, "The first thing to do is to find out how to go there and what to wear." That was the beginning of trouble. We had never known a soul, up to that time, that had ever heard of Egypt. But the day after we decided in the secret council of our own family circle that we thought we might like to go there it began to rain people who had been all over Egypt and who knew they had as many dollars as they knew the Nile. The first Egyptologist we fell a prey to was a lady who had numbered the sands of the desert with her wandering feet. "Wear nothing but gauge," she said; "get the lightest and thinnest imitation of the gown which Cleopatra wears in the paintings," said she, "that you can find. The climate is that of the heart of Sahara." So we went into our American trunks and dug up the most diaphanous and sleeveless things that we ever wore in a Philadelphia July.

Then we met another tomb robber. "Dress for an Arctic expedition," he said; "put on felt underwear before you leave the ship; take your storm coat and all your steamer rugs; you're going to mix up with some of the coldest nights and mornings you ever shivered through."

So we repacked the thin things and dug up the winter apparel which was becoming and proper at the Minneapolis ice carnival. Then we fell into the hands of another drago-woman who compelled us to lay in a stock of dark-blue goggles and green-lined sun umbrellas, after which we fell an easy prey to an English friend who took us to a place where we could be fitted out with sun helmets. Then an American who had spent two winters on the Nile—"I go there every winter," he said; "it's the only place in the world fit to live in during the winter." We met this gentleman in Cairo, afterward, where he is the manager on one of the Nile boats, and he gave us a list of things we would need on the donkey rides—gloves, riding boots, riding trousers, spurs and English hunting whips. Then we met a man who once went to Egypt on a thirty-day excursion ticket, personally conducted, and rushed through like a party doing the chutes.

"Have you bought any of these things yet?" he asked. We said no, but we showed him a list as long as an English hotel bill—well, no; not so long as that; about the length of a roll of carpet. "All right," he said. "Do you want me to do you a favor that will lay you under obligations to me which you never can repay?"

I told him those were the obligations I liked best, because there was no use trying to repay them.

"Very well," said the excursion-ticket globe-trotter, and tore our precious lists into fragments, wadded the fragments up into a twisted ball and tossed them out of the window. "Now," he said, "buy your tickets, wear what clothes you have and go to Egypt just as though you were going back to America." And he was the only man among all our dragomen and women who knew anything about it. We did as he said, not because we had the slightest faith in him at the time, for we said he was a fool to talk that way, but because he had destroyed the lists which had cost us many hours of painstaking inquiry and study to prepare, and we could not replace them without traveling all over Europe and finding the people who had dictated them. And also, because day by day we kept on meeting people who knew all about Egypt and who told us such diametrically contradictory things about it that we became hopelessly bewildered and at one time about decided to go either to China or South Africa or the Klondike instead, concerning which places we knew that nobody either told the truth, or tried to, or wanted to.

But we were curious to see a country which didn't present the same aspect of landscape or climate to any two people, so we came to Egypt. Just as we were ready to start we were assured that Port Said was quarantined on account of smallpox. So we changed our tickets to Alexandria. Then we were informed that Alexandria was quarantined for the plague. As we knew what the smallpox was, we decided that it was better to endure the ills which had a homelike flavor rather than fly to others to which we were entire strangers. So we changed back to Port Said and the smallpox. Sailed on the steamer Kaoutschou—the steadiest ship that ironed out a rough sea into smoothness—and on our way had ample time to learn from a host of travelers that we would not understand a word that was said in Egypt; that the Arabs, especially donkey boys and carriage drivers, had their own names for streets and places and spoke not a word of English, and that we could go nowhere without an interpreter or dragoman. This was discouraging, for I don't even speak gum arabic, but I had confidence that I could make any man understand me if only I could yell loud enough. And so we landed at Port Said to learn that it had been so long since there had been any quarantine there that they didn't know how to spell it; that the smallpox in Egypt is esteemed even as the measles at home; that there is vastly more—and far better—English spoken here, there, and everywhere in all the cities of Egypt than there is in the cities of France; that the customs officials were courteous, prompt, and that travelers' luggage was treated with the utmost moderation and deference, and that Port Said didn't look any more like Egypt that Beardstown, Ill., does. The weather in January was exactly like a California January in the exceptional year. The largest sign on the Port Said water front was "Whisky," and it repeated itself on a great many of the commonplace "dashboard fronts" of the numerous "thirst cures" at the mouth of the Sue Canal. And this was Egypt! This town where everybody speaks English, where the houses are more "American" than anything in Europe; where——

"There's a Camel."

And we looked in the direction of the boy's pointing hand, and lo, a dozen camels, walking in single file, each ship of the desert fastened by his hawser to the rudder post of the ship in front of him, moving into the city tied thus nose and tail, with great burdens of stone in rope baskets—the greatest collection of humps, angles, dips, spurs and sinuosities I had ever seen outside a circus—and it didn't cost a cent to look at it. And they are not like the circus camels, either. They are lumpier, uglier, more ungainly, meaner tempered, altogether viler looking than their more fortunate brothers who travel on their shape. This is sure enough Egypt.

And crossing the track of the camels came a cow, followed by a girl. On her head the girl bore a stuffed calf, with wooden legs like trestles. And this wretched imitation of a calf is set down beside the cow at milking time, and it is believed that the cow yields her lacteal secretion more readily, believing that she is nourishing her offspring. This is Egypt sure enough. Imagine anybody fooling an American cow with such a palpable fraud.

And here comes a porter with a big Saratoga trunk, a wrap-all and a dress-suit case strapped on his back. He has trotted from the ship—nearly a mile—with that load, and the minute he sets it down at the station he begins to howl and jabber with the breath of a dozen men, insisting that it be weighed and "registered" right away. I believe an Arab porter could carry a locomotive if somebody could put it on his back.

We realize that this is Egypt when the crowd of passengers, dragomen, porters, beggars, peddlers, Syrians, Greeks, Persians, Egyptians, Arabs, Nubians, Soudanese, "Fuzzy-Wuzies," English, Americans, French, Germans, Italians and Dutch begin to swarm in, around, and all over the little station a little after train time—for it is not the custom of the trains to start on time—and join in the chorus of such a converzazione as has not been heard on earth, outside of Egypt, since the day of the great disjointed debate at the tower of Babel. And mingled with every crowd in Egypt is a large contingent of natives who merely attend these functions for the purpose of swelling the volume of talk. The din is terrific, and everybody is in a frenzy of haste, except the people who have something to do. On one side the baggage counter is a seething mob of yelling, crowding, wrangling, pushing and gesticulating humanity. Inside are the baggagemen and other railway employés, calm, deliberate, easy as one of their own time cards. Finally we are all on board, struggling for the best places in a train with room enough for thrice as many of us. And then as we sigh in a sort of rapturous content and settle down for the run to Cairo, the politest of officials come along and fire us all out with such graceful deference and gentleness that the operation is a delight. We are all in the wrong train. One of the railway officials—long life and a quiver full of happiness to him—is to be married today, and this is the wedding train—two baggage cars and ten coaches—don't talk to me about your "private cars;" we have a whole train when we try to do the correct thing in Egypt.

The Nile.

Egypt is nothing but a river, which, from the junction of its two great fountain streams at Khartoum, flows through a green ribbon, 1350 miles to the delta, and the ribbon is from five to nine miles wide. In our own blessed land, thrifty, progressive, enlightened, up to date, there are farms that have worn out in fifty years; some that have utterly exhausted themselves in 100; some in New England that are more than 200 years old. This strip of Egyptian ribbon, farmed by—well, I was near to the point of calling them semi-savages—Egyptians, cultivated with a crooked stick, have yielded wheat harvests for somewhat over four hundred years, and are yet under cultivation. We have the best land on earth, we have; only there is some other that lasts longer and yields more abundantly with hopelessly-antiquated methods of agriculture; that's all.

The Nile is the color of Philadelphia drinking water, and only a trifle richer. From the mountains of Abyssinia year by year it brings down the fertilizing soil which the inundation spreads over the land, and renews it as the mighty dew refreshes the grass. This soil is not like any other soil in the world in its composition. If you care to compare it with an analysis of your own farm, it contains 63 per cent. of water and sand, 18 per cent. of carbonate of lime, 9 per cent. of quartz, silica, felspar, hornblende and epidote; 6 per cent. of oxide of iron and 4 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia. For 1200 miles this river has not a single tributary, and in that distance its fall to the sea is only 1240 feet. And all the way the hot sun drinks it up, and the thirsty desert that crowds close upon it from both sides drains its life current. During the inundation the river no longer spreads out over its banks to transform the land of Egypt into a great inland sea. A lacework of canals and smaller irrigating ditches distributes the water as it is required, under the supervision of government engineers. By these the water is maintained at the requisite depth until it has deposited the necessary amount of mud on the fields.

And at this time the villages are islands. Sometimes communication between them is provided by the canal embankments, and oftener by boat. Or, if you have legs ten or fifteen feet long, you may wade. Or you may swim. Or you may stay at home until the water subsides, which, after all, is the best place for you. The river begins to rise in June, increases until the close of September, remains stationary until October, when it reaches its greatest height. Sometimes after it begins to subside it rises again to its first culminating point—rarely it goes beyond it—and by November or earlier it begins steadily to recede until it reaches its lowest point in April, May and early in June. Between high and low water the difference is 25 feet at Cairo, 38 at Thebes, 400 miles farther up the river, and at Assouan, 580 miles, and from Cairo it is 49 feet. On each bank of the river rise the mud banks 15 to 25 feet high, beyond them the little strip of green ribon, bordered with the yellow desert sands, which are hemmed by the Arabian Mountains on the east and the Libyan on the west, great barren, desolate cliffs of sandstone or limestone. There is an island in this strange river at Philae, just above the first cataract. And the next island, coming down the river, is nearly 600 miles away. And the island of Philae will disappear with "the most sentimental ruin in Egypt" in about two years.

A Great Water Meter.

The river is not permitted to run away to sea as soon as it recovers from the effects of the annual "high" that it goes upon. Modern science—not so essentially modern, all of it—conserves the waters of the inundation and compels them to work steadily and keep longer hours and more days. The great barrage, or weir, of the Nile at Cairo, designed to keep the water at a uniform level in order to obviate the necessity for the old irrigation machinery—which is as old as the Nile, and consists of a man, a pole, and a leather bucket—as well as to provide deep water for summer navigation below Cairo, was begun in 1835 under Mohammed Ali. It drank up money as the desert drinks water, got all it wanted until 1867, when it was given up, and for twenty years lay a useless and confessed failure, when a Scotchman, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, completed it, and made it a practical success at a cost of $2,500,000. And now another Scotchman, John Aird—it was hardly necessary to say "another Scotchman"—is building the barrage above the first cataract, which will back up a lake that will submerge the island of Philae and the beautiful ruins of the Temple of Isis. So if you want to see Philae you have no time to lose.

Getting Along.

In our own great land—the greatest country on earth, by the way; this is admitted even by the people who live in it—there has been under discussion for many years some such plan for storing away the waters of the Mississippi. It is still under discussion. In about two years, when the barrage at Philae is completed, it will be under discussion still. The Egyptians are not a civilized people. They wear skirts, and not many of them, and slippers without heels, and most frequently without the soles and uppers also; they speak a language that no European ever successfully masters in one lifetime. They are a very backward people. The trouble seems to be that they have no Congressmen to manipulate their river and harbor bills, and so the poor Moslems go ahead and do things while we are talking about them. We are undoubtedly the greatest people on earth, only there are some other people who are, if not great, at least capable.

Cairo, Egypt, January, 1901.

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FAVORS ELECTRICIANS.

A vote was recently taken by the Electrical World and Engineer on the twenty-five greatest names in electrical science during the late century. The participants in the ballot were 277 members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, who were requested to arrange the names in the order of supposed excellence. The following list, therefore, shows not only the men who were chosen, but also their standing in the esteem of the institute: Faraday, Kelvin, Edison, Bell, Morse, Henry, Tesla, Elihu Thomson, Maxwell, Ampere, Siemens, Ohm, Hertz, Davy, Brush, Wheatstone, Helmholtz, Gramme, Steinmetz, Roentgen, Sprague, Plante, Marconi, Oersted and Joule.

The New Zealand "Poo Bah." By Frank G. Carpen

PECULIAR LABOR LAWS.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT ACTS AS BANKER, RAILROAD MANAGER AND TELEGRAPHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOW would you like to be sure of a pension after you are 65? How would you like to know that if your income is then not more than $170 a year Uncle Sam will annually hand you out $90 to boot, or that if you have a little more than $170 he will give you enough to make your total income $260?

This is one of the experiments they are trying in New Zealand. They are trying it upon old men and old women as well. If an old man has a wife over 65, both man and wife come under the law, and both get pensions, so that if their combined incomes do not exceed $340 they may together get an annual present of $180 from the government, giving them a total income of $520, by no means a bad provision for one couple's old age.

This law has been in effect for two years. The bill was introduced into the New Zealand Parliament by Premier Seddon in 1898, and it passed both houses. Already between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 has been paid out in pensions under it, and the tax required to support it is more than $1 a year for every man, woman and child in New Zealand. There are between 9000 and 10,000 people here who are receiving old-age pensions, or considerably more than one in every hundred.

Suppose We Had Old-age Pensioners!

If similar conditions prevailed in the United States we should have 2700 old-age pensioners in the national capital, 34,000 in New York, about 20,000 in Chicago, 13,000 in Philadelphia, 6000 in Boston proper and 1000 or more in each of a score of the other cities of the United States. In the whole country, taking the last census at the round estimate of 75,000,000, we should have 750,000 old-age pensioners, and if each received $85, the average pension of New Zealand in 1899, the annual tax for this purpose would amount to considerably more than $63,000,000. If we paid as much per capita as New Zealand is now paying it would be more than $75,000,000, so that it is hardly probable Uncle Sam will adopt the system this year.

Who Get Pensions.

Still, they do things differently in New Zealand. They have all sorts of ideas as to what a man can earn and what the government should do to help him. A theory held by some of these people is that no man should have an income of more than $750 a year, and that if he has more it should be taxed out of him. The theory of the old-age pension system is that every old man should have at least $260, and if he has not so much the government should help him to it.

Our army of pensioners is composed of old soldiers, their widows and children. The army of pensioners in New Zealand is made up of old wornout workmen and workwomen who have failed to lay up more than a pittance for the day they are unable to work. The law provides only that the pensioner must have been a resident of New Zealand for twenty-five years prior to his application; that he must have spent less than five years in the penitentiary during that time, and that he must not have been in jail more than four months or four times during the twelve months preceding. It provides that his character must be good at the time of application, and that he must have been sober and reputable during the five years preceding that time. The applications are made at the postoffices, where such as pass the examinations are given certificates, each entitling its owner to a pension for one year, the idea being that it may be renewed at the close of that time.

As far as I can learn this pension system is popular. There are but few old people in charitable institutions, and the old-woman beggar is unknown.

How Labor Disputes are Settled.

The New Zealand statesmen pride themselves upon their new laws regulating labor and capital. They have not had a strike for seven years, and expect none in the future. The capitalists think differently, but that is another story.

Today the workingmen are the lords of New Zealand, and the laws have been dictated by them. A curious feature is the prominence of the trades unions and the wiping out of the individual. The famous conciliation and arbitration laws recognize only the trades unions, although it is provided that any seven men may register as a union and thus come under the law. I had a chat the other day as to these laws with the Minister for Labor, Edward Tregear. They are supposed to settle all disputes between the employers and the employed. Under them New Zealand has been divided into six industrial districts, each of which has its board of labor conciliation, consisting of members chosen by the trades unions and the capitalists. If there is a dispute the complaint is made to the board. It sends for persons and papers and after examination gives a judgment, which both parties must accept. If the union is in the wrong it decides against it. If the employer is in the wrong he is told that he must make the matter right, and the decision so arrived at remains in force as the law for two years to come. It goes without saying that the board is usually in favor of the unions and against the capitalists.

The Court of Labor Arbitration.

If either party is not satisfied, however, an appeal can be made to the Court of Arbitration. This consists of three members, two appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the unions and the capitalists and a third, who is the Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. This court tries the case, and its judgment is final. It can fix wages, the working hours, and other matters, and it can impose fines, not to exceed $2500. It assesses damages upon the parties to the suit, and all the property of the judgment debtors can be taken to satisfy such claims; and, if the judgment debtor is a trades union or an industrial association without property, the members of that union are liable to the amount of $50 per member.

Some Curious Labor Cases.

I have before me the government reports of a number of such cases. The judgments are curious ones. Here is a case which came before the Court of Conciliation in Dunedin, being brought at the instance of the Dunedin Painters' Union. The court decided that all painters shall work from 8 o'clock until 5 on five days of the week, and from 8 until 12 on Saturday, one hour being allowed each day for dinner, except Saturday. The decision fixes the number of apprentices, and it provides that employers shall hire members of the union in preference to non-union members.

In the case of the Bakers' Union of Christchurch the court decided that overtime must be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours and at the rate of time and a half for every hour thereafter. It limits each journeyman to but one apprentice, and fixes the term of apprenticeship at four years. It provides that no carter can be employed in a bakehouse, but that a baker may send out his employés to deliver bread, provided they do not work overtime.

In a dispute between the iron molders of Wellington and their employers the Court of Arbitration decided that the journeymen should not work more than forty-six and one-half hours a week, and that there should be only one apprentice to every three journeymen, that apprentices should work for five years, and be paid not less than $1.25 a week for the first six months, and a rising scale of wages thereafter up to the fifth year, when they should receive at least $7.50 a week.

As to the Furniture Union of Wellington, where wages were in dispute, the court decided that the employers should pay all saddlers and upholsterers $2.50 per day for eight hours' work, and that they should pay 25 per cent. additional an hour for overtime for the first four hours and 50 per cent. for every hour thereafter.

The decisions of these boards establish the rate of wages not only for the parties to the dispute, but for all others engaged in similar labor. For instance, if the court decides that a certain employer shall pay his shoemakers $12 a week the shoemakers in other shops will at once demand the same and get it. There are cases in which the employers have the best of the dispute. For instance, not long ago the printers of Wellington were getting $15 a week. They demanded $19 a week. Their employers were willing to give them $17.50, but they were not satisfied, and brought the matter before the court. The court awarded them $17, and this must be their wages for the next two years.

Government as Life Insurance Agent.

There is a big building in Wellington which is known as the Government Life Insurance Office, where you may find just how much the New Zealand body politic is willing to bet on the chances of life and death among its citizens. The government has been carrying on a life-insurance business since 1869, and the officials tell me that it pays. There is talk now of establishing a government fire-insurance department, and there are those who think the government should manage the banks. The life-insurance company uses the postmasters as its agents, and thus has its offices at every cross-roads. It will not issue a policy for more than $20,000, but it gives a low rate, and you are fairly sure of your money. There are now 36,000 policies in force, representing an insurance of about $45,000,000. Up to 1898 the department had received about $23,000,000 in premiums, and it had paid out to its policy holders over $13,000,000.

The insurance funds are largely invested in the bonds of the municipal corporations of New Zealand and in mortgages on real estate based upon a three-fifths valuation of the property. The salaries of the company are all paid by the government and are independent of the amount of business done.

The Government Life Insurance Company is managed after the same manner as our life-insurance companies and upon similar calculations of the chances of life and death. There is a system of paid-up policies and a Tontine savings-fund system, introduced about seventeen years ago. There is a temperance section also, which grants special rates to those who abstain from intoxicating liquors, and a civil-service insurance which provides annuities for government clerks after they are 60 years of age.

Banking in New Zealand.

New Zealand has as yet no national bank, although the government is largely interested in some of the private banking associations. There are five banks which have the right to issue notes. The chief of these is the Bank of New Zealand, with a capital of $10,000,000 in 4 per cent. stock guaranteed by the government. This bank has for a long time been the principal one in the islands. It was on the verge of failure a few years ago, when the government, to prevent a panic, came to its assistance and gave it a loan of £1,000,000. At present the government holds shares in it to the value of $2,500,000, and there are some who think that the investment is not an especially safe one.

The average amount of deposits in New Zealand banks is steadily increasing, showing that the country is accumulating money. In 1868 it was only about $15,000,000; at the end of the next decade it was almost $45,000,000, and it amounts now to ... The present assets of the five ... $85,000,000, and their liabilities ...

Banking here is far different ... United States. It is managed ... being monopolized by these five ... branches in the different towns. ... 125 places in which banking is ... there is a savings bank connected ...

Postoffice Savings Banks.

The postoffice savings banks are ... government. They are banks of ... 2½ to 3 per cent. being allowed ... money is invested in municipal ... and in mortgages on the big estate ... ment purchases to divide up among ... such terms that the purchasers pay ... present the yearly deposits of the ... banks amount to more than $15,000,000 ... of January, 1899, their total ... $25,000,000, making an average of ... account.

There are now about 160,000 ... office savings banks, which, taking the ... of New Zealand, equals one to every ... one savings-bank deposit to every family ... age about $50,000 is daily deposited ... the government annually pays out ... than $750,000 in interest.

Deposits as low as 1 shilling (25 ... and there is an arrangement by ... twelve penny stamps, paste them on ... them as your deposit. Three per cent. ... on accounts ranging from $1000 to ... above that no interest whatever. This ... ness to small depositors.

There are also seven private ... colony, in which the deposits amount ... annually.

Co-operative Associations.

New Zealand has its building and ... though not to the same extent as the ... has also all sorts of coöperative ... farmers. There are large stores ... panies, in which hundreds and some... the customers have stock. This is ... the farmers' mercantile association ... somewhat to the grange stores which ... ago in the United States. I visited ... this kind in Christ Church. It had ... its manager told me that it paid ... stockholders. It is much like one of ... stores, with the prices marked on all ... sale. Many of the meat-freezing ... are common here are managed by ... which the sheep owners are interested ... them pay good dividends.

The Government Has Peculiar Functions.

The government of New Zealand is ... man, but also acts as telegraph ... girl."

As postman it does as big a business ... as any government on the globe. ... 1500 postoffices; it annually carries ... letters and about 15,000,000 newspapers ... postoffice business at a profit, instead ... does Uncle Sam. It may be that the ... telegraph system enables it to do this ... with receipts of a little more than ... annual balance of something like ...

The postal rates here are much ... United States, and the postal accom... respects are better. I refer to the parcels ... parcels of large size up to eleven pounds ... over the country at low rates, and ... notes, which can be bought for from ... pence in denominations of from 1 shilling ...

The stamps used here are very beautiful ... was brought out in 1898, being made ... nished under a prize offer from the govern... four hundred different designs were ... best was chosen.

Nearly every New Zealand postoffice ... office, a telephone office, a savings bank ... life-insurance office and a money-order ... the postman has plenty to do. There ... ment telephones almost everywhere. ... about 18,000 miles of telegraph and tele... it transmitted in 1899 just about ... It costs only 12 cents to send a twelve-... dispatch, with a charge of 2 cents for ... word. There are special rates for press ... cable rates to Australia are low, being ... $1.25 for ten words, and the rate to ... $1.30 per word, or to the United States ... to the telephones, there are thirty-one ... New Zealand, with about 6000 connections ... cost of making the same and equipping ... less than $1,000,000.

The Other Side.

All these things seem attractive, but ... side to the picture. A man is worth not ... but what he has left when his debts are ... same with a nation, and New Zealand is ... up a big public debt. In 1899 it owed ... 000,000, or about $300 per head, or ... five. This debt is increasing. It has ... $60 per family in the last twelve years ... taxation today is in the neighborhood ... family.

Suppose the same conditions to prevail ... States? We should owe 75,000,000 times ... 500,000,000—a national debt that would ... of our trust millionaires into the gopher ... or the backwoods of Asia, Africa or Europe.

Wellington, New Zealand.

[Copyright, 1901, by Frank G. Ca...

IN DESERT PLACES.

DREARY WASTES, BUT NOT DEVOID OF LIFE OR WEALTH.

By a Special Contributor.

A SMALL boy, on being asked to write a composition on the desert, evolved the following: "A desert is just sand." The tourist who is seeking "God's country," would have no fault to find with the small boy's description, as he counts the weary miles of inhospitable waste that must be traversed before the "Promised Land" is reached. Like a vast inland ocean, the desert billows to the horizon. It is "just sand" that the traveler sees on every side—that he breathes, that he eats, mixed with the meals served en route.

Occasionally the train stops at the station of a desert town, a scattered dozen or so of unpainted houses and an equal number of stores and saloons comprising the settlement; and the traveler wonders how a human being could take up his habitation in such a spot, with nothing to compensate him for the lack of that which is found even in forest solitudes. For in field and forest one finds companionship in the song of birds, in the whispering leaves and in the voices of the running waters; but the desert is dumb, as if—

"God made it in his anger and forgot."

A more intimate acquaintance with these desert places reveals the presence of life in myriad forms, where, seemingly, no life could exist. In the scant shadow of sagebrush and chaparral the horned toad seeks shelter from the glaring sunlight; tiny lizards skurry over the hot sands; the chipmunk sits by the door of his house and "chitters" to the roadrunnner, and the cactus wren as they hurry past. The rattlesnake basks in the torrid heat, and drawing his lazy length over a flat stone, lies still—and waits.

Where, say you, is the man who would brave the awful heat of the day, the bitter cold that comes with darkness, the lack of water and the death that lurks in the fangs of the rattlesnake to wrest a livelihood from a spot where Nature has been so niggard of all that man needs? And yet hundreds there are who follow this mirage and that across the burning sands; and some have found "the end of the rainbow," and the bones of the others lie bleaching by some dried-up water hole.

Passing through a desert forest, where yucca palms by the hundreds lift distorted arms to the pitiless heavens as if crying for rain, the traveler exclaims: "Of what earthly use are they?" Strange as it may seem, the ugly growth may be put to various uses. The thin veneers of wood are utilized as surgeons' splints; from the pulp paper is manufactured; and the fibers are used to some extent in the making of ropes and twines, in place of the fiber of manila hemp. Another sort, known as the Spanish bayonet, sends up a tall stem on which hang hundreds of white, bell-shaped flowers. It would need a fountain of ink to describe the beauty of one of these flower-clusters. The feature of these arid places, however, is the cacti; over forty varieties of this aggressive plant may be found in Southern California's "Sahara."

In some portions of the desert stock raising is successfully carried on, the scanty bunch grass that grows along the banks of the Mojave River affording pasturage. The mineral resources of this region are not to be summed up in a paragraph. The most extensive borax mines in the world are located here, and salt is carried out by the carload. In the hills that hem the desert 'round, granite and marble are quarried, and gold, desired of all men, may be had for the finding. The yellow metal is quite as likely to be discovered in the desert itself, however, as in the hills beyond. It was there when the prospectors of '49 were hurrying on to the Sacramento River region, and it will be there in plenty as long as the mountains stand. The thing is to find it.

When, in the spring of 1896, word went forth that a rich strike had been made in the Mojave Desert, it was like a trumpet call to old-timers. Prospectors from afar and near hastened to the new El Dorado—from Cripple Creek, Creede, Tombstone, Leadville, and even as far afield as Chihuahua, Costa Rica, Wales and the South African Rand.

It was no chimera, this tale of wealth to be had for the seeking. Under the shifting sands of the desert ran ledges or rich, gold-bearing quartz, varying in width from five to twelve feet. The country for miles about the Rand, as it was named, was soon dotted with monuments—little mounds of earth three feet or more in height, containing copies of the miners' location papers stowed away in tin cans, or under stones.

The gold belt was traced for 115 miles, from Mojave to the borders of Death Valley, and was from two to ten miles in width. A town appeared, mushroom-wise, amid the sagebrush and mesquite; white tents covered the slopes and rude board shanties huddled at the bottom of a cañon known as Fiddler's Gulch. Every stick of timber and all supplies were "freighted" across the desert, six and eight-horse teams being required to haul the heavy loads. With the growth of the town, the houses no longer kept to the narrow, crooked street, but were dropped down anywhere, oftentime clinging to the steep sides of the gulch like swallows' nests. And thus we see the desert mining town today—as picturesque a camp as was ever immortalized by the pen of Bret Harte.

Before the tourist takes the back track for the East, he would do well to acquaint himself with the history of those days when a pilgrimage to the land of gold meant a slow, wearisome journey by prairie schooner, the 800-mile trip being made, weather and redskins permitting, in 110 days. He then may, if he will, extract considerable comfort from the reflection that he travels in a time when luxurious palace cars, in rapid transit, whisk one hither and yon after the manner of the Magic Carpet of Arabian Nights' fame—presto, change! and you are at your journey's end.

J. TORREY CONNOR.

A Desert Town.

A Prospector.

A Desert Forest.

Freighting On The Desert.

LONGEST STEPS IN THE WORLD.

EXTEND SIX THOUSAND FEET UP THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN.

[Century:] The height of the holy mountain (Tai-schan, in China,) is about six thousand feet above Taingan-fu, and the distance something over sixteen miles. The road is probably the best in all China. About a mile north of the city walls a large gate stands amid the ruins of once-flourishing suburbs, and after passing this gate I found myself in an avenue several miles in length, and lined with temples, convents and holy shrines, where pilgrims stop and pray if they succeed in shaking off the thousands of beggars who occupy this only road leading to the summit. They are not ordinary modest beggars, but the real lords of the Tai-schan, who levy a sort of entrance fee, which every traveler is compelled to pay. They are not content with crouching modestly by the roadside, for that would enable pilgrims to make their escape. In order to prevent this, each beggar builds a sort of wall of loose stones, about three feet high, across the avenue, with an opening of only a yard in the center, and in this opening he sits or kneels, knocking his head on the ground, and shouts, screams and howls at the approach of every pilgrim. They make room for nobody. Each traveler has to step over them, and naturally enough a few "cash" coins are thrown to them in order to avoid being touched or pulled by the clothes with their sore and filthy hands. They are most numerous in the lower portion of the road, but they assail the pilgrims also a few thousand feet higher up on the mountain. The real ascent begins at a stone portal at which, according to its inscription, the great Confucius himself halted and turned back 2600 years ago, not having had the strength to climb the 6000 stone steps leading to the top. Imagine a staircase leading to the top of Mount Washington! These Tai-schan stairs are by far the highest in the wide world, for taking the number of steps in one story of an ordinary house to be twenty, the number of Tai-schan steps equals 300 stories. Still, I had to climb up, for these steps are in many places so narrow that I dared not trust my bones to the care of my two chair coolies; moreover, they were exhausted by the fatigue and heat, and apparently unable to carry even the empty chair. Their tariff for carrying one person up and down the Tai-schan, a distance of twice sixteen miles, is 600 cash, or 30 cents—15 cents for each coolie!

After six hours of tedious climbing, I passed through the Gate of Heaven and stood on the large plateau at the summit, which is covered with numerous temples and stone monuments. The main temple is that of the holy mother, consisting of a number of buildings surrounded by a high wall. Magnificent bronze statues and bronze monuments adorn the several courts, in the last of which rises the principal temple, with a huge statue of the holy mother on an altar. The doors of this temple are opened only once every year for an imperial commissioner who comes to collect the money offerings of the pilgrims. But thanks to a substantial bakshish, or, as it is called in China, "kumshah," a priest, pushed a loose bar of the main gate aside, enough to let me have a glimpse of the interior. The floor of this large temple was filled with a heap of coins three feet high—coins of every description, size and value, ancient and modern, mostly brass cash, but many millions of them, representing probably $10,000 United States currency. The money is divided among the convents and beggars of the holy mountain, but the lion's share goes into the pockets of that enterprising lady, the Dowager Empress.

Still higher up stands a temple dedicated to the "sleeping holy mother," and entering I found an elegantly furnished bedroom, with a life-size doll lying under silk coverings on the bed. The accompanying priest whispered to me not to speak too loud, lest I should disturb the young lady's slumber.

"Last week at Relan, in the Selama district," says the Penang Gazette, "a boa constrictor swallowed four goats one after the other, and then disposed his eight feet of length to slumber. It was not his dinner that disagreed with him, but the vengeful owner of the goats, who followed and slew him as he slept."

WANT TO BE ADOPTED.

GREAT CHINESE PROVINCE WOULD JOIN THE UNITED STATES.

By a Special Contributor.

WHILE the powers are plotting and planning, each for its share of the vast Chinese empire, should the partition of the empire be the outcome of the present uncertain conditions, there is one great province of China, which, unknown to the other powers, is only waiting the chance to become a part of the United States. This is the seacoast province of Fukien, with a population of 22,000,000 people, rich cities and a great and growing commerce. Such has been the feeling of the people of the province toward the United States that a formal petition for annexation was once prepared, sealed and signed for transmission to the President, and when it was withheld at the advice of an American missionary, who told the petitioners that their prayer would be unavailing at that time, the matter was held in abeyance, and is, to all intents and purposes in that condition today.

No piece of history so important as this is kept secret without the most potent of reasons. In this case the reason is not far to seek. The petition was practically the first step in the act of secession. Should it have become known to the ruling powers of the empire, not only all those prominently implicated, but thousands of suspects would have been beheaded. Human life is cheap in China. Fukien would have been drenched in blood. Conditions are changed now. A leading spirit in the movement—the man who today would be the first to suffer, has suffered the penalty of his straightforward and courageous patriotism. Standing for what he believed to be the empire's only hope, radical reform, the brave and brilliant young statesman, Ling Hshio, was beheaded by order of the Empress at the time of the famous coup d'état of 1898, when he was but 20 years old. Of the other chief petitioners, all are now in positions of safety from identification, and the petition itself is where it may be at any time presented to the President and Congress of the United States; but where no official Chinese hand can discover its hiding place. So it is that now for the first time the story of the Chinese province that wanted to join the United States can be told.

Conditions Which Led to Petition.

It was shortly after the collapse of the imperial arms in the war with Japan, that the movement for the annexation of Fukien to this nation was inaugurated. China lay helpless at the mercy of her conqueror, and the powers were tearing at her like jackals. Korea had been taken from her and set up as an independent power, for the control of which, however, both Russia and Japan were eagerly striving. The great island of Formosa had been given to Japan, but the mainland had been "saved" to the empire, though at a heavy monetary cost, by the intervention of powers who had proved even more rapacious than Japan. Russia had secured Port Arthur, the Gibraltar of China. Germany on a mere pretext had seized Kiao Chau and was driving the population from the seized territory, dispossessing people from homes, some of which had been held in their families for over two thousand years. France had increased her claims in South China, and England, though she had not aided in relieving China from the demands of Japan, nevertheless felt justified in "accepting the lease of Wei Hai Wei," so that she could keep an eye on Russia who was building massive fortifications with feverish haste just across the narrow gulf. Italy was pressing her claims on the Bay of San Mun, in the province of Chekiang, while Japan, robbed of the spoils of victory, was attempting to regain prestige and compensate herself by making claims on the province of Fukien.

Such was the condition of China, and it is small wonder that patriotic Chinese were filled with apprehension. There were rumors of palace intrigues, of discord in the imperial clan, of strife between the Emperor and Empress Dowager. A formidable uprising existed in the Northwest provinces. Most Chinese believed that the present dynasty had run its course, and that the struggle for the succession was about to begin, and many were casting about for some man of destiny to whom they could offer their allegiance. Many plans were discussed by the various Governors and mandarins for saving their districts and provinces from the ravages of revolution and civil war, or the reign of anarchy that might ensue should the various powers attempt to intervene on account of the unsettled condition of national affairs.

All was confusion, distress and alarm. The rulers to whom the people looked for direction were busy, each striving to save his own property and head. Under such conditions there could be no well-formed plan of procedure in most of the provinces.

Patriotic Leaders.

In Fukien alone there were, among the leaders, a number of men who were instigated by motives of patriotism. They believed in their duty to the people under them, and they were ready to lay down their lives in carrying it out. Secret meetings were held, and they listened to the eloquence and learning of Ling Hshio, then a mere boy in years, but by virtue of having already won his second degree, a man in wisdom and authority. He and several other influential men pointed out, also, the way of hope. The United States alone, of all the great powers, had been friendly and without design on Chinese territory or sovereignty. The treatment accorded to the natives by Americans had usually been in pleasing contrast to the harshness of other foreigners. So, in the belief that it was the best, if not, indeed, the only way to secure the peace for which their people longed and which they needed for the development of their great commerce, the leading officials of the province, joined by one or two from adjoining provinces whom they had called in for consultation, advised the preparation of a petition to the President of the United States, asking that province to be annexed to this country, or at least that the President issue a proclamation extending American protection over it.

It is said that the sense of the entire gathering was that such a petition should be presented. As to the exact nature of the document there was much discussion. Many plans were advanced, and finally a compromise petition was completed embodying what were believed to be the best features of the various suggestions, and practically throwing the province on the mercy of the United States, with but few unimportant conditions. It is worthy of note that when these Chinese officials had prepared their petition to the United States they did not seek the United States Consul in Foochow, but an American missionary, the Rev. George B. Smyth, D.D., president of the Anglo-Chinese College in that city, who had endeared himself to all Chinese by his work in their behalf. Dr. Smyth is a New Yorker, educated in the College of the City of New York and Drew Theological Seminary, who went to China as a missionary in 1882 and was soon placed in charge of the educational work of his church in Foochow.

Petition Presented.

The company of patriots which bore the petition to Dr. Smyth's house was headed by one of the censors of China. The censors are in a way the highest officials of the empire, for it is their duty to criticise wrongdoing and incompetence, to correct abuses and recommend reforms; their right extends even to criticising the throne, while their prerogatives include immunity from responsibility for their criticisms. It was late at night when this band of conspiring mandarins reached the home of Dr. Smyth, and the old censor carefully laid on the table before him a formidable-looking document written on vermilion paper, on which all official communications in China are inscribed. Dr. Smyth looked in wonder from one to another of the Chinese officials before him, and, using the ceremonial form employed on occasions of import, finally said:

"Venerable sirs, what have I done to receive the favor of a visit from you, my elders brothers, to this my miserable hut?"

The old censor who headed the delegation went straight at the matter, without the usual preliminary formalities, answering:

"Teacher (in China it is the custom to address all missionaries by this title,) "it is at your feet that we have come tonight to learn wisdom. The Kingdom of the Great Pure is threatened with a return to the time of the Three Kingdoms when the country was divided among warring factions. The inhabitants of the Happy Establishment (Fukien) are peaceable and law abiding, but they have heard that their territory has been claimed by a foreign power. They shudder to think of the devastation that will come upon them should their country become a battlefield between the armies of rival claimants to the throne.

"We have not forgotten," continued the old censor, "the bloodshed and barbarities of the great Taiping rebellion, which exterminated and depopulated provinces, and we desire, if it is possible, to save the people of this district from suffering in such a manner. The sons of Han (Chinese) have from time immemorial exercised the right of selecting their own rulers, and we believe that the happiness and prosperity of our people will be greater and more surely secured under the beneficent rule of the Great America, than it would under that of the power which we have heard has claimed our province for itself (Japan.) It is insuff[...]
to think that they shall be ruled ov[...]
dwarfs (Japanese.)

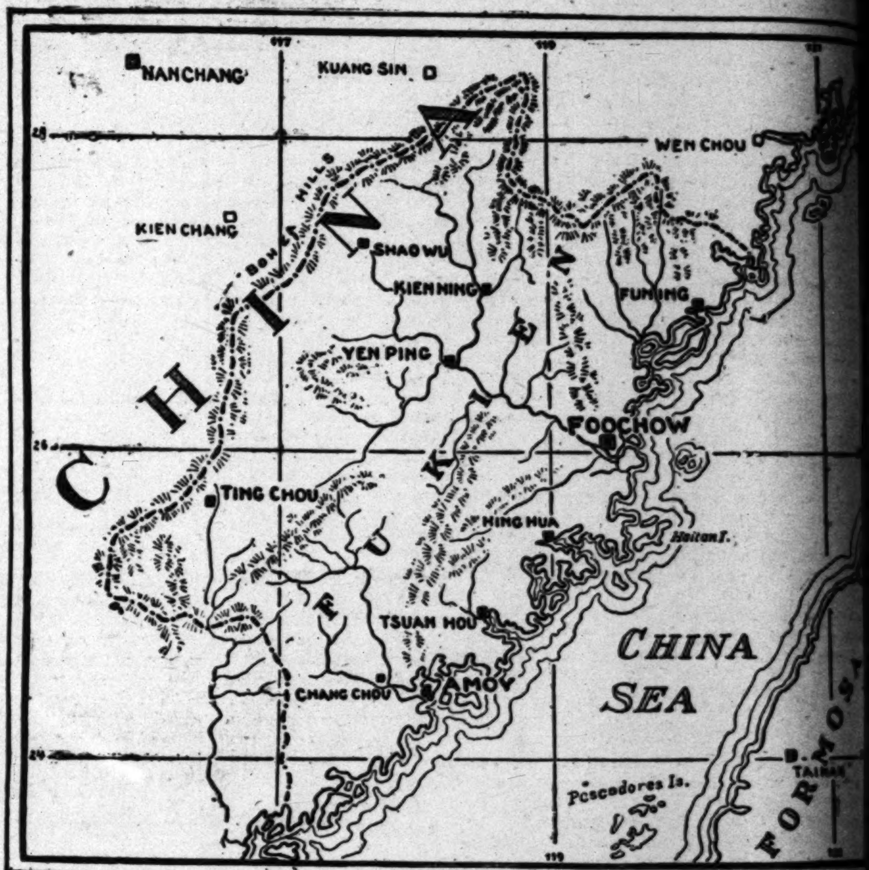
"Our province is rich; the Great [...]
comes to us for the tea leaves that [...]
of Bohea famous wherever the sun [...]
that your country would find a comm[...]
itable enough with our people to re[...]
for which we now humbly pray. [...]
written on the vermilion scroll, whi[...]
accept from us. Do you, therefore, [...]
tion and present it to the ruler of [...]
President of the Great America, and [...]
for an edict (proclamation) annexing [...]
the Happy Establishment to his domin[...]
not be we beg that at least he will [...]
tion over our territory and over our [...]
who are threatened with great sorrow [...]
he in his beneficence shall condescend [...]

When the censor had ceased spea[...]
stood for a moment dumfounded. He [...]
plain to the assembled mandarins that [...]
impossible; that our people would not [...]
on such a proposition; that the Presid[...]
to do such a thing; that he was not [...]
as they were, but could simply carry [...]
people. The petitioners, however, [...]
and they insisted that Dr. Smyth should [...]
ton as their ambassador.

"Teacher," said the old censor, "[...]
stand, but you are wise. Here is money. [...]
will is yours. Go and make the prayer [...]
this petition to your President. You wi[...]
him, and he will understand. He will [...]
prayer and leave us to the mercy of the[...]
plunder and destroy us."

The Case of Hawaii Cited.

Dr. Smyth then explained to them th[...]
but recently made a similar petition [...]
States, and while it had been favorably [...]



President, a succeeding President (Clev[...]
nied their prayer. The censor referred [...]
the delegation, and they insisted that [...]
made. Then Dr. Smyth, who had begun [...]
petition, called their attention to the fact [...]
what to Americans would be a prime [...]
petition, it was true, was signed by them, [...]
officers and officials of the province, but [...]
dence that it expressed the will or desire [...]
over whom they ruled. Americans would [...]
consider an offer made by officials alone, [...]
unless they were satisfied that the people [...]
desired this thing. For a moment the [...]
nonplussed, but when they comprehended [...]
attitude of mind they quickly accepted the [...]
lenge. One of the younger men spoke up, [...]

"In this we are acting not for ourselves [...]
people. They will be of the same mind [...]
If it is desired, we will secure the names [...]
to the petition."

"And I will guarantee that we will have [...]
of every important merchant and busine[...]
great parts of the province," added the [...]

"All this will take time," said Dr. Smyth, [...]
lieved by the suggestion which would [...]
tunity to consider the matter maturely [...]
others about it if that seemed best. "[...]
petition, until you have the supplemental [...]
the signatures. Then all can be presented [...]
I will aid you to the best of my ability [...]

As the delegation was retiring, after [...]
Dr. Smyth said:

"Do you not know that you are imperil[...]

...and that you would be beheaded if this ... known in certain quarters?"

... the old censor replied with a proverb which ... translated, "The man of virtue will do the right ... his life be forfeit," and the others murmured ... assent.

...from Circulation.

...the circulation of the petitions had fairly ... there was so marked a change in the aspect of ... that the documents were withdrawn from circulation, with the understanding, however, that the matter might be brought up at any time which might seem ... It is an open secret that from that day to ... many influential men of the province have been ... that the annexation might some day be brought ...

Fukien is one of the richest provinces in China, and ... be one of the most eagerly sought in case of par... It lies on the southeastern coast of China, opposite the island of Formosa. Along its northern and ... borders runs a high range of mountains which ... cuts this province out from the rest of the ... empire. From this great range down toward ... reach out ranges of minor hills, which give to ... province an agreeable diversity of scenery that has ... compared to that of our State of Maine. Between ... hills stretch rich valleys which support one of the ... populations of this earth, in one of earth's most ... regions. Its plains lie on the sunny side of the ... and roll down in well-watered slopes to the ... edge. Numerous rivers, navigable almost to ... sources, in the western highlands, flow down to ... which washes a coast unmatched for the attrac... and convenience of its numerous harbors. The ... was anciently called Min, after its famous ... which still bears that name, but its magnificent ... and its many peculiar advantages became so ... its ancient name was abandoned, while the ... gave it the more expressive and better descrip... of Fukien (The Happy Establishment.) Fu... is an empire in itself, and cut off as it is by the ... range which surrounds it, there is no other ... in China which could detach itself from the ... with so little disturbance, either to itself or its ... territory. It covers an area but little larger ... the State of Ohio, but has a population of some ...-two million. The people speak a dialect peculiar ... themselves, and have marked characteristics which ... them from other Chinese, with whom in ... they have often been at war. To this day a deadly ... exists between them and the Hantse, who occupy ... northwestern slope of the great mountain range ... divides them. Frequent raids, plundering and puni... are even now made over the mountains into each ... territory. The Fukienese are a hardy and vigor... race. For hundreds of years they have been noted ... merchants and sea-going men. Their ports, Amoy, ... Chow and Foochow, were great emporia, cele... throughout the East over sixteen hundred years ... Fukien occupies that part of the Chinese mainland ... to our island possession in the Philippines. The ... of the province have been peculiar for the ab... of that intense anti-foreign spirit which has ... the Chinese of the great interior provinces. ... the prejudice against foreign religion has ... less strong in Fukien than in any other province ... China, for in its borders are found two-thirds of all ... Christian converts in the whole empire of ... From the Chinese point of view, seeing the ... States taking a prominent part in oriental-world ... and establishing its flag in the Far East, it ... seem that the reasons for the annexation of Fu... were far more potent now than ever before. It ... surprise no man familiar with the affairs of the ... should that vermilion petition journey across ... yet, addressed to the President of the United ...

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

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THIS IS GERMAN FREEDOM.

[Philadelphia Record:] A Philadelphia girl who has ... returned from abroad tells of a remarkable experi... in Germany, which illustrates the difference be... democratic America and the monarchies of ... In Berlin she was stopping with a German ..., and one day she went out to view Emperor William, who was to pass a certain place on horseback accompanied by the Imperial Guard. She was accom... by the German woman with whom she was stay... The streets were crowded, and after waiting an ... the American girl grew tired. "Let us go," she ... in German to her companion. "I don't believe he ... coming." "Oh, yes he is," was the reply. "Wait a ... longer. Just think what a great thing it will be ... you go home to say you have seen the Emperor." The American girl made a face, but consented to wait ... longer. A half hour passed, and her patience ... exhausted. "I shan't wait any longer," she ex... "I don't want to see the hateful old thing, anyhow. I'm just as good as he is." As a result of ... a policeman who overheard the remark insisted ... taking her into custody, and she was fined for "in... speaking and inciting to riot." She lost no ... in getting out of Germany.

RUNG IN ITS THIRD CENTURY.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] The bell on historic ... St. John's Church, in Richmond, Va., where Patrick Henry made his famous speech prior to the American ..., rung in the new century. This bell is thus ... the distinction of being the only one in this coun..., with the possible exception of that on old Liberty ..., in Philadelphia, that has rung in three centuries. ... St. John's bell has an interesting history. Many ... ago, when the old structure for which it was made ... repaired, the bell was removed and sold. A few ... ago its last owner presented it to the Virginia His... Society, by which it was restored to the church.

EDIBLE SNAILS.

A CALIFORNIA SNAILERY WHERE THEY ARE RAISED FOR FOOD.

By a Special Contributor.

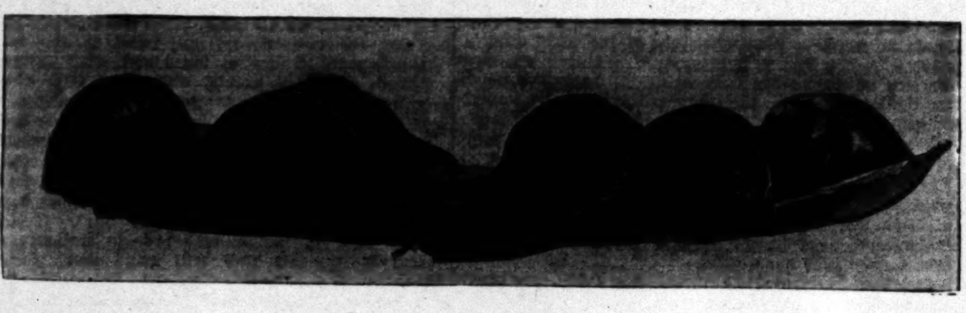
MANY people in America who have never been abroad and have no taste for foreign dishes are unaware of the valuable gastronomic features of the snail. The epicure who is perfectly versed in gastronomy will find that the snail is not to be despised in the art of good eating.

One of the most valuable additions which the snail has given to humanity is found not alone in cooking, but in medicine. A syrup is made in France called "sirop d'escargots," which is especially valuable for consumptives. In addition to this, there is also a food preparation made by chopping the snails up, which is called "pâte d'escargots," and is very useful as a diet for weak and scrofulous patients. The syrup is, however, intended for those whose stomachs are too delicate to digest the other. These food principles make the greatest difference in the conditions of the health of patients.

In the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Pernot, at Colegrove, Los Angeles county, there is a snailery of considerable importance. The snails were brought from France, imported for the use of the family only, and are of the variety called the escargot bordellaise. In France they are such a great pest in the vineyards that boys are hired to pick them off. The large ones are taken to market, where they may be seen in many baskets, sold every year for the consumption of the people as a regular article of diet. The small ones are fed to the chickens, which are very fond of them. They are, indeed, such a relish to all sorts of fowls that it is necessary, in their breeding places, to keep them tightly inclosed, in order to preserve them from being devoured.

SNAIL IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.

At first M. Pernot brought from the old country a larger variety, called escargot Bourgogne, two dozen in number, which lasted only about a year. They were seemingly unable to reproduce themselves in sufficient quantities to be of any use, and finally all died. The reason that has since been ascribed to this failure in perpetuation is that the snails are carnivorous by nature, and required some kind of meat food. If they do not obtain other flesh, it is said that they will devour each other for the want of it. In the present and smaller-sized variety, the necessity of animal food is not so great, although a small meat diet would not be of any disadvantage to this kind also. Their food consists of various kinds of herbs; lettuce, artichokes and cabbage; and just before killing them it is customary to feed them for some time on aromatic herbs, such as mint, thyme, summer savory, etc., which add greatly to their flavor after being cooked.



SNAILS FROM COLEGROVE SNAILERY.

The snail is kept for a period of about four weeks in bran previous to the time when it is prepared for eating; this is necessary in order to give it a fine flavor. If, however, a meal is called for when there is not time to make this preparation, and the creature must be taken immediately from its green food, it is placed in vinegar and salt, by means of which the slime is removed and it is otherwise purified. The animal is then washed many times, and is ready for cooking.

A French cook-book describes the method of preparing snails for the table as follows: "After washing in several waters, snails are placed in a frying pan, with just enough cold water to cover them, salted, and then let boil for a few minutes. After this they are taken from their shells and placed in cold water, washed carefully until no slime is left, and put back in the water, with salt, pepper, thyme, garlic, etc., to cook for a quarter of an hour on a slow fire. They are then again taken out and drained, placed in a frying pan, with an onion which has been hashed in butter and browned a little, not too brown, and with a little flour wet with water, and allowed to cook for two or three minutes. Another means of finishing the dainty dish is to cook them wet with half water and half white wine, mixed with parsley, thyme, garlic and laurel leaf, and then bake them for half an hour. They are served in a high, fancy pile, on a dainty dish, with a thickened sauce, made of the yolks of eggs, butter and lemon juice."

About forty are considered a meal for a man, but some eat fifty or more, as they shrink a great deal in cooking. Commonly they are cooked in a frying pan, and with the shells on, served thus at the table, and removed from the shell with a hook.

The taste of the snail when cooked is not unlike that of a small clam or mussel, only the stuffing and the preparation changes the flavor, so that the snail itself becomes a secondary consideration. There is, of course, none of the fishy taste found in the bivalves.

The breeding and egg-laying processes of the snail are quite peculiar. When they are ready to lay their eggs, they dig a hole, and for about a month remain quiet. The eggs are whitish gray, and about 200 or 300 in number. The young snails are about the size of a pinhead when hatched, and come out with perfect shell and all complete, just as they are when grown. They increase very rapidly in numbers. It was only two years ago when M. Pernot brought out a couple of dozen from France, and he now has many thousands.

The animals are kept in a cool place beneath the tankhouse or windmill, in a sort of a box with no bottom, covered with a screen lid; on the inside are numerous pieces of pipe and tiling, which are used by the snails to crawl and rest upon. Here they lie in great numbers, fastened with their sticky fluid during the heated periods of the day in the coolest possible places, and coming out freely in the mornings to their food, when water is thrown upon them.

They are great travelers, and would, if not well guarded, wander all over the country. They are, when inclosed in the shell and full grown, about the size of a half dollar. The color of the shell is a rich brown; and after being cooked and cleaned it resembles tortoise shell in the beauty of its markings and the clearness of its color. In all other respects this kind of snail, which is classified as the genus Helix and the species Pomatia Linn, is about the same as any other edible snail.

Just at present the market for snails does not seem to be great in this country. It is only a fad, and of no profit, except for the pleasure of eating, but the prospect is favorable, in the opinion of those who have ever given the subject serious consideration. In the Colegrove snailery, which is probably the only one in the United States, there is no effort made to secure public patronage, although the owners are very willing to show the snails to all visitors. They are most courteous in welcoming strangers, and spend a great deal of time in telling people all about how the snails are raised and prepared for eating.

Taking into consideration the small amount of care needed and the easy and rapid propagation, together with the small expense which is necessary to bring the animals to a condition for the market, there would seem to be no reason why snail culture should not become a profitable and common form of industry in California, especially as this warm climate is favorable to it.

ELIZABETH T. MILLS.

THE MISSING SABBATH.

[Baltimore Sun:] An old globe circler says that in going around the world there is scarcely one traveler in a hundred who remembers that in going from east to west a day is gained and in going from west to east a day is lost. Many of those who come into contact with this truth knew all about it when they were at school, but never think of it on the high seas. In illustration of the point he tells this story:

"My first trip around the world was from England to Australia. Out in the middle of the Pacific a sign was put announcing that the date was Thursday, July 17. This was all right, but the next day the same sign was put up again. This was an opportunity for those of us who thought we were real wise to show the ship's officers that they were not infallible. After we had expended our choicest sarcasm and had been rebuffed by various officers, the captain set us straight.

"On my way back one day the card went up announcing that it was Saturday ... 13. The next day the sign said Monday, August 1... Two ministers on board thought the captain a somewhat profane old salt, who had skipped a day to avoid the religious services which they had prepared. He convinced them that it was a mere coincidence that on that particular date the lost day was Sunday. Since then I have never attempted to teach the ship's navigator his business, and he can skip a century if he wishes, without my saying a word."

The Rev. John L. Sewall, pastor of ...e First Congregational Church of North Brookfield, Mass., has announced that hereafter he will accept a reduction of 10 per cent. of his salary of $1500 a year. His reasons for this are that he believes it is a good way to show sympathy for the operatives in the E. & A. H. Batcheller shoe shop, who are facing a 10-per-cent. cut in wages. Many of the operatives are members of the Rev. Mr. Sewall's parish.

TEMPLE OF SCIENCE.

BUILDING FOR UNCLE SAM'S DELICATE MEASURING MACHINES.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) March 18.—I am going to tell you about Uncle Sam's new Supreme Court of Weights and Measures, for the building of which Congress just gave Secretary Gage $250,000. It is the largest bureau added to the government for many years. You have seen it referred to in the news dispatches as the National Bureau of Standards. That is its official name. I call it our Supreme Court of Weights and Measures, because it really will be the tribunal of last appeal, whereat disputes as to the accuracy of weights and measuring instruments can be finally settled.

This new bureau will save millions of dollars a year to our great industries, will make the researches of scientists more accurate, will enable the surveyor to stake out our building and farm lots with greater precision, will give the common people better measure of dry goods, groceries, gas and electric light; will protect Uncle Sam in his big contracts; will insure greater care in the filling of physicians' prescriptions; will make our great buildings, our bridges and other public works stronger; and will make railroad and steamship travel safer. In short, it will increase accuracy and precision in science, manufactures, the arts, commerce and domestic life. You, of course, know that Uncle Sam maintains here the National Observatory, which daily telegraphs throughout the whole country the standard time by which we set our clocks and watches, that they may be correct with respect to one another. Now this bureau of standards will correct our weights and measures, that they may all be equally uniform. It will test yardsticks, meter sticks, peck measures, litre measures, pound weights, kilogram weights, thermometers, steam gauges, and all kinds of delicate measuring devices. It will stamp each with a government stamp, certifying its truthfulness or error. In other words, it will be exactly for these instruments what the Mint is for our money. As far as the mere making of our money is concerned, it might be done in any suitably equipped shop. But the government stamp is necessary to assure its fineness and weight.

A representative of each measure or weight to be thus tested and stamped will be stored in the new bureau as "the" standard of that particular measure and weight, with which all others of its class must be compared. There will be a standard yard graduated into standard feet and inches, other standards of length, standards of weight, quantity, electricity, heat, light, pressure, and so on, with their subdivisions and multiples. Today we are dependent upon Germany, France and England—which have standardizing bureaus—for these corrections. Instruments thus sent on journeys of 3000 and 4000 miles often break in passage, and have to pay duty for their return. Hence it has been cheaper for Americans to purchase from foreign instrument makers measuring devices bearing the official stamps of their governments.

It is difficult to realize the amount of care which will be taken with these standards installed in the new bureau. To properly shelter them from the many disturbing influences which have little effect upon ordinary instruments, the new building will cost half as much again as would a usual structure of the same size. I have been chatting with Prof. S. W. Stratton, the new director of the bureau, concerning his ingenious plans for the laboratory, as the main building will be known. It will be situated in an open space, so large that no other building can be erected within a quarter of a mile of it. It will be far enough from the city to be out of reach of the vibrations caused by heavy street cars and wagons. Even a footfall upon the naked earth produces a shock which will be felt by the projected standard instruments more keenly than by the keen ear of the Indian woodcraftsman, who discerns the approach of pedestrians from great distances. The laboratory must also be far from electric-car lines and the wide-spreading currents which issue from them. Many of the walls will be double, to prevent penetration of hot or cold air, and consequent fluctuation of interior temperature. A complicated heating plant, capable of perfect regulation, will cost twice as much as one used in an ordinary modern building. In many rooms there will be automatic-heat regulators, keeping the temperature absolutely constant. When a man enters one of these apartments the heat from his body will be sufficient to set these automatic regulators to work to cool the air a bit and establish the normal temperature. There will be a complete liquid-air apparatus and a high-temperature machine. Every room will be provided with water and gas. Compressed air and vacuum pipes will extend throughout the building, as will several systems of electric wires. There will be double windows, capable of flooding the rooms with light, also light-proof shutters making them absolutely dark. There will be fire-proof vaults for the storing of the standards. The delicate instruments will be mounted upon piers of solid masonry sunk deep into the ground and surrounded by an open space, protecting against vibrations caused by the walking or moving of employés admitted to the apartments. There will be shops for instrument makers, laboratories for physicists and chemists, modern offices, a library and a large auditorium where lectures and meetings may be given. Protection from vibrations and foreign influences will be carried so far that a separate building, 1000 yards or more away, will install the engines, dynamos and other heavy machinery essential to the work. As a whole, the institution will be a modern temple of science, of which the country may be justly proud.

Now, here are some of the new standard instruments which will be utilized to test similar devices used in our enterprises: Perhaps the most urgent need along these lines is for a standard measure of electric lamps. The so-called "standard candle," in whose terms these measurements are ordinarily expressed here in this country, is an unsatisfactory contrivance with a flickery flame. Today, when we contract for electric lights of a certain candle-power, we practically buy an unknown quantity. About one-sixth of the incandescent lamps used in this country are tested by what is known as the English parliamentary candle. This is a candle of specified composition and size, which burns 120 grains an hour with what is known in England as a "government wick." When this candle burns low it emits light of one strength, and when it burns full length its brilliance is quite another quantity. Furthermore, it is subject to drafts and other irregularities. In the government standardizing bureau of Germany is used for this purpose what is known as an "amly-acetate lamp," slightly better. Uncle Sam's bureau will strive for an instrument which will be an ultimate standard, better still. The majority of the electric lamps bought in this country are tested by the manufacturers, according to an arbitrary standard of their own. But hereafter, when it is specified in contracts that electric lamps shall be, say 16-candle power, it will be an easy matter to select samples at random and send them to Uncle Sam's standardizing bureau.

The bureau will also establish a standard electric cell for measuring standard volts; indeed, electric standards of many kinds. Although applications of electricity represent a rapidly-growing business, with investments of $2,000,000,000, there are no authorative electric standards in this country, and no facilities for testing meters and other instruments used in electric measurements.

A standard thermometer will be another of the many instruments to be stored in this bureau. With this will be compared for correction the millions of thermometers used by physicians and surgeons, scientific laboratories, by the great establishments which harden and temper steel, distill liquids, enamel, bake and carry on their industries by aid of temperatures varying from the white heat of the furnace or refinery to the frigidity of the refrigerating apparatus. A slight error in temperature measurement during the manufacture of a great 16-inch gun would have cost the government $125,000 if not discovered promptly. Our physicians and surgeons every day use thousands of clinical thermometers. A fever patient's life often depends upon the correct reading of these instruments. Yet there has been no bureau in this country where they could be standardized. The same is true of barometers, pressure gauges and steam-engine indicators, upon whose accuracy depend millions of human lives, traveling on trains and working in factories; polariscopes, upon whose readings is based our annual sugar duty of $60,000,000, and whose error of one-tenth of 1 per cent. costs the government $60,000. The same is true also of the instruments used by our internal-revenue officials in testing the percentage of alcohol in liquors. About $110,000,000 in revenue annually depends upon their readings. But in the new bureau there will be standards of all such instruments, together with scores of other too technical to mention.

What Prof. Stratton intends to do for the perfection of accuracy in our measuring rods and tapes—also our weights and capacity measures—will come home more forcibly to the popular mind. Today, if you buy a lot you first employ a surveyor who measures certain dimensions and certain angles defining your property. Another man buys the adjacent lot, and his surveyor determines that your fence line is incorrect. There is no supreme authority to settle the dispute; therefore, you average the two surveys and build on the resulting measurement. The steel tapes and other instruments of these surveyors usually differ, and it is always a question whether you are getting a lot of the proper size. But after the new bureau of standards has been opened, you will, if shrewd, see to it that your surveyor uses instruments stamped with the government stamp. The same will be done by Uncle Sam with respect to the instruments used upon his public works and employed in testing the materials which he buys. If the surveyors and contractors also provide themselves with tested instruments they will avoid much inconvenience.

Take, for example, a man who contracts to make projectiles for the big guns used in our army and navy. Suppose the measuring instruments of the workmen who make the cannon and determine its precise caliber are corrected to a different standard from that used in correcting the instruments used in measuring the diameter of the projectiles. The projectiles arrive at the proving grounds, and do not fit, as sometimes happens. Then there is a dispute as to which standard is right, and the controversy is likely to be carried into the courts to be haggled over by lawyers looking for big fees. This is but an example of what happens in many industries.

For a long time Uncle Sam has had an office of weights and measures for giving out, mostly to scientists, standards of weights, measures and capacities, which have been adopted for convenience but not by law. It has always been a part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but is now merged into the new bureau of standards. Louis A. Fischer, who has had practical charge of this old office, took me through it the other day. He showed me what is practically our standard for measuring length, at the present time. This is known as the "standard meter." Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, representatives of various countries—ours included—met in Paris and agreed upon this, as well as a standard weight to be used by all countries represented. Mr. Fischer, while explaining this, took from a shelf a duplicate of "the" standard meter installed at Paris. He opened a long wooden case, in which was a japanned cylinder of tin. Unlocking the end of the latter, he drew out a hollow cylinder of wood, in which lay encased in plush what appeared to be a long bar of solid silver, whose cross-section was X-shaped. This bar
cost $2500, its metal alone being
polished oval at either end were
upon which the hair lines of two
to a long I-beam, are focused when
pare another meter rod with this
rods being laid side by side in a c
on the standard rod being complete,
until the rod being examined for
rectly under the same microscope.
then reveal how far the limits of the
within or without the ends of the
new bureau it will be possible to
of measures in this way; also to
graduations, which cannot now be

I was also shown what has served
Uncle Sam's standard of weight.
tained from Paris, is a duplicate of the
kilogram, installed in that city. It
of the same metal used in the constr
ard meter. This metal, by the way,
platinum and iridium, selected
destroyed by heat. It cost $1000.
fitting over the other, protect it from
handled only by a pair of forceps
ends. I should add that Uncle Sam
standard kilograms, as well as two
meters described. One of each is
the other is used for comparing tests.
a coal vault beneath the building and
cate scale with which Mr. Fischer
grams with the standard. When
ceived for comparison it is placed in
delicate scale, the standard occupying
two are always allowed to rest thus
their temperatures may become equal.
a trifle warmer than the other, heat
rounding atmosphere tend to buoy it
is this balance that all manipulations
must be done at a distance of fourteen
of the human body penetrate the glass
this instrument and interfere with
With four brass rods turning about on
Mr. Fischer at this distance make the
balance exchange pans. A fixed tele
from one end of the room upon the
balance, and through this he compar
finest possible graduation the weight
with the standard kilogram. This
removed to one of the equal-tempera
new bureau, where more accurate
made. It is certainly difficult to imagine
microscopically—or perhaps I should
ically—accurate. I was also shown a
weights, carefully compared with this
Uncle Sam uses in making other com

The official weights and measures of
city sealers or weighers throughout the
compared with the standards of the
this way accurate weights and meas
widely distributed among the stor
at large as is our standard time. The
and city gas and electric-light inspect
ilarly standardized. All of this work
the Federal, State and municipal gover
charge. But private concerns will be
fees, which are expected to make the
supporting.

JOHN ELFRETH WAT

A GLIMPSE OF NAPOLEON

[Letter to the London Spectator:]
working in London as a curate to the Rev.
ing, I was called in my vicar's absence
religious service to an old admiral
The admiral's name was Eden. After
over he took my hand and said, "Shake
young man. There are not many alive
what I can say. You are talking with a
talked to Napoleon the Great." "Sir," I
history. May I hear more?" The old
me that he was once returning with the
from the West Indies, but of that I am
touched at St. Helena. The admiral said,
up to Longwood to pay my respects
the senior midshipman comes with me."

"I was the senior midshipman," said
man, "and so I went. We waited for
outer room, and you must imagine how
pected his entrance. The door was
last, and in he came. He was short and
very attractive, but for his eye! My
never seen anything like it. After speak
miral he turned to me, and then I und
first time in my life what was the
phrase 'A born ruler of men.' I had
hate the French as I hated the devil, but
looked at me there was such power and
look that if he had bade me lie down
walk over me, I would have done it at
middy though I was! The look on Napo
the revelation of the man and the
power. He was born to command."

A COMPLEX BIBLICAL CONUN

[Philadelphia Record:] "When a man
growing children he learns lots of things
may be old, are new to him," said a
of the Produce Exchange. "One of my
a riddle on me last night which runs
was a well-known biblical character
Bible, whose death was the most
whose shroud is a part of every household
of whose death was the subject of a wid
I'll wager none of you fellows can give
Not being students of biblical lore, they
"Lot's wife is the character," went on
"That's the only name by which she
Bible. She was turned into a pillar of
her shroud is in every household.
from looking backward, the title of
book. Rather ingenious, don't you think

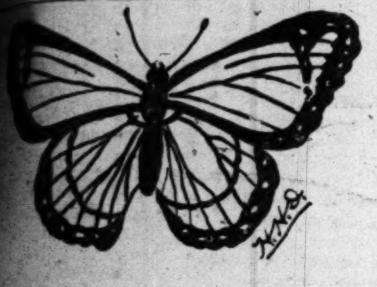
THE LEPIDOPTERA.

GLIMPSES AT THE LIFE HISTORY OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES.

By a Special Contributor.

AIRY, graceful, flowerlike in their colorings, the butterflies are everywhere. Companions of the sunshine and the flowers, fearing the cold and the rain as much as do the blossoms, swift and noiseless in their movements, our land would seem sadly barren if some unseen power suddenly to withdraw the gaily-colored moths and butterflies from among our flowers and along our hillsides.

The beauty-loving Greeks first named the butterfly Psyche, a word which with them meant the breath or soul, the keynote, in short, to immortality; but the more matter-of-fact moderns have coined out of their scientific vocabulary a word which aims to describe the most striking characteristic of both the moths and butterflies, and call them Lepidoptera, or "scale-wings," from the fact that the wings of all such insects are covered with minute scales. These scales may be easily observed in the form of a grayish powder, if one rubs the wings of a butterfly or moth roughly with the finger. We may easily see why the people of ancient times personified the butterfly if we will but note its wonderful transformations from the crawling caterpillar



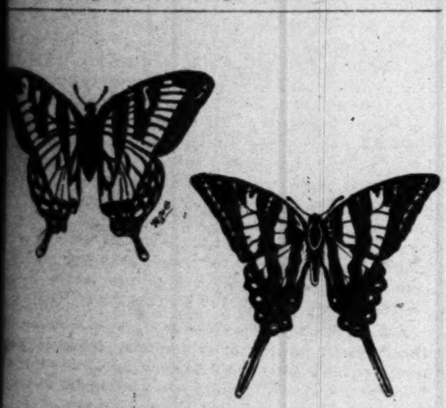
THE BERENICE.

larva through the chrysalis or pupa state to the beautiful imago, as the adult forms of both butterflies and moths are called. How well this growth symbolizes the transmigrations of the soul taught by the old philosophers! The endless chain of their strangely-interwoven mortal and spiritual lives cannot but have influenced these easily-susceptible races to a stronger belief in their beautiful myths.

The honey butterfly, strange as it may seem, procures the nectar from the long, tube-shaped corollas of the honey-producing plants, by a hollow tongue or proboscis, which can be easily thrust into the deepest flower. In the head of the insect this tongue expands into a bulb which is so worked upon by the muscles of the thorax that it alternately pumps up the nectar through the proboscis, and then down into the true stomach where it is to be used as food. Thus we see that nature has provided one of her lowest forms with a perfect vacuum pump, operating in the same manner as the india-rubber bulb of an atomizer. When not in use this long proboscis is seen to lie coiled up just under the mouth.

In the moths and butterflies are similar, and this similarity persists in just one more feature; all have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, but beyond this their affinity ceases.

In their habits the two species are widely separated. Butterflies are seen almost entirely by day—the moths by night. Moths spread their wings out flat when at rest.



THE TIGER SWALLOWTAIL AND ZEBRA SWALLOWTAIL.

On the other hand, butterflies fold their wings above their backs when resting. These wings, too, are more gaily among the butterflies than among the moths. Probably this excessive coloration is due to the fact that the former are more commonly seen among the bright-colored flowers and in stronger light than the moths, and so are in need of the devices of protective coloration to preserve them from their winged enemies, as well as from the lizards, toads and frogs, that are ever on the alert to snap up incontinently such unwary creatures as may pass their way. Moths are to the Lepidoptera what the owls are to the raptorial birds—night fliers—and for the most part, like the owls, they see very poorly by day.

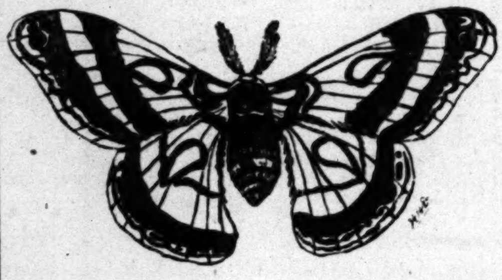
One of the most common and also the most beautiful of our butterflies is Danais plexippus, quite generally known throughout the United States as the milkweed or monarch butterfly. It is found throughout the New World south of the northern boundary of the United States, though during the winter it migrates, like the birds, to the warm-temperate States along the Gulf, thence returning in large bands to the North, when the genial spring sun has unfolded the dormant buds and blossoms. The general colors of this insect are black and orange brown, the latter being the ground color of the wings and the former the color of the markings and the actual body of the insect. Another butterfly which resembles the monarch very closely is the so-called Viceroy, more commonly known to scientists as Basilarchia archippus, but quite generally confounded with the monarch by the general observer, though it is

TWO VERY INJURIOUS INSECTS, THE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY AND THE GYPSY MOTH.

always much smaller than typical specimens of the true monarch.

Of quite a different family, but equally plentiful, are the large, yellow and blue and black fellows known as "Swallowtails." They are usually found near water, and are especially plentiful over the large alfalfa fields of this section during the summer months. Many different species are known to occur throughout the New World. They may be easily recognized by their size and the long black "foot" or "tail" which extends from the base of each lower wing. Two species are especially prevalent throughout the Southwest, the tiger and zebra swallowtails, and to them may doubtless be referred most of the species of this group to be found in Southern California.

Some butterflies and many moths, especially such as are inhabitants of the vast Central and South American forests, are so marked that they resemble various birds, of which their reptilian enemies stand in such wholesome fear. Others have their wings and body so shaped and marked that when they alight upon a twig the insect seems to have vanished, and only a dead and



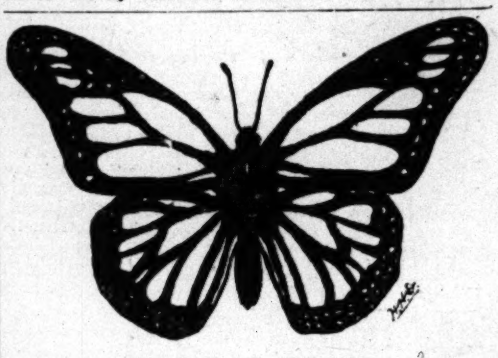
THE CECROPIA MOTH.

withered leaf remains. Of such are the owl and leaf butterflies, the former of which is so marked that when its wings are extended to their full width they resemble nothing so much as the face of some great owl.

Another butterfly which has much the same characteristics as the swallowtails, but which is usually more soberly marked, is the Troilus of the Southern and Gulf States. A handsome day flier is the Berenice, one of the large family of round-winged butterflies. It is said to have been named after Berenice, the wife of the Syrian King, Antiochus, and who is famed as the most beautiful woman of her century. A rather small butterfly, it is found throughout the temperate regions of the New World. The general color of its wings is red, veined and marked with black, which, as is the case with most butterflies, also constitutes the color of the actual body.

In the large order of butterflies there are five families, but in the moths only two—the twilight-fliers and the true moths. The first family embraces the hawk or sphinx moths, which are very often more brilliantly colored and more vividly marked than the regular night moths. Many of the hawk moths make a humming sound with their wings as they fly from flower to flower in the dusk of the evening. One such, in particular, is known as the humming-bird moth, on account of its large size and the loudness of the buzzing sound it produces. This family is peculiar for the fact that their larvae bury themselves in the ground, or, more rarely, inclose themselves in a cocoon of their own weaving upon passing into the pupa state. This pupa is commonly called a chrysalis, among both the moths and the butterflies, but in reality it should not be so named among the moths, as the word chrysalis was first applied to the pupae of the butterflies on account of the golden spots which are frequently found on the lower side of their chrysalids.

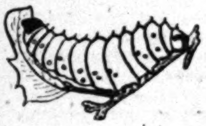
The true moths (nocturna) embrace many beautiful forms, among others the splendid cecropia which is found from the Canadian line to the Gulf throughout the United States. It sometimes attains a wing spread of more than six inches. This insect is also called the peacock moth in some localities, owing to the large eye-like spots on the upper wings. A very large moth, in fact one of the largest in the world, found only in India, is so marked that when the wings are spread flat out the whole body resembles the head of the famous hooded cobra, the most deadly serpent known. Many of the moths of this family are so colored and marked as to exactly resemble the bark of the trees upon



THE MILKWEED BUTTERFLY.

which they are in the habit of alighting. The useful silk-worm moth belongs to this family also, as well as the destructive gypsy moth, a close second to the cabbage butterfly in point of destructiveness to vegetation. This gypsy moth was introduced by some closet naturalist about 1868, nearly eight years after the introduction, under similar circumstances, of the cabbage butterfly. The principal center of abundance for the moth seems to be Massachusetts, which State has so far expended more than $800,000 in an attempt to exterminate the pest. This effort has been only partially successful, but as matters stand, the little moth is now restricted to a small area in the central part of the State, within which bounds it is kept only at the price of eternal vigilance and great labor.

For the cabbage butterfly no adequate remedy has as yet been found, so that, since the date of its introduction, it has spread from Southeastern Canada, where



LARVA AND MOTH OF SILK WORM.

it first escaped from an overzealous entomologist, until it now covers nearly the whole of the United States. The loss occasioned by these pests is not, of course, due to the ravages of the insects themselves, but rather to their larvae, whose voracious appetites lead them to attack every living tree or shrub.

To this family, also, belong all the tiny moths, millers and dust moths, so prevalent about houses and so dangerous to clothing. HARRY H. DUNN.

PARENTS SETTLED BERNHARDT'S VOCATION.

[Baltimore News:] Mme. Sara Bernhardt is such a superb actress that it is difficult to conceive that she has ever had any other profession in her mind. But the following story shows how her first choice of a profession was vetoed by her family, and her present vocation suggested. In some interesting pages of personal reminiscences Mme. Bernhardt tells how it was that she went on the stage.

"A family council was assembled," she writes. "It consisted of my mother, my aunt, my godfather and an old friend of the family. My own wishes were consulted, and I said timidly that I thought I should like to be a painter, against which audacious proposal every one protested energetically.

"'Well, make an actress of her,' put in the family friend.

"'An actress! She's as ugly as she can be,' said my godfather, kindly.

"'Ugly!' cried my mother, up in arms at this insult to her maternal pride. 'My daughter ugly? You are mad, man! She is charming, with that wild air of hers. Look at her eyes; aren't they superb? Ugly! You are crazy, my dear sir.' And wounded in her feelings, my mother marched up and down the room till in the end my future vocation was definitely decided."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

[London Mail:] Japanese papers are waxing indignant at the continued use of the contraction "Jap" in English and American journals. They consider it fully as insulting as the obsolete and vulgar term "Froggie" as applied to Frenchmen. One of the Tokio papers tells a rather amusing story of this context. A distinguished diplomat was traveling from Tokio to Yokohama, when an American in the carriage leaned across and said, "Say, what 'ese' are you—Chinese or Japanese?" Quick as thought the reply came, in the purest of English, "May I inquire what 'key' are you—Yankee or monkey?"

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Questions of Orthography.

OVER at Durange last week the good ladies of the Methodist Church contributed a supply of all kinds of good things and proceeded with the same to the home of their pastor, Rev. C. E. Webb, to find that a bright baby boy had just preceded them to the parsonage.

The ladies concluded to stay and take supper with Mr. Webb, and therefore transferred the eatables from their baskets to the dining table and then informed the parson that supper was ready, wondering as they did so if in returning thanks he would remember their gifts.

When all were seated at the table, the good man bowed his head and thus approached the throne of grace, "O Lord, we thank Thee for this timely succor," and the ladies are still in doubt as to what he meant.—[Glenwood (Colo.) Post.

* * *

New Idea in Conversion.

ON THE last night of a series of "protracted meetings" in the Methodist Church of a little New Jersey village, the visiting evangelist was making a special effort to obtain a showing of anxious souls. He had preached his best sermon, and reached an emotional fervor that he had seldom equaled. But nobody responded to his invitation. They sung a hymn, and then the evangelist rose again and called upon the congregation to "enlist for the service of the Lord."

A battle-scarred, wooden-legged veteran who had dropped into the back seat watched the proceedings with interest.

For the third time the perspiring evangelist rose and asked:

"Is there no one willing to enlist in the Lord's army?"

Then response came from the back seat:

"Draft 'em, parson; damn it, draft 'em."—[New York Evening Sun.

* * *

American Nerve.

AN ENGLISH commercial traveler, for whose pushing Americanism a Liverpool paper vouches with great enthusiasm, started out after a country order. Happening to arrive at the village on the day of a festival, he found the shop of his customer closed, and learned that the man himself was at the celebration, a mile out of town. At once he set out for the spot, and reached the ground just in time to see his shopkeeper climb into a balloon procured for special ascensions.

The man of trade was equal to the occasion. He stepped forward, paid his fare, and climbed into the car. Away went the balloon, and was hardly above the treetops when the commercial traveler turned to his astonished victim and said persuasively, but triumphantly:

"And now, sir, what can I do for you in calicoes?"—[New York Times.

* * *

Fined for Being Alive.

THE British Vice-Consul, Capt. Clipperon, fined John King 10 shillings for being alive yesterday. At least that is the way it appeared to King and to the spectators who flocked to the consulate yesterday, attracted by the rumor that a supposed dead man had returned to life.

King, who is a storekeeper on the British steamship Georgian Prince, was ordered before the Consul by Capt. Flett. He had been missing since Wednesday night, and was supposed to be somewhere under the hull of the steamship. In consequence the Consul refused the clearance papers until the accident could be investigated.

"You don't mean to say," the Consul exclaimed, addressing King, "that you are the man who was drowned?"

King explained that he had been reported as such, but that the truth of the matter was he had simply gone on shore to purchase a piece of tobacco and had "stayed a little longer than he counted on."

"Is that so?" queried the Consul, testily; "then I will fine you 10 shillings."—[Philadelphia North American.

* * *

His Clever Reply.

WILLIAM TRAVERS was at a garden party one afternoon, when a young lady said to him: "What time is it, please, Mr. Travers?" Travers took out his watch, moved his lips awhile, blinked, and finally said, "It'll be s-s-s-six o'c-c-clock by the time I can say it!" It really lacked five minutes of 6 when he began.—[Chicago News.

* * *

Not Interested in His Return.

FOR the third time Gen. William J. Sewell has been elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey. Senator Sewell is a serious man with a positive manner, and a certain keen wit that he possesses may be due to the fact that he is of Irish birth. Mr. Sewell, who was born in 1835 and came to this country at an early age, was engaged in business at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in the northern army, was given a captain's commission, and at the close of the war was a major-general.

In 1872 he actively entered politics and, after being for several terms a State Senator, he was elected to the United States Senate. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation at seven consecutive national conventions, including that of 1900.

He was for some time actively interested in railroad affairs, and once, when he was holding an important office in one of the large trunk lines, a political enemy came to him in a somewhat shamefaced way and said:

"General, I would like to have transportation for myself and family to Chicago."

The two political enemies eyed each other for a moment, and then Gen. Sewell called his private secretary and told him to make out the passes to Chicago. The politician accepted them, expressed his thanks, and departed. But in a few minutes he returned, exclaiming:

"Why, general, these do not say to Chicago and return!"

"Of course not!" exclaimed the general. "I want to get you out of the State, and I'm not interested in your getting back!"—[Saturday Evening Post.

* * *

A Practical Application.

H. H. VREELAND, the president, manager and brains of the Metropolitan Railway Company, that owns all the surface lines of New York, began life as a brakeman, and won his way up by sheer industry and ability.

He was making a speech to young men some nights ago, and spoke very emphatically on the question of personal manner and outward appearance.

"If you are looking for a job and have one in sight," said he, "and have but $24 in the world, spend $20 for a new suit of clothes, $3.50 for a pair of shoes, 50 cents for a hair cut and shave. Then walk where that job is, and ask for it like a man." The boys applauded.

Yesterday a spruce-looking young man walked into Mr. Vreeland's office.

"Please give this card to the president," he said.

Mr. Vreeland looked at the card when it reached him. On the same were these words:

"I have paid $20 for this suit of clothes, $3.50 for a pair of shoes, 50 cents for a hair cut. I have walked from Harlem. I would like a job as conductor on your railroad."

He got his job.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * *

Paid the King's Toll.

WHEN George III went to Ireland one of the "pisintry," delighted with his affability to the crowd on landing, said to the tollkeeper as the King passed through:

"Och, now! and His Majesty, God bless him, never paid the turnpike! and how's that?"

"Oh, kings never does; we lets 'em go free," was the answer.

"Then, there is the dirty money fer ye," says Pat; "it shall never be said that the King came here and found nobody to pay the turnpike for him."

Moore on his visit to Abbotsford told this story to Sir Watler Scott when they were comparing notes as to the two royal visits.

"Now, Mr. Moore," replied Scott, "there you have just the advantage of use. There was no want of enthusiasm here; the Scotch folk would have done anything in the world for His Majesty but—pay the turnpike."—[Household Words.

* * *

Senator Gear's Frankness.

IF THERE was one thing characteristic of the late Senator Gear of Iowa it was his frankness. Senator Dolliver recently recalled an instance in which the exhibition of this trait worked to Mr. Gear's advantage.

Gear was a candidate for Congress. The prohibition sentiment was running high in his district and the temperance people concluded to put the candidate through an examination. They held a meeting, to which they invited Mr. Gear. He accepted. The chairman of the meeting was a Quaker.

"We learn," said the Quaker to Mr. Gear, "that thee dost not belong to any temperance society, and that thee dost take a drink when it pleases thee?"

"That is true," replied Mr. Gear, without any hesitation.

"Thee are very frank," said the Quaker, "and thy frankness is more to be commended than thy habits. We do not think thee ought to drink, but if thou hadst lied to use we would not have supported the. Thee will now receive our votes."

And Mr. Gear did get their votes. He never forgot the incident and its moral.—[Washington Post.

* * *

An Interview With Booth.

COLLEGE students with burning ambitions to study Shakespeare oftentimes volunteer their services as supers to the great legitimate actors in order to get an opportunity to hear their rendition of the famous plays. Some years ago a Western Reserve University student, who is now a well-known young man in Cleveland business life, offered his services for an Edwin Booth engagement at the operahouse. He was engaged as "a soldier of the guard," along with a number of other students. The first night that Booth played, this young man, in order to obtain a better view of the great tragedian, and to more plainly hear his lines, went over to the opposite side of the stage from that allotted to the supernumeraries. Shortly after this he returned to his companions, who were discussing in an awesome manner the great ability of the actor. The young man remarked that he had just had an interview with Booth. "What did he say to you?" they asked breathlessly.

"I was sitting on a box," said the young man, "watching Booth in one of his heroic passages, when he darted from the stage and bumped against me. Glowering at me, he said, 'D—— you, get out of the way.'"—[Cleveland Leader.

* * *

The Sermon Was Still There.

A CURATE up North, says rumor, has furnished another example of the pseudo apology at his own expense. Having preached a very clever sermon on the Sunday, he called upon a certain colonel on the Monday especially to ask his opinion.

"How did I like the sermon?" said the colonel. "Very much, indeed. It's one of my favorites."

"One of your favorites?" stammered the curate, slightly puzzled. "I do not understand."

The colonel regarded him with a twinkle at the back of his eyes. "Of course, I won't say a word," he said, "but I know very well that you stole ... you stole it from."

"Sir!" said the curate, and he ... whirlwind of his righteous indig... the habit, sir, of stealing my serm... laboring under a mistake and—er—... sir. I must ask you to apologize."

The colonel was silent a moment. ... may be that I have made a mistake ... I will make sure."

Going to his bookcase, he took down ... of sermons—a rare and almost-forg... turned to a certain page and an apolog... came upon his face as he glanced up ... beg your pardon," he said. "I apolog... steal it, after all, for I find it is still ... sir; my mistake!"—[Modern Society.

* * *

A Four-man Duel.

HORACE MANN, the famous educ... one evening in his study, when an ... into the room and challenged him to fight.

"My dear fellow," replied Mr. Mann, ... me great pleasure to accommodate you, ... it—the odds are so unfair. I am a ... a man by nature, two against one. It ... to fight."

"Oh, come ahead," the insane man ... man and a man beside myself. Let ... fight."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FARM HAND AND SCI...

REMARKABLE RISE OF NELS ... CLOCKMAKER OF MANI...

[Chicago Times-Herald:] Nels Jo... maker of Manistee," has scored a new ... constructed a six-inch telescope and ... tory. Peasant and mechanic, with ... and forced to earn his livelihood by his ... simple Dane has risen to be a member of ... tific associations, and the compeer of ... a living he makes great ... the flight of time and for ... studies the heavens to learn the ... time and eternity. By turns farm ... machinist, clockmaker and astronomer, ... isolated worker has won the respect of ... and earned membership in the American ... the Advancement of Science, the Astr... of the Pacific and the Astronomical Society ...

The story of Nels Johnson is the story ... inquiring spirit achieving eminence in ... ous handicaps. He was born in 1838 ... and of Sjeland, of peasant parentage, ... in infancy that his life mission was to ... to work on the farm at the age of ... he has been at it ever since, but that ... him from thinking. He started for the ... $12 in his pocket. When he landed at ... $40 in debt. He pushed westward and ... as a blacksmith at Milwaukee at $1 a ... not speak English, but he had brawn, ... the bellows or pound the red-hot bars ...

Within him was the impulse to move ... better, and he soon turned to clock... blacksmith's apprentice he had made ... to operate a pendulum. He drew the ... of silver and wound it by hand with ... constructed a clock while a machinist at ... it was not a success. He profited by the ... Manistee he started again, without ... that gained in the shop. About all the ... ment he had was a machine shop kind ...

So Nels Johnson, machinist and ... astronomer to become clockmaker. He ... to school a day in his life, and he ... no child's play, this being an astr... up arithmetic, dug into it with determi... on into trigonometry. He got hold of a ... and a copy of Clark's transit tables. ... time their meaning slowly dawned upon ... learned to know the constellations. In ... had saved enough money to buy a fine ... struments, and it was a proud moment ... to say he knew how to use them. He ... clocks that would not vary more than ... month, and many public buildings ... adorned with dials of the clockmaker ...

But he discovered he was not yet an ... that spurred him on to new efforts. He ... telescope and several astronomical books ... into the habit of dropping his clockm... to Ann Arbor to revel in the observatory ... University and ask questions. He ... mented and observed and asked questions ... purpose that able astronomers accepted ... panion spirit. He has constructed all ... scopes except the lenses, and says ... serious pastime of idle moments."

A GIRL'S BRAVERY.

[Philadelphia North American:] By ... stopping a runaway horse the lives of ... children were saved from peril on Satur...

When the horse approached Miss Ri... waiting for a car at King and Cumb... saw two children in the wagon. They ... each other and screaming.

The girl sprang for the horse's head ... bridle and succeeded in stopping the ... had been dragged for half a square.

"I don't see anything very brave ... runaway," said Miss Richards yesterday. ... had tried it before I did, and I thought ... do any more than they, so I tried and ...

THE OPERA SINGERS.

WHAT AND WHO SOME OF THEM ARE IN PRIVATE LIFE.

By a Special Contributor.

N[illegible] the United States than anywhere else does [the in]terest of the public extend to the artist off [the] stage. Possibly intensity is added to this feel[ing] by the knowledge that the artist in public is acces[sible] to anybody who can pay to hear him. It is only [to] the privileged few that the grand-opera singers are [reve]aled as they exist in reality. They are, of course, [in] public life somewhat the same that they are in pri[vate], as the traits of a personality are not to be wholly [con]cealed any more than physical peculiarities are, but there are always interesting points of difference.

Jean de Reszke gives up nearly every pleasure in life [for] the preservation of his voice during the time he is [singing]. Practically, he is a prisoner in the rooms of [his] hotel for the New York season. He sings at least [twice] a week, and naturally sees nobody on the day he [is to] appear. Nor does he leave the house, unless it be [to] visit the physician who takes care of his throat. [Sometimes] he and his brother take a walk, but their [physical] exercise is confined in their rooms, where [their] skill in lifting heavy weights—for which chairs, [tables] and other articles of furniture usually serve—[astonishes] their friends. Jean can tear a pack of cards in [two with]out apparent exertion, and Edouard is just as [illegible]

[illegible] admirable mimics. Jean can imitate with irre[sistible hu]mor his associates in the opera company, and [the enjoyment] of this power is never diminished by the [suspicion] of malice. Edouard stopped singing in concert [because] Jean once, for his benefit, imitated his manner [when] he appeared on the platform in evening dress bear[ing] a roll of music in his white-gloved hands. At the [piano], either brother can delight his hearers for hours [with] imitations of the voices, manners or interpretation [of] singers. National peculiarities particularly appeal to [Jean]. He is irresistibly comic when imitating the waltz[ing] of an American college student he saw on the [illegible], or the vocal peculiarities of a singer in a [music] hall here and in London. It is Jean who, in spite [of] his greater fame, is the more devoted musician of [the] two De Reszkes. His principal interest outside of [his] art is in his racing stable, maintained at his home [in] Poland, and he takes his pleasure in vacation chiefly [out] of this feature of his country home. But he spends [much] of his vacation time at the piano, studying rôles [he] is never likely to sing, refreshing himself in his old [re]pertoire or trying new music that happens to come [under] his notice. Edouard is, on the other hand, much [more] likely to be found at the billiard table. It would [be] hard to say which of the two is more popular among [their] colleagues. All but the tenors are devoted to Jean [de] Reszke, while even the basses pretend to love [Edo]uard.

[Al]bert Saleza, the Tenor.

Albert Saleza, who spelt his name with a final "R" [before] he became a famous tenor, has seven brothers [who] sing, and at least one of them has a better voice, [acc]ording to the tenor's story, than he himself. But [this] brother is so unmusical by nature that he has [never] been able to make use of his gift. Albert had [lived] in Bruges, in the Lower Pyrenees, until he reached [the] age of 20, and had never thought that an operatic [career] lay before him, or even that he had a voice good [en]ough to make anything of the kind possible. A friend [vo]lunteered to pay for his musical education if he [wanted] to go to Paris to study. He accepted the offer, [and] when he went to Paris spoke the patois of his own [land] so persistently that he had to study the French [of] Paris. More than any of the other singers of re[nown] today, is he a child of nature. He insists, in New [York], that the place in which he dwells shall be flooded [with] sunlight. It may have other characteristics, but [the] sun must shine through the windows. Persons have [seen] him on the streets standing perfectly still or walk[ing] backward and forward within a small space. They [may] have wondered at this performance. But his friends [know] that he is enjoying the sunlight that happens to [fall] with especial warmth on some particular spot.

[Mme.] Sembrich's Versatility.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has been called a plump [com]pendium of music, and that phrase describes fairly [en]ough the musical temperament of this great singer. [Her] whole life has been devoted to music, and she [might] have become famous in two other branches had [she] not elected to become a singer. At the age of 10 [years] she had already mastered the violin, and had oc[casi]onally appeared in public as a youthful phenomenon [of] the pianoforte. When she discovered her voice, and [the] professors told her that she might some day be the [suc]cessor of the great Patti, it was her musical genius [that] helped her on, for Mme. Sembrich in reality spent [less] than two years in actual study with a singing [tea]cher. Jean de Reszke's instruction did not continue [much] longer. What she subsequently acquired came [from] her own work. Mme. Sembrich now spends half [her] leisure time at the piano. Music is not only her [pro]fession, but her diversion. She is frequently alone, [and] at these times she is always to be found at the [pia]no. In the Conservatory of Music at St. Petersburg [there] is a scholarship called after her. This was [fo]unded on the receipts from a concert that Mme. Sem[b]rich gave five years ago. The programme held twelve [num]bers. Four were piano numbers, and the others [were] divided between the violin and the voice. Mme. [Sem]brich was the only performer. Since that time she [has] never touched the violin in public, and rarely plays at all, although her instrument, a rare Amati, is kept always in condition. Mme. Sembrich shuns the social attentions paid to celebrities, accepting them only when she must. Her first advice to every student of singing who comes to her is to learn some instrument well, as that knowledge is of the greatest assistance to a singer. She has sung now since 1881, and unlike many other great singers, served no obscure apprenticeship. She was famous all over the world after she had been heard for a year in Dresden. She is now 43, and is at the height of her powers.

She is a Madenoiselle.

Mlle. Emma Calvé is particular about the title prefixed to her name, because she is almost the only woman among artists of her class who has never been married. She likes to have that fact impressed on the public by being called "mademoiselle." She has been in bad health for two years. She has become interested in the teachings of Buddhism, and determined that a pilgrimage to India would do more than anything else to restore her health. Doctors told her that a certain course of treatment was all that could help her. The singer did not intend to submit to that treatment, and decided to go to India with a party of friends and a Buddhist priest. She may have found there the relief she was seeking, and if that was to be had from devotion to the eastern philosophies, the singer must have accomplished her purpose. She began the study of them with the enthusiastic interest she shows to every new subject that absorbs her. And how completely engrossed she is in every new interest! Three years ago she decided to ask to her country home a certain number of poor young girls every summer. Sometimes during the continuance of this whim—if any feeling so strong as Mlle. Calvé's usually are may be described by that word—she entertained as many as thirty or forty young women. Even in provincial France such hospitality is expensive, and Mlle. Calvé, although she receives a large salary, is so frequently compelled to disappoint audiences that her income is not so great as that of some of the other singers. So she was economical—more economical than ever that she might have her guests in the summer months.

Calve's Peculiarities.

Mlle. Calvé's personal wants are few, and her expenditures on her living probably are smaller than those of any other great singer. While most of them live in more or less luxurious apartments Mlle. Calvé confines her accommodation to what she needs. During her last season in New York she occupied one room in an apartment hotel. She has always said that she does not feel the need of greater luxury, and during much of her time here even dispensed with the services of a maid. That was in a large degree due to the capriciousness of her temperament, which is as completely in accord with her appearance and conduct on the stage as well could be. She is as intense in her emotions, being possessed wholly by them for the moment, as variable, and always interesting in private life as on the stage. Before her mind was absorbed in her scheme for entertaining and restoring to health poor working girls, she was so much engrossed in the powers of a certain clairvoyant in Paris that the woman practically controlled her entire course of life. Mlle. Calvé bought a house in Paris. The clairvoyant told her she would die if she remained in it. The singer sold it within a month at a price much smaller than she had paid for it. Mlle. Calvé accepted an offer to sing at Covent Garden in London several times. The clairvoyant told her that the boat would be wrecked while crossing the Channel, and Mlle. Calvé immediately telegraphed to London that she could not under any circumstance keep her engagement. This same clairvoyant who, for a short while played such an active part in Mlle. Calvé's life, not long ago took to prophesying so many calamities for prominent French government officers that she was silenced by the police. Mlle. Calvé's career has now lasted nearly twenty years, as she began to sing in the first year of the eighties at Brussels.

Mlle. Milka Ternina.

As interesting in quite a different way as the famous Carmen is Milka Ternina, who has been the dominating figure among the women at the Metropolitan Operahouse this year. Mlle. Ternina has the same right to the title that the French singer possesses. Her second year on the stage was passed at Bremen, where Anton Seidl was conductor. So the soprano learned her Wagner traditions under the last of the masters who could impart them with the authority that came from personal association with the great composer. Mlle. Ternina is noted among her associates for the modesty and unpretentiousness of her conduct. She never exhibits to them the least evidence of knowledge that she has become within the past three years the most noted Wagnerian singer of the world. There never was a prima donna who gave less evidence of possessing the traits commonly attributed to the class. Mlle. Ternina attends rehearsals with the assiduity of a beginner, and more than any other singer since Lilli Lehmann, thinks not only of herself, but of the general effect for which all the artists in a performance are struggling. That used to be called the German spirit until American audiences learned that it existed in all artistic performances of opera whatever the nationality of the singer might be. Mlle. Ternina is always accompanied by her aunt, a venerable dame, with white hair, who carries herself with sufficient dignity to give color to the story that her husband was a man of such position in his own country that she is entitled to cell herself "Excellency." Mlle. Ternina shows in her serious expression (which in private life sometimes amounts to a frown) the dignified bearing and earnest manner which have made her stage career what it is. She is not beautiful, but everybody who meets her feels the influence of a dominating personality.

A Serious Prima Donna.

Seriousness seems to be a trait of the Wagnerian prima donna. Lilli Lehmann never possessed the least sense of humor, although her mental equipment was unusual for a woman in her profession. Mme. Nordica has this determination that is shared by her colleagues in the Wagnerian field. She won her way through the resolution not to be left among the mediocrities of her profession, and she emerged brilliantly after years of disappointment. She is the American singer who will probably be ranked for some years as the best that the nation has known. She is still a student, and devotes much of her time to developing the rôles in which she has frequently been heard. She goes through every rôle she sings the day before the performance, and frequently renews her acquaintance with operas that she has not sung for years. She is more devoted to the social pleasures that come to all of the singers than some of her colleagues in the round of New York's winter gayeties.

In that particular she is like Mme. Melba, who is a much-sought-after person in London society, and has more friends among the exclusive members of the stockholders of the Metropolitan than any other singer. Outside of the theater her time is chiefly spent in society. She has a house in London, where she passes part of every year, and many friends among persons of title. Lady De Grey, who is practically the power that controls the operahouse in London, is her intimate friend, and this circle of distinguished acquaintances has not interfered with her popularity in a certain set of New York society. Mme. Melba is known among her colleagues as exacting to the last degree in regard to the respect due to a great prima donna. But she is generous and extravagantly liberal to those persons with whom she comes into contact outside of her profession. She is usually accompanied by her sister wherever she goes. Her son, who is now a well-grown youth, was at a military school in England, but has recently been living with his father in one of the far Western States. Mme. Melba, unlike most of the opera singers, did not take to her profession in her girlhood. She was a married woman and a mother when she went from Australia fourteen years ago. She has not returned to Melbourne since she became famous as a singer, and is a Londoner so far as any artist is other than cosmopolitan. Mme. Melba is unlike many singers in another particular. She was not born in poverty, but passed her early life in comfort, if in obscurity. She is an excellent musician, and played the organ in a Melbourne church before she decided to become an opera singer.

LAWRENCE REAMER.

"JOHN BULL."

A PICTURE OF THE PROTOTYPE OF THE NOW FAMOUS TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN.

The portrait herewith presented is reproduced from a copy of the Illustrated London News of July 12, 1851, in the possession of George W. Hazard of this city. It is of peculiar interest, as it represents the original of the familiar picture of "John Bull."

In connection with the picture the News says: "William Ball, the extraordinary man who is known as

'John Bull,' was born at Hersehay, in Shropshire. His height is 5 ft. 9½ in.; circumference of neck, 23½ in.; arm, 27 in.; breast, 70 in.; stomach, 80 in.; thigh, 50½ in.; calf of leg, 25 in. His weight exceeds 40 stone. He is healthy and very active, and worked forty years as puddler and shingler for the Colebrookdale Company of Iron Masters."

French engineers are again considering the advisability of bringing an adequate water supply from Lake Geneva. The supply is practically inexhaustible and the water is extremely pure. It is thought that the total cost of the undertaking would be $200,000,000, including $25,000,000 which the Swiss government would require.

Stories of the Firing Line ✣ ✣ Animal Stories.

A Little Girl's Gift.

ONE evening toward the close of the war, while Union soldiers lay in camp on a hillside near the Staunton River, in Virginia, the cry of "Halt! Who goes there?" from a sentry started every lounger to his feet; and several of the more curious ran to the guard line to find out what the trouble was. A minute later all knew that the night visitor who had been challenged was no enemy. A little girl, about 10 years of age, holding a white kitten in her arms, came forward into the light of the fires, conducted by two soldiers, who had told the sentry to pass her in, and who looked as proud as if they were escorting a queen. The whole regiment gathered, including the colonel himself, to look at the child and hear her tell her story. A very short story it was, scarcely a paragraph; but there was matter enough in it for a full chapter. She lived near by, with her father, who was sick and poor; and they were northerners, she said, and "Union folks." Her mother was dead and her brother had been killed while fighting in the Federal army. She "wanted to give something," and, when the Union soldiers came, she thought she would bring her pet kitten and present it to the colonel.

The colonel took the little girl in his arms and kissed her, and said he was not a bit ashamed of his weakness. He accepted the kitten with thanks, and its innocent donor was gallantly escorted to her humble home, loaded with generous contributions.

The white kitten was adopted by the regiment, but continued to be the property and the special pet of the colonel, and when the war was over he took it home with him. Like the white lamb that stayed and fed with the victor after the battle of Antietam, that little creature, during its short but stirring army life, was a daily inspiration to better feelings and thoughts in the presence of all that is worst—a living flag of truce gleaming among the thunder clouds of human passion and strife.—[Watchman.

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The Sleeping Sentinel.

THE oft-told, and hardly ever correctly told, story of the Vermont soldier who was sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post, and was supposed to have been saved from death by President Lincoln, was told once more by Congressman-elect Foster on Tuesday. As so related it differs from various other versions, but is no less wide of the facts. In point of fact the soldier was not a mere "lad" or "stripling," but a man of 22 years; the brigade to which he belonged was not on the march, but was in the camp it occupied for five months. His sentence to be shot, and pardoned by Gen. McClellan, in accordance with the expressed wish of President Lincoln, were parts of a solemn farce, intended to impress the army with the enormity of the military crime of a sentinel sleeping on his post.

Gen. William F. Smith, who commanded the Vermont Brigade; Col. Hudson, the Judge Advocate of the court-martial; Col. Veazey, who was a member of the court-martial; Col. Redfield Proctor, who was on Gen. Smith's staff, and others in position to know the facts, have stated that the generals never intended that the soldier should be shot, and that Mr. Lincoln knew this. The soldier's father and sister did not appeal to President Lincoln in person for the pardon of the son and brother. It would have been a physical impossibility for them to have received news of the sentence, made the journey to Washington and secured an audience with the President in the few hours that elapsed between the sentence and the pardon, and nothing of the sort took place.

Of course, the prosaic facts of the case, as stripped of the halo of romance which has been thrown about them, do not lessen the facts of President Lincoln's gentleness of heart and love of mercy, and kindness to the unlettered and the lowly—instances of which were so many in his history. But facts are facts, and truth often varies from poetry; and it is often well enough to know the truth, even at the expense of the romance.—[Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

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Story Wasn't So Funny to Them.

GEN. HORATIO C. KING of Brooklyn has learned by sad experience that the constitution and bylaws of the Daughters of the American Revolution made it worse than treason to the order to even allude to any martial event occurring between the years 1861 and 1865, writes a Washington correspondent. He recently appeared on the stage for the entertainment of the Daughters and began to tell them camp-fire stories of Sherman's march to the sea. It was impressed on the general when the entire Georgia delegation of Daughters he was entertaining at one of their public meetings arose while he was in the middle of one of his funny stories, and, with bonnets thrown very far back, marched in a body from the hall.—[Army and Navy Journal.

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Soldiers Play Pranks.

PIE, milk, cruller and bread wagons suffered severely from the pranks of soldiers assembled in the thoroughfares crossing East Capitol street back of the Capitol. In all the numbered streets for three or four blocks on each side of East Capitol, as far back as Lincoln Park, the soldiers were at ease awaiting orders to fall in line for the procession. They had little to do, and mischief was rife. On Ninth street Northeast a Pennsylvania regiment held sway. Soon a large pie wagon hove in sight, on its way supplying the small grocers at different points. Those pies did not proceed far. Fifteen or twenty men surrounded the horses, stopped them, and had a few words with the young man driving. Then they lifted him from his seat as tenderly as if he had been a woman. They sat him on the sidewalk, with two men to "keep him from hurting himself," they said. Two others climbed in the wagon and distributed pies to the hungry soldiers, afterward tossing the plates in the air. No pay, it is said, was tendered for the pies.

Four colored men walking along encountered the same regiment. They were sorry for it. At the point of bayonets, and frightened by the sound of shots from blank cartridges, they were required to dance all the movements they were acquainted with. On another street a milk wagon was detained until no milk was left in the cans, but this regiment paid the driver full price for his product. He had to square himself with his customers later, but he lost nothing financially. Another regiment captured a cruller wagon, and between eating the crullers and playing baseball with them, had what the members regarded as "lots of fun."—[Washington Star.

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Jackson's Tactics.

"THE battle of New Orleans was the first occasion in history," said an ex-officer of volunteers, "in which highly-disciplined troops, working together with machine-like precision, were pitted against individual marksmen, and it is a curious fact that the tactics adopted by the Americans in that engagement are just now, after the lapse of nearly a century, being recognized by modern military authorities as the proper way to fight. Our British cousins are a little slow to learn," continued the ex-officer, "and history has to repeat itself a few times before it attracts their attention. Nevertheless, it seems very strange that the lesson they received at Chalmette in 1815 should have been duplicated in almost every particular only two years ago at the Tugela River. On both occasions they were confronted by earthworks manned by civilian sharpshooters and attempted to rush them with compact masses of splendidly-drilled professional soldiers, and on both occasions they were frightfully and expeditiously licked. After the Tugela River disaster they began to do a little hard thinking and finally came to the conclusion that one skilled rifleman who fights on his own hook and brings down a man every time he pulls the trigger is worth twenty fancy-drilled soldiers who fire in squads and never hit anything except the landscape. But they might have acquired exactly the same information eighty-six years ago at New Orleans, and when I read the accounts of that remrakable battle I am filled with admiration for the genius of Andrew Jackson. The majority of his troops were rough backwoodsmen, who knew nothing about the manual of arms, but were magnificent rifle shots. Jackson wasted no time at drills, and the only advice he gave was not to throw away any ammunition and wait until they saw 'the whites of the enemy's eyes' before they fired. That was his sole chance of winning the day, and if he had commanded a similar number of trained veterans he would have been simply overwhelmed. As it was, his backwoodsmen picked off the British one by one and literally annihilated whole battalions before they could reach the foot of the intrenchments. It is absolutely certain, in my opinion, that the fighting of the future will be done in that fashion. Less and less attention will be paid to drills and more and more attention will be paid to target practice. When an army enters into action it will spread out in 'open formation' and every fellow will proceed to make it a personal affair. That's the view taken by the leading authorities of the present day, but the originator of the idea was the grim old gentleman whose effigy bestrides the prancing steed in Jackson Square. He was over three-quarters of a century in advance of the times."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ANIMAL STORIES.

A Knowing Pussy Cat.

THE first days of Pussy's life were passed in a grocery store, where a bag of flour supplied a comfortable bed. She looked intelligent, but there was nothing about her to indicate that she would develop into a regular "watch cat," as she is now known by her many admirers.

When Pussy was 2 weeks old she was presented to her mistress, and was taken in a tiny basket to her new home, where she soon appeared wearing a blue ribbon with a tinkling silver bell attached.

Pussy at once developed the most extraordinary affection for her young mistress, and determined to get all of her society that she could. She promptly let it be understood that she had firmly decided to sleep on the foot of her mistress's bed, and that she considered 10 o'clock quite late enough for anyone to sit up. She established a custom of calling her mistress at that hour, and continues it to this day. When the clock strikes 10, Pussy walks up to her mistress, and, standing in front of her, utters "meows" of entreaty, then walks to the bedroom and back again.

One day recently, when all the family had gone out, her mistress returned and rang the bell. Pussy, who recognized her special ring, rushed to the front door and made frantic efforts to open it. She had often watched the servant unfasten the chain, and, thinking that was the obstacle, she jumped up to it, and her young mistress could hear her swingng from it and bumping against the door in vain efforts to open it.

Pussy will not allow any roughness of tone or manner to her owner. If one of the brothers raises his hand in joke toward his sister Pussy will growl like a dog and, jumping at his feet, will catch hold with her teeth and claws. She is jealous of any attentions paid to the members of the family, and if her mistress calls one of them Pussy scrambles to get there first and offer her services. If a stranger is in the apartment working she will sit right down beside him and refuse to take her eyes away from him until he is outside the front door.

Pussy sits beside her owner at table, and dainty bits are given to her. If she is occasionally forgotten she will touch her mistress's arm with [illegible] too polite to "mew" at table. Every [illegible] a drink of lemonade, and she is so fond [illegible] she will pull open a bag to get at [illegible] Tribune.

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Cat as Nurse.

H. D. SHINN, the well-known farmer, [illegible] Woodbridge, tells of an odd case [illegible] pathy which occurred at his place several [illegible] high water had caught two baby [illegible] land, and they were captured and taken [illegible] Shinn. Believing they had died, he gave [illegible] cat with two kittens, expecting that [illegible] them, as cats usually do. The next [illegible] looked in on the mouser he found one [illegible] tontails missing, but the other, to his [illegible] was very much alive and was being [illegible] feline, who licked and fondled the rabbit [illegible] tenderness as if it were her own offspring [illegible] lived about ten days with its foster mother.—[illegible] cisco Post.

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A Community Cat.

MRS. COADY, who teaches a primary [illegible] Tompkins school, has a remarkable [illegible] keeps alive through general subscription [illegible] pupils.

During her several years' experience, [illegible] found that the only way she can reach [illegible] heart is through kindness to animals. [illegible] she secured a large furry cat which she [illegible] tender hands of her children. The result [illegible] children fell in love with the animal, and [illegible] the prize Mrs. Coady decided to allow [illegible] take the cat home each night in regular [illegible] result has been the cat has become large [illegible] through the munificent treatment of its [illegible] ters, who reluctantly return it to the teacher [illegible] [Oakland Tribune.

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Towser Came Back.

THIRTEEN years ago, Jacob Korwitz [illegible] Washington township, Lehigh county, [illegible] foundland dog to one John Blum, who at [illegible] to his home above Seemsville, near the [illegible] a distance of sixteen miles. Nothing [illegible] of "Towser" until Tuesday of last week, [illegible] return home of Mr. Korwitz from his work, [illegible] his great surprise, informed him that their [illegible] watchdog had come back after his long [illegible] Mr. Korwitz could hardly believe it, but [illegible] convinced of the fact, for the dog quickly [illegible] his old-time friendly way, wagging his tail [illegible] licking the old master's hands. The dog [illegible] had evidently been much wearied by his [illegible] and seemingly he had come determined [illegible] Korwitz says that a large number of people [illegible] to see the dog, his ability to find his way [illegible] long an absence having excited considerable [illegible] [Reading (Pa.) Times.

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A Squirrel's Nest.

AT a prayer meeting in Herkimer Mrs. [illegible] son was disturbed by something moving [illegible] of her fut coat.

She took off the coat and found that her [illegible] which had been missing for a day or two, [illegible] nest between the lining and the fur.

The squirrel refused to come out, and it [illegible] Mrs. Henderson took the hoat home, ripped [illegible] sleeve, and the removed the nest that the [illegible] leave.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Mirror in Monkey Cage.

CONSTERNATION reigned in the monkey [illegible] Lincoln Park zoo when a boy threw a [illegible] mirror into the case. The trinket fell [illegible] known as the "wise monkey" of the zoo. [illegible] upon it and soon became aware of the [illegible] glass. Jocko gazed at the mirrored [illegible] time. While the "wise monkey" was thus [illegible] other of the family stole up and looked [illegible] side of the glass, also seening a reflection [illegible] both monkeys seemed to believe that the [illegible] the glass was a foe, and made a lunge [illegible] resulting biting and scratching. A fight [illegible] is not frequent in the monkey cage, and in [illegible] all the inmates were chattering and scolding [illegible] gathered about the contestants.

Keeper McCurn hurried to the cage and [illegible] bars vigorously. The noise frightened the [illegible] keys and both sprang from the floor of the [illegible] highest niche in the inclosure.—[Chicago [illegible]

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Sympathetic Flox.

SYMPATHY for her sick and bed-ridden [illegible] transformed Flox, the pet cat of a woman [illegible] a Philadelphia boarding-house, into a [illegible] Flox has not hesitated to purloin choice [illegible] table, and these she has carried carefully [illegible] room; but the height of her thieving [illegible] veloped the other day, when a young woman [illegible] in the house brought in a bunch of roses. [illegible] the flowers and liked them. Then she [illegible] owner to her room, and when she went [illegible] the cat clutched the flowers in her teeth [illegible] in which they were placed and carried them [illegible] floor below, where her mistress was in bed. [illegible] were found a couple of hours later. The [illegible] was asleep, but the stolen flowers lay on [illegible] the bed, and the feline thief stood guard [illegible] grant spoils.—[Philadelphia Record.

CHRISTIAN FRUITAGE.

SOME OF THE TESTS OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

[A sermon recently preached by Rev. Malcolm James McLeod of Pasadena.]

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."—[Matt. vii, 20.
"Believe me for the work's sake."—[John xiv, 11.

A NOTED scoffer was once interrupted in his noisy excitement by two questions: (1.) What would be the effect upon this world if everybody was a consistent Christian? (2.) What would be the effect upon this world if everybody was a consistent infidel? The argument is a crushing one. For of a truth, Christianity has stood such a test with a glory that would astonish its most ardent enthusiasts. And it is the one test, it must be admitted with sorrow, that a reviling world is unwilling to have it judged by. We insist on reading the Master's challenge, "By their creeds ye shall know them," and "Believe me for the doctrine's sake." Do men gather grapes of thorns? Not in the first century, said the Master. Or figs of thistles? Not in the twentieth. Thorns bruise. Thistles bleed. All the thorn bushes in Los Angeles county never produced a cluster of grapes. Jesus is simply enforcing the fact that a good thing cannot be begotten of a bad thing. If one finds a cluster of Malagas he knows it was not plucked from a Canadian thistle. And if it can be shown that Christianity yields good fruit and nothing but good fruit, it must be a good thing; it must be an evangel; and surety its needs must be a message of glad tidings of great joy, for, otherwise, what some one has called the "greatest good that ever energized humanity" has proceeded forth and come from an evil—which were a contradiction.

We cannot help being drawn to these words because of their sweet reasonableness. There is a ring about them that is refreshing. It cannot easily be imagined why any fair truth-seeker should be unwilling to have this debated question judged by this test, for it doth seem to be a test workable in all of life's movements. There is not, no law, no litany, no cult, no implement, that can not afford to accept this standard and abide by it because of its final and essential fairness. A time there never was in the history of the world when such religious restlessness bestirred men's thoughts as is seen today; never a time when thinking men were calling so loudly for religious certainty; never a time when simply ex-cathedra teaching carried such little weight. "Defender of the Faith," Henry the Eighth called himself. "Defender of the Truth," the church aspires to be. And the one claim were vain and idle as the other, for ours is a world where only falsehood needs defense. No protection does truth need; no buttressing. Truth can stand alone. Truth rejoices as a strong man to run a race. Defending the truth were like unto some Launcelot defending his sword. The best defense that can be made of any truth is to give it a trial. Recently a Brooklyn carpenter invented a bullet-stopping shield consisting of three plates of a chemical combination of iron, wood and felt. His claims were ridiculed until he made of himself a target. This is Christianity's challenge to the world. "Try me," saith the Lord. "Come and see." . . .

A man comes to you with an invention. The value of the invention is not what he claims for it, but what it can do. If its usefulness be limited to curling beautiful smoke wreaths you condemn it. Mr. Marconi, for instance, discovers his wireless telegraphy and he comes to you as the Secretary of the Navy. He says, "I have a very interesting idea here, and I am trying to introduce it into the navy, being fully convinced that it is yet to revolutionize the science of naval warfare. I can send fifteen words a minute. A mast 160 feet high will send a message eighty miles; a mast 320 feet high will send a message 640 miles; 640 feet high, 1280 miles. Think, too, what the government will save. Every mile of deep-sea cable costs $750 and my cable cannot be cut." And then he proceeds to explain: "That is a metal box, that a transmitter, that a receiver. This is an aërial wire connected with the induction coil. That is a coherer, that a parabolic copper reflector. This is a relay and a tapper and those are twin silver plugs in the vacuum tube. They are used for catching the swift pulsations in the ether." But the technic and detail are beyond you and in despair you say: "Mr. Marconi, I cannot grasp your theory. Suppose we test it in a practical manner; suppose you go up to the top of the Capitol and let me send you a dispatch from the mountain yonder. If you can read my message correctly, then we can talk business later."

Take an illustration from astronomy. Up to the seventeenth century of our era the path of the planets was believed to be circular. There were many facts which the circular theory failed to solve and these increased until astronomers were perplexed. Then, in 1609, Kepler announced his elliptical theory. Possibly no discovery ever created such a stir. At first it was ridiculed. But in a practical manner it worked. Difficulties it cleared away. It yielded fruit, and now for 300 years—well nigh—it has never been doubted. The rule is a good one. The proper test of everything and the only fair test is the fruit test. It is the test of reason, law, government, tool, art, industry. Moses, we are told, did not write the Pentateuch. What matters it? Others are telling us that Jonah is not history, but beautiful allegory. Again what doth it matter? One does not find less comfort from the book of Job for being fictitious. Here is Christianity. What can it do in a practical way? What kind of a community can it form? What kind of government can it formulate? What type of a man can it remake? This is the vital question. It thunders from the heights above and the world is bound to answer it.

(1.) Let us look at the influence of Jesus Christ in the realm of learning. Nothing were more unfair than to speak of Christianity as hostile to the most daring thought. It lives upon thought, thrives by it, creates it. If Jesus is immortal love, He is immortal wisdom, too, for "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind."

The story is told that, passing the college buildings at Cambridge one day, a cynic accosted a gentleman coming down the stone steps. "And what do you manufacture here?" was the question. "Power, sir!" said the gentleman, who chanced to be one of the professors. "Oh, indeed! what kind of power?" "Come along with me, sir." He took him into the room. The wall was covered with pictures. "These are some of our boys," said the professor, sweeping his arm. The cynic looked up. There was Edmund Spenser, John Dryden, John Milton, Thomas Gray, Coleridge, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, Lord Tennyson. They passed into another room. "Here are some more," Oliver Cromwell, William Pitt, Lord Palmerston, William Wilberforce, Lord Macaulay, W. M. Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Abraham Cowley, George John Romanes. "See that seat there! That was Sir Isaac Newton's seat; the one behind it, Jeremy Taylor's; the one behind it, Bishop Lightfoot's." And yet it was Christ who made Cambridge a reality. It was Christ who laid the basal beams of Oxford and Edinburgh and Glasgow and Dublin and Aberdeen. It has been claimed that there are not six colleges in the United States today that were not established as Christian colleges. "I think the time is coming," said Bishop Newman, "when there wil be a bronze statue in all our college halls erected to the Son of Mary, because to Him the college owes its life."

Today Jesus Christ commands the world's intellect. He has the ear of university, congress and court. There is no speech nor language where His voice is not heard. His teaching is text, not commentary. Shakespeare borrowed much of his raw material from Jesus. Milton was suckled at the breast of Bethlehem. The green pasture of the New Testament colors Dante's blood. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is an exposition of Christian hope. Wordsworth takes an "excursion" into the field of nature and soaks himself in the New Testament he carries along. Similarly Coleridge and Browning. Their brightness is derived from the great sun that prevented them. They are interpreters, not revealers; satellites not suns. The more they absorb of Him the more brilliant their creations as pearls increase in value by exposure to the glare of day. For all light is sunlight; all learning is Christian learning. There is no Alpine Edelweiss blooming on summit, cold and lonely, that is not the child of the sun. There could not be an iceberg without the sun. There could not be a Voltaire without a Christ. Take from Voltaire everything built upon the Christian idea, and the greater part of his ninety-seven volumes in Dalibon's edition would be disemboweled. Some one says that the greatest star is the one at the little end of the telescope. If that be so, then the Son of Mary must be the child supreme of genius, for nearly all mind stars of the first magnitude has He brought into vision. This surely must be the puzzle-lock of history—how a simple carpenter could make of Himself the center of all culture, "focusing on Himself the light of the world's learning."

How much does each Rembrandt owe to Jesus? Where were Murillo without his Madonna? If the gallery were dismantled of what Christ inspired how bare the walls! If the library lost what He evoked how scanty the shelves! How much would remain? Apart from ancient classics would anything remain? In the early centuries literature was a tiny thread trickling from Helicon, and visited by scholars few and favored. Today literature is a full river—many branched—flowing almost entirely from the slopes of Calvary.

Frederick Harrison tells us there are now 2,000,000 volumes in the world's libraries and that every ten years the press issues enough new volumes to make a pyramid equal to St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Gladstone, in his famous tilt with the great agnostic, asked him publicly through the pages of the Fortnightly Review if at least 1,000,000 of the 2,000,000 books was not directly traceable to the Christian concept, and Mr. Harrison never answered him. Let us then hear the conclusion of the whole matter, for, unless this be vain talk, it doth seem incredible that any fair lover of truth can dispute the influence of Jesus Christ in the realm of intellect.

(2.) The influence of Jesus Christ in the sphere of social betterment. It is now an all but universally admitted fact that the world is growing better, that society is on the upward march. With Ruskin let us confess that the Palestine Prophet is the cause of it, "for the advance of His teaching has been so closely followed by society's uplift as to compel the lover of fair play to associate them as cause and effect." Today the Golden Rule is the leaven that permeates all political economy. The Christmas spirit is at the base of all our philanthrophies and deeds of good will. The Sermon on the Mount is the watchword of every social movement.

Perhaps no literary man livng today wields a greater influence than Count Tolstoi. For thirty-five years of his life he was a Nihilist, i. e., a man who believed in nothing, a man whose mission was for to destroy. Then ten years ago he tells us his life underwent a complete transformation and in the preface to one of his books he pens these words, "All I have done, all I am doing, and all I hope to do, are owing to Jesus Christ."

Though born to luxury, with untold wealth at his command, and gifted with the finest literary genius, this lofty nobeman has put all aside and lives in the simplicity of a peasant, working by the side of his servants, that he may be true to the life and will of Jesus. Many stories are told of this great man. One day a rowdy insulted him, while working in his garden. One of the servants rushed up and struck the man. "How dare you, sir? He is our master!" Tolstoi caught his workman by the arm. "Be not angry, sir; he is our brother."

Take another illustration! Who in this past century towers head and shoulders above every other heart as the highest representative of Jesus Christ in the world's social betterment? Most fittingly has he been called "that other disciple whom Jesus loved." Like Tolstoi, he was born to privilege and distinction; a money king by legacy; a member of the English Parliament from boyhood. Surely we are not overreaching in our claim that no man in the past century so closely fulfilled the will of Jesus. It were a sight for angels to witness to see this child of leisure and luxury, when Parliament closed at midnight, turning his back on home and wending his way to Whitechapel in search of life's unfortunates. He loved music and the library. He loved the company of scholars and statesmen, but woe-alleviating was his passion. Forty industrial schools he founded for the poor and thirty-five asylums for the homeless. All of his enormous income he gave away. The day he died, he arose in the House of Lords and began this speech, "I am now like Paul the aged. I feel the years telling on me. I have tried to do the will of Christ; but I hate to leave the world with so much misery behind me." When overtaxed he was compelled to sit down. That night he asked his daughter to read to him the twenty-third Psalm, and before she had finished he had passed down to the dock where the Pilot was awaiting him and there on the other shore he lives immortal forever. . . .

But once more let us notice the fruit that Christianity has born in the life of the individual and the nation. In my little church out West I had two elders. One was an old officer in the army. All his life he had lived among the Indians, i. e., the part of his life he was not in jail, for he had spent six years of it in the penitentiary. He was what you would call by nature a rough, shaggy, iron old man. Up to 25 years of age he was a desperado of the Jesse James type, rifling stores, robbing banks, blowing up safes and holding up trains. Rumor had it that he had killed more than one man in his day, but of that he was always silent. Then he met the power of God and was converted, and of his conversion I have no more doubt than of the Apostle Paul's. He married late in life and God had blessed him with a boy. And how he loved that boy! How he dreaded that some day he might follow in his father's footsteps. To see that great big, brawny soldier with an arm of steel and hand like an anvil, to see him go home and play the baby, was something like the Maguey tree of Mexico, which shoots up its tall, homely, thorny trunk like a telegraph pole, then crowns itself with a perfect wreath of flowers. There is in geology a stone called the geode, a coarse bit of rock to look at, but split it open and lo! a marvel. There flashes before you grottoes and crystals and wreaths and plumes and exquisite beauty. He was a human geode. To hear that old man talk in prayer meeting! Ah, he had been through the fire. "Just to think that God has saved a wretch like me," he would say. Then to hear him pray! The penitence, the peace, the gratitude. The softness of childhood, the freshness of spring was in his soul. I heard him pray 100 times possibly and never a prayer but had this sentence, "How shall I ever thank Thee Lord for rescuing a poor wretch like me!" He could not understand it. To him it was the mystery of mysteries.

Dr. Dixon tells the story of a poor little African boy who was sold into slavery years ago. He was carried to the coast and, after a varied experience, found himself at work in a store at Lagos. He was thence shipped to America with other slaves. The vessel was captured by an English cruiser and carried its human cargo to Sierra Leone, where they were set free. The boy received an education in a mission school. He was baptized in 1825, at the age of 18, and returned as a student and became a teacher in the Fourah Bay College. He was consecrated the first Bishop of the Niger in Canterbury Cathedral. The unversity at the same time made him a doctor of divinity. He died in Lagos, December, 1891, a respected, scholarly man of God. In his diary he describes a meeting with his savage mother, after being made bishop. He accidentally met her in the market place one day after a separation of twenty-five years. He says, "When she saw me, she trembled. We looked at each other in silence. Big tears ran down her savage face. She called me by my name and kissed me." Oh, the perpetual miracle of humanity! From a poor, ignorant savage heathen woman sprang the Bishop of the Niger. That noble man of God springing from such an environment! Believe me, for Bishop Yulang's sake. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Oh, my friends, I think it is a magnificent thing today to be a Christian. It is to belong to that great army that is enriching knowledge, abolishing slavery, ameliorating war, unshackling fetters, elevating man. A diamond in the dark is dark. It is not fair to the diamond to judge it in the dark. A diamond has a right to be judged in the light. A picture has a right to be judged in the best light. Let us give Christianity at least the benefit of daylight. Why will men sweep all the dust into the air and then say there is no dust? Confucius has had China in his grip for 2400 years and there is China today. Behold her! Behold her! Aye, behold her! The works are still wrought. The miracles are still here. Believe me for Formosa's sake. Believe me for Uganda's sake. For unbelief is ice. Unbelief is frost. Unbelief is superstition. Unbelief lives in the fog, in the chill. Christianity is literature, poetry, genius, science, art, music, jurisprudence, inventiveness, faith, hope, love, heaven, home.

A BOER MAIDEN'S COSTUME.

[New York Tribune:] The fashionable young woman of the one-time Boer republic is nothing if not brilliant in attire. This is a description of a costume seen on the principal street of Natal: A carmine plush skirt, a blue-silk blouse with trimmings of pink chiffon, large leghorn hat trimmed with one red and two blue ostrich feathers, white kid gloves, brown boots and white sunshade lined with pink.

TAMATE:

THE QUEEN-FLOWER OF OUT-LAWRY.

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE,
Author, "Iroka: Tales of Japan."
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

A short time after that a woman was walking along the deep moat of the Yedo Castle of the Shogun, a step or two ahead of midnight. Not far ahead of her, she could see a group of old pines, asleep, of course, all wrapt in the bed quilt which looked very much like the mists of soft dreams. The pines stood upon a bank of one of many moats that embraced the Yedo Castle. The young lady entered the pine grove—the stars fell upon the pine needles and gave no enlightenment to the tangled avenues below. The young lady walked through it, with her head erect, with the sureness in her rapid step, so that you would have said that the gods were holding a lantern unto her feet. She stood in front of an old stump of pine, stretching out her hand, she felt it with her fingers. Then, she took out one of her gold hairpins and wrote something upon the side of the hollow stump. At once, without noise, a dark mouth gaped, not more than three steps from where she stood. Without noise she went to it; she was swallowed up in the nightly hole. Within, the subterranean hallway, as soon as the heavy lid fell over the head of the lady, several lanterns leaped from the overgarments of the dark figures which stood like so many lantern posts of flesh and blood, cutting the dark passage at regular intervals.

"Fair night, Princess," said all the lantern posts. The young lady passed them by nodding slightly, as if she were stepping down a marble stairway into an imperial ballroom. She was in a small room, in the magic under world—it was her own room. Built of stone, every inch of it, by an architect who had, evidently, a larger eye for the strength than the dainty beauty or elegance of things, all the same, the room was full of the touches to which the artist would, in no time, lose his heart; which would make soft a heart with a spark of poetry in its make-up. And if you would take the pains of examining a litle closely, you could see a bit of carving on the stone ceiling of the room—a very strange picture for the place—of Emma-O, the king of the Shadow World, sitting in judgment on a nightingale which seemed to be pleading her course in a language utterly and (from the expressions of the vexed features of the Great Autocrat of the Hades) humorously foreign to that of its judge.

The young lady walked on without word, nor a single glance at things and men who were keeping their eyes upon her, straight to a square silk cushion beside a hibachi (charcoal burner.)

"Tell Goroku to come here at once. I would have a word or two with him," she said, without so much as turning her head to the attendant who was standing like a bronze statue.

"Iya, Princess, fair night. And the august pleasure?"

"Have they all reported?—the boys assigned to day work?"

"Ei, nearly all, august chief...."

"Have you noticed a sack with 100 pieces of gold in it—a sack that looks as if it were made in a far-away country?"

"With the permission of Princess, I shall run over the list."

And the first minister of the under world bowed himself out, with much, very much more excellent manners than many of those born to the sword of brave fame. He came back with the list, and the sack heavy with 100 pieces of gold in it.

"To whom do you credit this work?"

Looking down the list, the first minister called out the name not familiar to the chief. He was one of the new members—so the minister explained. As the chief wished, the new member—feeling rather well because of the work he had performed that day by way of introduction to the brotherhood—presented himself at once.

"This is your work?" Tamate asked.

With his forehead upon the mat of the floor—(for the under world had an etiquette of its own.) "Ei, honorable chief—a very small thing, as august Princess sees, a thing to be ashamed of—especially for your servant—since honorable chief allows me the honor of styling myself so. Really, a thing to tremble over and become red in the face. But, honorable chief—'tis my first work, and let the humble one beg the great chief to be a little large of heart and patience for a novice. Hei, hai, Princess, your under-hand shall try to do a little better next time."

"And where was the work done?"—it was so blank, her tone. The novice who expected to read so much in her voice was heart-brokenly disappointed.

"Ei, at Sujikai, in front of a story-teller's mat, as august Princess knows. An old fool from the country——" recalling the open mouth and the eyes of the farmer, he broke into low, suppressed laughter.

"And so you took this from an old man from the country? And you say he was losing his soul through his open mouth? The story-teller had robbed the old man of his wits before you robbed him of his purse? That must have been a marvelously-hard work, indeed! Allow me to congratulate you for that miracle of a skill which the gods seem to have given you. Aa, by the way, do you think that it may be of some service to you to purify your brave self in ashes and water and pray to the gods to preserve you from all plagues and from the thrice-cursed and the most-cowardly temptation of robbing a sin-ignorant old man from the country? If you think so, I shall be pleased to give you the entire day, tomorrow, for the said pious purpose. Prayers and purifications are some of the important businesses of our community."

She dismissed him and her minister. She rose, taking with her the sack of gold. The passageway she took this time was similarly lighted as the one through which she had entered. But it was not the same one. At the end of it one of the slabs in the graveyard of Taigen Temple opened as on a hinge. As soon as the lady was out of the opening, it was closed—by an accommodating ghost, doubtless. Walking rapidly down the street, she hailed the first kago, she whispered something in the ears of the men, and the kago headed swiftly toward the famous teahouse where Tokukichi was fast asleep, waiting, and, perhaps, dreaming and waiting even in his dreams, for the magic appearance of his singular savior.

CHAPTER XXX.

Tokukichi was finding out—as Confucius had done many years before him—that a full stomach is the basis of a more philosophic frame of mind. Already, in the naiveté of this child-like lightness of heart, he was looking at the dark waters of the stream, the 100 pieces of gold he had lost, the ticklish verge of death upon which he had been sitting—he was looking at all these things as on a distant nightmare. Very wretched once, and such a short time ago, too, he was all the more happy now that hope had come back to him. There was something in the fair young lady, in what she had said, in her appearance, that brought confidence into the heart of the farmer. He was sure that he would see the face of his wife once again—he had not known how shrewd she really was before; how much more of the world and of the wicked city life she knew than he did; what a clever woman she was, she who had so wisely warned him against all sorts of things. Her wisdom had tickled his sense of humor at the time. He could breathe once more the quiet air, perfumed with pines and made mellow with the songs of rustic birds. Thinking of his home, he drifted, lost very soon in a charming tangle of reminiscences, and it was not long before he was hastening, open mouthed, heavy of eyelids, to the wide nods and the swings of his body into the land of sleep. Not three hours ago, he had been twisting off his tongue, in his violent attempt to string off an imitation jargon which he innocently supposed to be the reading of the sacred sutra—there on the cold railing of the bridge. So beautifully simple are some hearts!

He woke, therefore, jerking himself up, like a horse upon a steep slope, in a terrible mixture of awkwardness and hurry, trying to gather his scattered senses from the four winds of heaven. Over him, smiling, stood the willow grace of the young lady. "I have just returned," she was saying, "and here it is—the purse you had lost and the gold in it. Don't you want to open the sack and see whether all the gold pieces are there or not?"

"The gold—and the sack, too, yes, honorable lady—this is the very sack of the humble mud peasant!" he grinned all over. "But, how....where did the honorable presence find it? The humble peasant looked all over, every inch of the streets, and there was not a shadow of it anywhere...."

"It seems, then, that there is something in a pair of younger eyes—O ho, ho, ho! I found it, of course, in a corner of Sujikai...."

"Yes, yes, honorable presence....that is the very place I stood a long time listening to that old fool talking, and talking as long as life"—a pause. "Ee, but.... how did the honorable presence know that the humble one had passed through that portion of the city?"

"Why, of course, you told me all about that—all about the streets through which you passed."

"Did I, honorable presence?....Maybe I did....I am pretty sure that I said nothing about that to honorable presence, but of course I did, since honorable presence tells me so...."

"Of course you did....don't you remember?"

CHAPTER XXXI.

Tamate had been away several days from the cave. A little thing—for it is nothing but a dagger blade, one of those which the samurai women used to carry in their obi in the braver days of Nihon—which the Prince of Mito had in his treasure-house, lured her away from Yedo. It was a powerful clan, the Mito clan, old, and out of which not a few came to sit upon the dais of the Shogun. Famous, also, it was for the greatness and scholarship of the brilliant line of its own princes. Long before the day of Tamate's visit to it, history had taken a special delight in giving the Mito samurai much of that golden, shining wealth, the currency in the commerce of the gods, and which, among men, is called glory.

Tamate and her men who went into the clan had an idea that they were pretty well informed as to the bravery and swordsmanship of the clan. They were surprised. They found out, in a rather impressive manner, that Yedo was not the only magnet which absorbed that which was best in all things.

Their work was tedious in the beginning; very bloody at the climax end of it. All the same, it was successful.

The blade which Tamate carried away from those Mito samurai, the guards of the treasure-house, whom they could not surprise in that surprising hour of the dead night, had the name of Masamune deeply cut in it. And—both tradition and history would tell you the same—if they know what they are talking about—Masamune never carved his name for commerce or for ornament.

Very happy, after a very hard, nevertheless a successful work—for, in truth, had she not now the one thing for which she had longed more than anything else save always the life of the Shogun, and which more than anything else, perhaps, under certain twistings of circumstances would help her to gain the dearest end of her life?—she made her way toward her cave at Yedo.

Before entering Yedo, however, Tamate and her brothers-of-the-oath separated from each other. For them, union was not always strength, nor was it to their convenience.

All alone with her happy thought and the all-listening night, she concealed nothing from the moon. It was cloudless. And the moon, in her fullness of glory, gave the earthly night a silver day. ... mean rather early in the morning— ... the entrance of the cave at the ... have said that she was happy in ... dreaming also. Naturally, she ... dreams.

All of a sudden, she flung up her ... She thought she saw something ... was coming over the crowns of the ... sible? It did seem so—a man! ... more than all, at that special spot! ... him. An instant, and there he was ... and the moon. Who could he be?

The presence of a man at that ... such an hour was a matter that was ... portant to Tamate than the rolling ... heavens like a scroll. She crept, ... him.

"Tadaharu!" she gasped. Her ... rest of her sentence.

Abé Tadaharu was the youngest of ... had thrown their lot with Tamate ... cave at Atago. So richly had the ... both in courage and in the health and ... that it never occurred to him that ... was one of the treasures, so important ... that they would be willing to give ... their life to have the like unto it. ... would take a book, fully as big as this ... little bigger, to give you anything ... history of this young man.

I give the following, however, ... throwing a light on Tamate; never ... a story which space would not let me.

Tadaharu was a dreamer—one of that ... dreamers who never seem to be happy ... turning the world one way or the other ... to whom to dream is to act.

That night, alone in the moon-lit ... that high paradise, perhaps the highest ... wings of the human soul is capable of ... a divine poet is not unlike a fool, and ... cannot tell much difference between ... prophet, and where Love is the sovereign ... mind away in such a far-away realm, ... course, did not deign to notice anything ... world. Tamate, instead of marching ... softness of a cat's tread in her steps, ... well, have shouted. And I dare say that ... gone on with her observation without ... break.

Very beautiful to any eye—ah, how ... passingly fair, she was in the eyes ... imagination that night! (Remember ... his soul had winged him!) He was looking ... and there was between him and the moon ... quite erased the modest queen out of the ... Like a silent opera singer—if you could ... marvel—he was thinking in the rhythm ... poets.

Slender was her lotus face, and surely ... light of the gracious Buddha which was ... night of her eyes with so much gentle ... ner figure seemed to be showing the ... something of grace. Tadaharu could ... lips were always blooming unless they ... ing over the kisses of the gods upon ... ensemble? If you could give the fragrance ... ter plum to the cherry flowers and make ... upon the willow branches, then Tadaharu ... found something to which he could compare ... lady of his dream.

Dear me, how long had he been in love ... derful woman! Most of the time without ... that is to say, without daring to confess ... self. To make love to the august daughter ... gun, to his way of thinking, that was ... ful. She, too, was a mere mortal. But ... on, that was quite different. Look at her ... please, from whatever direction you like, ... ever heaven, and you are a very hard critic ... you not find something of the above- ... make-up. Even in his imagination—in ... depth of his most discreet and secret ... such a possibility as falling in love ... was....It made him uncertain whether ... his sanity. None had ever thought of ... even the most reckless, and he who was ... wit than an ass. Tadaharu came home ... long ago from a bit of work over which ... to blush. To do him justice, he did try— ... hard, too—to enter the cave without ado. ... and as you see, he did not. Something ... over the dews, something in the skies, ... with the pale presence of its queen—or, ... more likely, something within his heart, ... almost inaudible whisper, low, mellow, ... so that if your ears were not up and ... have lost it altogether—something, I say, ... stay. He, not being a god with all his ... passes the understanding of men, stayed. ... was walking, nonetheless, with lofty airs ... a god. Everything seemed so phantasmal ... rays of the moon. Of one thing he was ... was seeing Tamate, sailing not lower ... Naturally, he was happier than he ... upon the glories of the fair kingdom ... And in truth, the Tamate, whom the dreamer ... loning out of the silver of the moon ... poetry of his imagination, was a sight ... a god happy.

He had guarded his senses very strictly ... musing, not without a little thrill of ... himself—so that he was quite sure that ... never suspected him of such an outrage. ... certainly did seem to him, although he ... look at it from many different angles, from ... of view.

"Love her! Love the Princess, the Great ... broke out, softly, absent-mindedly, but ... the ears somewhat duller than those of ... hear if they tried very hard to hear ...

"What, I wonder, would she say to that? Buddha and Bosatsu! What would the brothers say? Ha, ha, ha!"

The whole thing was so absurd to him that, in the midst of the most solemn of all the themes in the world to him, right in the midway of his promenade in the realm of the sublime, he could not help but see the humor of the thing.

Tamate heard it. And into the heart of the wonderful woman—young, beautiful and full of poetry, with all the endowment of her mind and will—Someone dropped a fear.

Like a coward—for the first time in all her daring life—she ran, without troubling herself in the least as to direction. She came to a halt. She found herself in front of the cave entrance covered with a little gathering of trees. Looking up—not even wondering at what it was that made her head turn—toward the crest of a hill, she saw thereupon what she was dreading in her heart that she might see—a silhouette against the moon. She did not know why she did not withdraw her eyes from it quickly and at once, since she disliked so much to see him. When she dropped, at last, her eyes, the figure was quite lost in the thick shadow.

She entered the cave. Men were very attentive to her. They were trying their best to welcome her home, from the hard journey she had had. She, on the other hand, was decidedly absent-minded. Had she been to Mito already? Certainly, she was not thinking about it at the time.

"A thousand congratulations for the august success, Princess," said one of the sub-chiefs, welcoming her.

"Thanks," and she nodded amiably in her reticent manner.

"And so at last the honorable desire of the august Princess—the dagger blade of Masamune, is in the honorable girdle! The humble one had the happiness of hearing the goodly news from Shirobei. He came home some days ago."

"Yes," she thrust her hand into her girdle—there she had placed the priceless blade. She had forgotten it. It was there, of course. And that made her blush a little. Could it be possible that she could, for a single moment even, take her mind from the Masamune dagger? "Yes, it was a very toilsome time we had there. But, of course, Fate was kind to us."

CHAPTER XXXII.

Meaningless before, they were now, very suddenly, full of significance, every gesture, every turn of the pupils of Tadaharu's eyes. And she could not, try as hard as she certainly did, be indifferent to his silence. Things of which he seemed to think—thoughts which he seemed to fail to entertain in his head—everything about Tadaharu fell upon the heart of Tamate as if it were the nailed bottom of a muddy sandal.

Some things were beyond her patience; Tamate had a temper. Here was a thing which she could not thoroughly understand, which did not seem to her very important, and which to her did not seem to have the slightest power in bringing about the consummation of the sworn end of her life, something which irritated her and made her nervous. In the course of a short time this something ended in making herself foolish in her own eyes. And that was too much. Thoroughly disgusted with this singular confusion within herself, refusing stubbornly to take the trouble of seeing what it was, she hit, suddenly, in troubled hours of broken sleep, upon a solution. The crudeness of it, the awkward simplicity of the plan, did not seem in the least to offend her otherwise fastidious taste.

A few days before that she had received the news of the approach of the Prince of Nagato, on his way to Yedo.

Tamate summoned Tadaharu.

"I have just decided," she said, when she saw her subordinate prostrating before her, "I have finally made up my mind to send you to receive the Prince of Nagato at Shinagawa. It is not the Shogun's ceremonious reception that you are to accord His Highness. But, of course, I shall depend upon you to entertain him quite as bravely, much more bravely. And I am of the opinion that a little surprise neatly given would add to the zest of things. You can take as many of your brothers as you wish."

"Hai, the august order, the one-unworthy-of-the-honor receives it with fear and trembling gratitude."

Even he who would have the temerity of acting a dentist to a raging lion would have been made very cautious and full of thought before disturbing peace in the camp of the Prince of Nagato of those days. There was no color on the face of Tadaharu; and it was impossible for his pallor to turn any paler.

The next day—that was the day when Tadaharu left the cave for Shinagawa—you could see, before one of the effigies at the Shokon Temple at Aoyama, a young woman. She stayed long on her knees, her head bowed, her hands clasped, all silent. And in the tremulous silence of her lips, the Buddha must have heard a great deal.

Well, the least one can do—and especially if she be a young woman with a heart—for the man who loves her and whom she sent to death, is to ask Buddha's favors for his soul.

Simple as a child in some things, this wonderful woman expected Tadaharu, now that he had started for Shinagawa, to meet the keen blades of Nagato samurai and death, would step out of her thoughts and leave her in peace, filled, as she had been before the hapless moon-lit night, with the one great work of her life—the death of the Shogun. She was, therefore, much surprised and annoyed that things did not turn out as she supposed they would.

Instead of starting out on a journey to the shadow world, with Tamate's prayers as his sole companions, Tadaharu came home to the cave, covered with success and spoils.

Tamate, in her desperation, went out again to the silent plain of Musashi—to the most silent spot in it, the common tomb of so many a dishonor—her father's among others—and which had no stone to mark the spot. And from that time on, for at least a month, you could not have told any difference between her and a pious nun. She seemed always communing with the spirit of her father in prayer. She felt the necessity of it; it was in self-defense that she turned so over-religious.

And her men wondered at the reckless pace with which she persisted in jerking herself out of the profound silence and peace of her prayers and throwing herself into a feverish whirlpool of excitement.

[To be continued.]

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SETTLEMENT WORK.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON IN THE GREAT CITIES.

By a Special Contributor.

IF YOU want to make a "settlement," this is the way to do it: Go into some bustling city like Chicago or San Francisco, and search for the poorest, dirtiest, most neglected, most congested locality that is to be found. When you have found it, establish yourself in a few rooms—two will answer; make them look as neat and dainty as you can, and you are ready to begin settlement work. Ask some of the swarming children to step in to see you; show them a picture, a doll, a patent top. When the mothers come to jerk the children home, beguile them into staying a few minutes; set an afternoon to have several mothers come; give them a cup of tea; let them see how a table looks with a white cloth over it; read them or tell them a bright story; such is the beginning of a settlement. There are twelve of them now, in Chicago, and several in the suburbs.

Hull House.

Hull House settlement is the oldest of those in Chicago. It is in one of the river wards, and they are all bad enough. In one of the largest rooms at Hull House between fifty and sixty boys gather every evening to play games under the direction of some gentleman who belongs to the Hull House family. Two lads about 15 years old were bending intently over a chessboard. "Isn't it unusual," I asked, "for boys as young as these to like chess?" "It is always the Jewish boys who choose chess," answered the director. "They like thoughtful games better than other boys do."

"Do you have games every night?"

"One or two nights in the week I read to the boys; usually Ernest Seton Thomson's or Kipling's animal stories; sometimes actors come from the theater and give us a treat; Joe Jefferson come last week. The boys have all the privileges of the club, so long as their behavior is good."

Hull House has become the western center of all sociological study. Jane Addams, its founder, is better known at home and abroad than any other Chicagoan engaged in the work. She made the settlement about fifteen years ago, and has lived there ever since. There are a dozen other residents; they are professional or business men and women who attend to their duties just as everybody else does in the daytime, but at night they come home—to Hull House, sit down to a family dinner in the dining-room, and after that begin their real settlement work. Among the residents are a musical composer, an artist, a college professor, and several others who are known as exceedingly bright and capable men and women. All of these give one or more evenings every week to settlement work. Jane Addams, as everybody calls her, has been the inspiration of Hull House as Hull House has been the inspiration of all other settlements in Chicago. She has always been on the right side of every question affecting public interests, but her utterances are always calm and cool.

Miss Addam's Sympathy.

The feeling which the working people have toward her is shown by a little incident of recent occurrence. The mistress in a wealthy family said to her cook one morning, "That large tenement-house on Ewing street burned last night, and two young women who worked in the laundry there were burned to death."

"Oh, won't Jane Addams feel bad?" was the girl's reply.

The worst thing that can be said about Jane Addams is that she almost never smiles. Perhaps it is because hundreds of men and women bring their woes to her sympathetic ear, and they are always ringing there, wherever she may be; but Jacob Riss lives close to the same sort of people, and he always smiles—laughs—makes a whole audience laugh with him out of sheer sympathy in his merry view of life; but, then, Jacob Riss is a man.

Evening Occupations.

Among the other interesting things which are always going on in the evening at the settlement is a cooking class, where twenty or more girls are taught simple cookery, and a gymnasium, where a class of boys, glowing with color and vitality, as is the gentleman who leads them, are getting erect shoulders, straight limbs, strong lungs and plenty of fun. There were big holes in the shoes which some of the boys wore, and several pairs of trousers were held up by a single suspender, but they were having a good time.

The textile-room is an interesting place. All sorts of weaving are done here; the foreign women who have learned weaving industries in their own countries teach others the art.

They do also a beautiful "hand-work" binding of books.

"Hand binding has become a fad among the wealthy," said the young woman who teaches that art at Hull House. "I have these classes here every evening for girls who hope to make a livelihood by binding books, but every hour of my time during the day is given to teaching young women of leisure who expect to do it for their own pleasure. Fashion is a useful thing sometimes. I can sell every book I can get time to make."

One night Miss Addams gave stereopticon views of the "Passion Play" in Hull House assembly-hall; the hall was crowded with river-ward people. Never did anyone see a more rapt, attentive audience. Even the babies—most of them—hesitated to cry. It was the gospel, indeed, that she gave them. A story of Christ which they could understand. Perhaps Miss Addams believes that the soul cannot seek peace while the body is tortured, that—

"The present want must first be fed,
And first relieved the present care;
'Give us this day our daily bread,'
Must be recited in our prayer,
Before 'forgive us' can be said."

A University Man's Settlement.

A few doors from Hull House there stands a tenement in which an interesting family-settlement experience is going on. A young man, a graduate of an old university, determined to make his life a service to those less fortunate than himself. He was chosen manager and director of the bureau of charities for the whole West Side in Chicago. His education, social acquaintance and family opened the way for him to enter into a delightful social atmosphere, but he turned his back upon it all and went, with his mother, to live among the other half. The unfortunate soon learned where he was. One day a poor man came to him to tell of one still poorer than himself.

"One man lives by me. He have losed his place. He have no work dees long time. His wife she sell everyting and go to her fader far off. The man he is all by hisself. He have no bread. I do know tonight he does kill hisself dead."

The young university man went out with his guide, found the despairing fellow, took him home, shared his own room with him for nine weeks, clothed him, got him work and put courage into his heart. If you were to go to Hull House some night when there is a great meeting there, you might notice a man of handsome, clearly-cut features, who has brown eyes with long lashes, and a well-shaped head. He looks like a Russian nobleman in the story books. It is the man who did wish that summer night to "kill hisself dead;" now he has entered upon a life of service to others.

One day in the late autumn there came to the university-man's door an old Irishman who had managed to make a comfortable living through the summer doing all sorts of odd jobs for people.

"I've come, sorr," he said, "to bid ye good-by. Tomorrer I do be goin' to the porehouse to sthay till the winter do be over."

"Why, Patrick," said the university man, "I don't like to think of your going to the poorhouse. You're too useful for that."

But Patrick explained that in the summer he was all right, but in the winter rheumatism crippled him so much that he couldn't work. Well, the end of it was: "See here, Patrick; you can stay here this winter and help my mother. Come into the house." And there Patrick is, washing dishes, waiting on the table, doing a woman's work—happy, contented and warm.

Dr. Graham Taylor is well known to the readers of religious books and papers. An eloquent lecturer, a vigorous writer, a professor in a theological college; but he is the center and inspiration of the settlement known as the "Chicago Commons," and the men and women residents there are among the best in Chicago. To hear Dr. Graham Taylor talk of the needs among his poor is enough to unlock the coffers of a Scrooge and draw tears from a cynic.

In several of the settlement houses there are restaurants where meals are served, and where the people of the neighborhood may come to buy healthfully-cooked foods. That means a great deal in the districts where women make button-holes for 10 cents a hundred, and think coffee, baker's bread and fried meat a suitable diet for workingmen and growing children.

Had a Tragic Beginning.

The "Helen Heath" settlement dates its existence from a dramatic incident. In the winter which followed the World's Fair there were many people in Chicago who were in need of food and fire and clothing. Money was freely given by those who had it, and the real question was how to dispense charity wisely. Mrs. Helen Heath was asked to direct the work of distribution in a thickly-settled district on the South Side. She did the work most conscientiously. One morning she rose at a meeting in All Souls' Church to make her usual report. In closing she said "I have become so much interested in the hard lives of the people whom I have seen this winter that I have resolved—and this is the first announcement of my purpose—to go with my family and make my home among them; to help them, if I may ever so little, to live."

She sank into a chair with these words. Her friends thought she had fainted; but she never again recovered consciousness, and soon passed away. As a memorial to her, the "Helen Heath" settlement was established. Its director and chief resident is now Mrs. Harriet Perkins, who has as associates several young women that she regards as ideal settlement workers. There is not one man among the "Helen Heath" workers, a fact which Mrs. Perkins frankly deplores, and she trusts that providence may send one that way.

One of the chief features at the Helen Heath settlement is a well-selected library, where the whole neighborhood comes weekly to get books. It surprises one to hear the requests that are made for certain books.

"My mudder wants a story of Balzac!" said a foreign-looking boy about 13 years old. I raised my eyes inquiringly to the librarian.

"Oh, yes," she answered; "that mother is always sending for Balzac and Eliot."

"My brudder wants a book about animals; no, not that one; he's had that green cover; yes'm, that'll do."

"My sister wants a book with all talk in it; she don't want no preaching in it," and all of these wishes the librarian conscientiously regards.

Fortunately, she is a cultured young woman of wealth and leisure. She spends the whole of each Saturday at the settlement, helping in the library in the afternoon and superintending a sewing class in the morning.

"You see," this young lady said to me as she drew on her gloves, after a busy day, "the church which my family attend has only people of wealth among its members, and there is really nothing whatever for me to do there. That is why I go out for service."

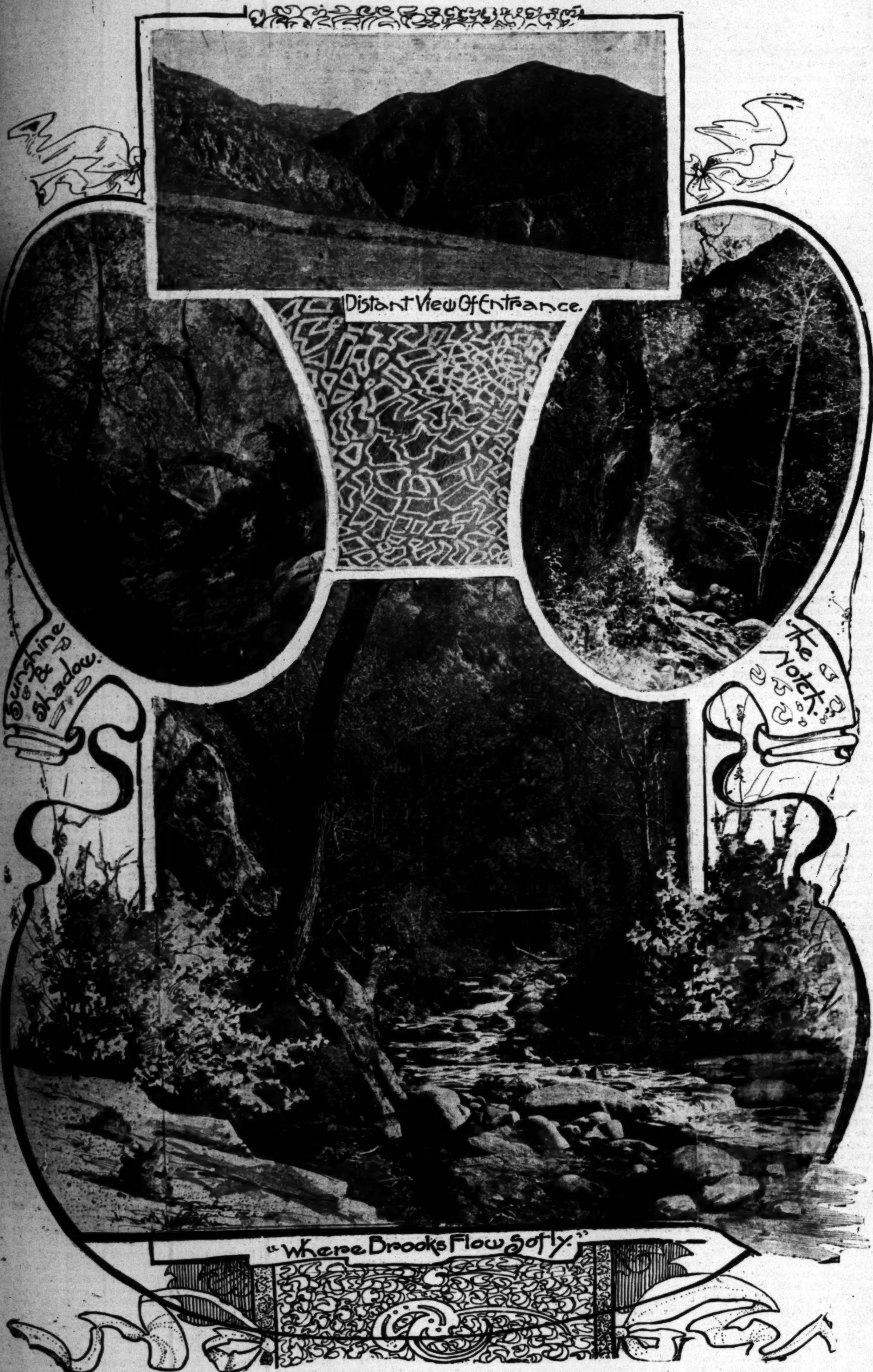
I learned later that she gave more than service to the settlement.

EMMA M. GREENLEAF.

Picturesque California—Mountain and Dell

[From photos furnished The Times by Sturtevant, Los Angeles.]

Sweet Sylvan Scenes in Eaton Canyon.



[From photos furnished The Times by Sturtevant, Los Angeles.]

GADSON.

By a Special Contributor.

THERE was every prospect that the barbecue at Plut'ville had proved a veritable journalistic bonanza, and as editor of the Barbsborough Weekly Round-Up, I galloped homeward over the Pecos Valley trail in a very much rejuvenated frame of mind.

Plut'ville and Barbsborough were rivals for recognition on the map of New Mexico—particularly on the railroad map of said Territory. Both were located well up on the headwaters of the Pecos, at a distance of some thirty miles apart. The former was a relay station on the Wichita and Santa Fé stage line, and boasted a population of 200. This claim it could doubtless substantiate at four stated periods in the year—when the cow-punchers from the adjacent ranges were wont to swoop down on the place in force for the purpose of spending their quarterly wages at its combined saloon and hurdy-gurdy. During the balance of the year its inhabitants were practically limited to the station-keeper, his wife and grown son. The duties of the latter alternated between those of hostler and bartender. He was likewise, ex-officio, a deputy sheriff and backwoods correspondent of the Santa Fé Clarion. In addition to these permanent incumbrances, Plut'ville was possessed of the aforesaid ambition to become a future station on the railroad then heading west through the Territory.

It was this spirit of covetousness on the part of its community that had roused the antagonism of Barbsborough's citizens. In fact, to be strictly honest, it was what had roused all there was of Barbsborough to its present state of existence. For previous to the setting in of the railroad fever the place had been merely known as Barbed-wire Ford, the point where the old Albuquerque trail crossed the Pecos, and consisted of but one primitive building, which in winter was used as a schoolhouse and semi-annually as a church. But the very instant Plut'ville showed its hand and took to advancing such extravagant statements as to its population and the superior advantages the river offered at that point as a railroad crossing, the settlers around Barbed-wire Ford arose in protest. As a result a mass meeting had immediately been called for the purpose of evolving plans for diverting the prospective road from their audacious neighbors and alluring it their way. I happened to be passing up the Pecos Valley at this juncture, and arrived at Barbed-wire in time to attend this conference of enterprising ranchers. During its progress, one particularly-enthusiastic stockman, with a genius equaled only by his magnificent nerve, arose with the unique suggestion that if they only had a newspaper at the Ford their victory would be a foregone conclusion.

"Then," said he, "Plut'ville, with its stage stables, an' gin-mill, an' hurdy-gurdy, might do its worst" (he didn't say "worst," but the expression he did use was essentially synonymous,) "for," he continued, "with a schoolhouse an' a church an' a newspaper 'hind of us, the railroad couldn't reach out fast enough a-trying t' get t' us 'fore we got t' it."

Now, it's a very commonplace scheme to build up a newspaper with a live town as a basis, but the idea of reversing the rule struck me as being somewhat of an innovation—particularly in a country where the real-estate promoter was as yet unknown. However, no obstacle seemed too great for these aggressive plainsmen to overcome, and notwithstanding its seeming impracticability, the newspaper idea had promptly elicited a demonstration of approval. But when the first wave of enthusiasm had spent itself, and the question as to details came up for consideration, the outlook had visibly paled. There was not a man among them, tc their knowledge, who had any more conception of conducting a newspaper than of navigating the milky way. While the deliberating was in progress, however, I was reasoning to myself somewhat as follows:

"Old chap, you're out of a job, and following a hard trail, with barely enough funds left to grubstake you as far as Albuquerque. Your sole immediate possessions are your horse and trappings and a letter of recommendation from your late employer, the editor of the Penasco Miner—as to the value of which document, in a civilized community, you are not a little dubious. Therefore, why not strike for the managing editorship of this embryo publication?" The idea was not long in arousing me to definite action, and while the perplexity of the assemblage was at its height, I arose, presented my Penasco credentials and applied for the berth.

The upshot of the proposition was that sufficient capital was duly voted for the installation of a publishing plant under my supervision, together with a subsidy of some 250 pledged semi-annual subscribers at $6 each, payable in monthly installments of $1.

Out of these subscriptions I was to pay the running expenses of the paper, and what was left was to constitute my salary. At the same meeting, a resolution had been adopted changing the name of Barbed-wire Ford to Barbsborough, and rechristening the paper the Barbsborough Weekly Round-Up. It had been further agreed that the place of publication should be the south half of the community church and schoolhouse, wherein the meeting was then in progress.

On the following day I left for Albuquerque for the purpose of purchasing an outfit, and at the expiration of a fortnight was back at the Ford with a somewhat-antiquated hand-press, which the Albuquerque Leader had long since outgrown, and the capacity of which varied acording to the amount of energy expended upon the hand crank, whence emanated its motive power. This I had transported over the trail in sections, together with a case of type and other accessories, on the backs of half a dozen Mexican burros. In this latter undertaking I had been greatly assisted by my staff, likewise acquired at Albuquerque, and which consisted of a printer's devil, in the person of a young Navajo buck—and Gadson.

The associating of this last enumerated worthy with the enterprise I had classed as equivalent to a full-fledged scoop. True, he laid no claim whatsoever to being a man of letters, and his executive ability had hitherto been largely limited to the administration of various brace faro banks and kindred institutions. But he was a dead shot with a Colt's 45, running or standing, at 100 paces, added to which his authority on all questions of border etiquette was unimpeachable, which qualifications combined to render him a most formidable backing to the policy laid down for the Weekly Round-Up by its constituents. Moreover, whereas at the outstart I had entertained not a few misgivings regarding the stability of that semi-annual subsidy, all such fears were now entirely obviated. I would intrust the monthly collections entirely to Gadson. Such, in brief, were the circumstances connected with the origin of the Barbsborough Weekly Round-Up.

Throughout the first quarter which ensued the pugnacious little sheet had been the delight of the settlers in the region thereabout, and the consequent bane of the iniquitous Plut'villites. More than once within that period had our somewhat caustic paragraphs impelled the aggrieved subject thereof to ride over the intervening thirty miles in quest of a violent interview with the editor, which favor had always been cheerfully granted—invariably, however, with Gadson as the editorial proxy—and from which controversies he had as invariably emerged triumphant. From the commencement of the second quarter, however, the progress of the paper had proved somewhat less encouraging. To this fact I had attributed three principal causes, to wit, the slowness of the railroad to embrace our ideas as to the proper point for it to cross the Pecos, the wearing off of the original novelty of having a paper in the community, and the consequent dissatisfaction over the current expenses of the publication. The most serious

"WE SET HIM TO WORK WRITIN G THIS ITEM."

result of this complication of disorders was a disinclination on the part of not a few to keep up the monthly installments on their subscriptions. For two months Gadson's most vigorously-conducted financial raids—I can conscientiously call them by no other term—had been productive of little more than sufficient funds to purchase the necessary lubricating liquids for the press and collection departments, which latter had always required the very best brand that could be procured in the Territory.

In consequence of this delinquency a financial crisis was fast brewing, the climax of which was unmistakably portended by the receipt of numerous importunate communications from the Albuquerque purveyor who had furnished us with our last consignment of printers' supplies, relative to a settlement for the same. That something must be done to circumvent the impending calamity was obvious. For that "something," however, I had appealed to my depleted resources for the last time, when inadvertently Plut'ville had come to the surface and held out the desired opportunity. Word had reached us that our down-stream rival was pulling herself together for a final effort to bag the dilatory railroad. Plut'ville had announced her intention of rechristening herself. In a recent editorial it had been our magnanimous aim to accord our contemporary berg a place in classical nomenclature by proving that her name had orginally included an o between the fourth and fifth letters thereof. Even in its hitherto contracted form the appellation could hardly have been classed as edifying, and in this respect our more lengthy version, particularly when considered with the general character of the place, contributed nothing to its improvement.

The grounds for our assertions were, moreover, so indubitable as to preclude any controversy on the subject. Hence, it is scarcely to be wondered at that even "Plutoville," if only in the interests of her commercial aspirations, had promptly determined upon the donning of a less-suggestive title. It was not so much the intention in itself as the ceremony attendant thereupon that had promised such interesting developments to the management of the Round-Up. Plut'ville had never been known to produce anything in the way of a sensation on half a scale. Whenever her ubiquitous citizens inaugurated their transitory busy seasons the commotion arising therefrom penetrated to the four corners of the Territory—and frequently some distance beyond. Consequently, the rechristening function, with its accompany-
ing barbecue, being in the nature of a
sured a demonstration without a para
of the Pecos Valley. Plut'ville would
tain her ends to the extent of attrac
herself. The question as to whether
would be favorable to her aspirations
quite another thing, and, to say the least
all events, the material for resurrecting
in the Round-Up on the part of its
length developed. The next step was
ment to avail itself of the same. It had
we must be represented at Plut'ville
but who to send as a correspondent was
came. Within the past few months
come reasonably adept as a compositor,
ting up the entire paper, but when it
the same, he was hopelessly out of his
fore, as the paper was due to appear
following the barbecue, I was in a quandary
I should acquire the coveted details. At
course appeared to be available, which
reduce myself for the time being to the
correspondent. My plan had been to attend
stration, taking with me my Navajo "
should dispatch back to Barbsborough
half of the copy, returning at nightfall
balance of my work, which arrangement
Gadson to get the same into type in
pursuance of this project, we had previously
greater portion of the edition, reserving
space for the Plut'ville matter, after which
office over to Gadson, mounted my horse,
panied by my aboriginal aide-de-camp,
assignment.

And the affair at Plut'ville had
sanguine expectations. Before noon I had
Navajo courier up the river at a gallop
items that would turn the average yellow
with envy, and before the sun had set
ing community, I had chronicled a day's
must certainly have constituted a red-
Satan's operations along the Pecos. Plut'ville
ally outdone herself in barbaric revelry,
detailed account of the orgies at "Empire
modest name had at length been decided
place its former title—should appear in the
the Round-Up, it would be a venturesome
deed, that would project itself anywhere in the

Hence, as my horse shook the dust of the
from his hoofs that evening and scampered
the trail to Barbsborough, it is but natural
feel elated at the prospect of a new
perity for the Round-Up and the section it
While riding along, I pictured Gadson at
my first copy into type—saw him pause
pression of mingled interest and vexation
ciphered some especially lurid casualty in
Gadson would never forgive himself for
such a hair-curling combination of
mind, old boy!" I fancied myself saying
return, "you shall have a turn over at
as soon as the back collections are all in."

While thus engrossed, I suddenly rounded
the trail, and a moment later nearly
my saddle. It was not the abrupt swerve in
gait, however, that so narrowly missed
but the apparition by which I was so unexpectedly
fronted. For there, on his horse at the
trail, with one leg comfortably entwining
his Texas saddle, sat the subject of my late
complacently fashioning a brown-paper cigarette.

"The devil!" I remarked, briefly, when my
had subsided sufficiently to admit of the

"It's out," returned Gadson, quite as
if he thoroughly defined the unuttered
bewildered mind.

"What's out?" I demanded.

"The paper, of course," was the comforting

My only comment was to dumbly survey
pro tem. of the Barbsborough Round-Up.

"You see," intelligently explained that
after pausing long enough to ignite the
mated cigarette, "it had to be a bob-tailed
none, being's the limit were reached plumb
dle of the deal. Remember that coyote
sheriff up at Plut'ville?"

"Yes," I admitted; "he smelled trouble
and stampeded before the exercises were
way. I've an item on him right here in my

"Concerning which you're scooped," declared
with the air of a veteran reporter, "seeing's
has already been give to the public in the
of the Round-Up. Your Injun got back just
start in circulating the edition, and, being's I
on this yere meeting, I fetched along a
you."

Whereupon Gadson handed the paper over
glanced at the space reserved for Plut'ville,
head of which appeared in poster characters
ing title: "Plut'ville's Last Bluff," and
were several kindred entries in great
Round-Up turns a trick on her police
Which calls on us with pernicious intent—
a lesson in up-to-date journalism—Its
ance in getting out this special edition," they
came the item, in small pica:

"We were waited on somewhat unexpectedly
by the highly-accomplished, but ill-advised,
of Plut'ville in the person of the deputy
ambitious but slightly ribald down-river

"The visit, unfortunately, was planned
trary to our code of rules, the esteemed
sentative putting in an appearance out of
while the editorial force was at breakfast,
ing a half-hour's delay in his reception.
object of said visit, we regret to say, was
consistent with our ideas of good breeding,
having been made at the instance of certain
ably-impatient creditors, whose claims would
settled long ago but for the parsimonious

of our subscribers. The attachment, however, proved to be a week old, which fact convinced us that its service had been purposely and maliciously withheld in order that Plut'ville might surprise us on the eve of our weekly issue, and thus have the howl on us. We, therefore, took occasion to explain our opinions to the officious gent who presented the same and declare our exceptions thereat, together with our determination to go ahead with the regular issuance of the Round-Up. Right here is where the delegate from Plut'ville displayed his lack of discretion by attempting to draw on us, for we had him covered the instant his eyes begotted the notion.

"Our usual disposition of such cases, however, we were impelled to modify somewhat, in consideration of our visitor's known adaptability as a scribe, and, instead of puncturing his obnoxious anatomy forthwith, we set him to work writing this item, keeping him carefully covered the while. It required numerous suggestions throughout on the part of the editor in charge, together with considerable reference to back numbers of the Round-Up for the proper dictionary, before the matter was finally accepted. Otherwise, we cheerfully credit said scribe with whatever literary merit the article may possess. The mechanical part of the work, however, we cannot consistently attribute to him, the credit for same being entirely due to ourselves, seeing as we were forced to handcuff the gent, by way of precaution, with the irons he brought along, after which we sat on him, while we set up the job. It had been the original intention of the paper to detain its visitor and hold back this publication until after the Plut'ville returns were all in, but for the reason that our entire available space has been appropriated to this somewhat voluminous article, together with the rare opportunity afforded us of having the crank power furnished by an outsider, the paper has decided upon going to press now.

"In conclusion, we wish to formally announce to our readers that on account of our having just received word from up-stream to the effect that the railroad has finally decided to cross the valley at Las Vegas, the Barbstrough Weekly Round-Up will suspend publication with this issue."

"Gadson," said I, slowly, after contemplating the closing paragraph of the article, "is that straight?"

"Straight as the mane on my mare's neck," returned that worthy, philosophically. "The down stage brought the news from Las Vegas at noon today."

"And the deputy from Plut'ville—what did you do with him?"

"Hitched him to the press while I folded and sent out the edition," was the laconical reply. "Then, seeing as he'd come up to take charge of the premises, when I'd 'cleaned up,' I jest left him there and rode down to meet you."

I studied the matter over carefully for a full minute before I again spoke. Then I said:

"Look here, Gadson; you've got the paper out and no mistake. Likewise, you've got your foot in it for resisting an officer. And, what's worse, Plut'ville wont term it that. They're ugly enough down there now to call it kidnaping, or even rustling. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the quicker you get away from these parts the better it'll be for you."

"And what about yourself?" inquired my impulsive chief-of-staff.

"I'm going up and turn that deputy loose," I replied, "and let the Round-Up die a respectable death."

"Then I'll go with you," was the reply, and Gadson wheeled his horse into the trail beside me.

I laid my hand, remonstratingly, on his arm. "No, Gadson," I said, firmly; "it will never do. Don't you see that it would simply mean the wiping out of us both? They won't molest me alone, as I had no hand in the detention of the officer. But they would take you to account for it. Therefore, you must get out of the country at once.

"I reckin you're right," he admitted, reluctantly, as he grasped my outstretched hand. "It 'u'd mean not only me, but the pair of us. The odds 'u'd be plumb ag'in a square deal. Guess I'll light out for Albuquerque."

And Gadson lit. JOSE DE OLIVARES.

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SIENKIEWICZ AT HOME.

[London News:] Some of the Polish papers give interesting particulars of the private life of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," etc. He lives in Warsaw, occupying with his daughter and mother-in-law the second story of a tenement-house. He is a widower. The rooms are very simply furnished in old-fashioned style. Many pictures, the gifts of friends, cover the walls. The study of Sienkiewicz is a large, light and airy room, containing a commodious writing table and many well-filled bookcases. A life-size picture of the deceased wife of Sienkiewicz hangs on one wall, and hunting trophies on the others. Sienkiewicz begins his day between 9 and 10 a.m. He breakfasts on tea and a few slices of ham or roast beef. He then works till 2 p.m., but drinks a cup of coffee with two or three raw eggs in the interval.

Sienkiewicz is not particular as to what he eats, but the table must be prettily laid out and the service elegant. A little white wine mixed with water is the author's general beverage. Often he takes no wine at all. From 2 to 4 p.m., Sienkiewicz receives visitors, but never returns their calls. Only the most intimate friends are honored by his frequenting their houses. When he wishes for entire solitude he goes abroad, where he will meet only strangers. Toward 6 p.m., Sienkiewicz takes a walk, coming home again punctually at 8 o'clock. Supper is then served, one warm dish, cheese, fruit and a glass of tea. From 9 to 12 p.m. work is resumed, generally private correspondence and preliminary studies for his works. He is a very affectionate father; his wife was taken from him very early, leaving a son and a daughter. Sienkiewicz has a passion for "pig sticking," and accepts every invitation to a boar hunt.

QUEER PETS.

BIRDS AND BEASTS OF MANY KINDS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"SIX pet stores where there used to be one," says a San Francisco observer, "and more zoölogical rascals arriving with every steamer."

Similar reports come from Los Angeles, from New York, Boston, New Orleans, and, indeed, from every seaport town favored with the results of expansion. Our once-monkeless republic is beginning to swarm with sensational pets, and if our benevolent army contractors persist in saving heathens we will soon assimilate a slice of Siam, where an executioner elephant is now practicing his peculiar attainments by charging into a mob and strangling stumblers before they have time to demand a jury of their peers.

Even now some of our oriental consignments might scatter a meeting of anti-imperialists. A specimen of the Buceros bicornis, or royal hornbill, recently exhibited by a Brooklyn menagerie agent, caused several runaways by utterances in a voice, which an earwitness describes as something between the song of a donkey and the screech of a full-grown locomotive.

Croaks of Hunger.

Compared with the vocal efforts of the pairing season, explained the exhibitor, those croaks were only incidental remarks, prompted by the caprices of appetite, but devoid of the fervor that voices the grander passions. The amatory instinct, he added, would assert itself about the middle of April or beginning of May, according to the state of the weather. A good deal may also depend upon the attitude of adjoining States. The Philadelphia Society for the Abatement of Noise might force an injunction, though the agents have relinquished the fight against factory whistles.

The mere preludes to that music of the future were indeed loud enough to attract investigators from social classes that would scorn to waste time upon ordinary sensations. One of those inquirers represented a security association that has begun to insure window glass.

As an extenuating circumstance, the pet dealer then admitted a conjecture that the great hornbill might be homesick. His home in the Philippines is limited to the southern group of islands, but it is not impossible that the natives of Luzon can now and then hear his symphonies in a south wind night.

The avemono, or kalong, a species of fruit-eating bat, and an undoubtedly local product of Luzon, can claim the championship of voracity, though the recent experience of the Chinese patriots might justify a different conclusion. The kalong does not extend his enterprise to real estate transactions, but in his specialty of banana performances he is hard to beat. The Banter Committee of a newsboys' home used to warn a chubby little glutton that he would soon be unable to eat his own weight in a day, but the Luzon hog bat can perform that feat any day in the year.

Great Shrinker.

With his enormous skin wings folded, he shrinks to the size of a half-grown rabbit, and cannot weigh more than two pounds—before breakfast—for after stuffing himself with banana slices and boiled carrots, he wriggles out of the scales to conceal the fact that his weight has increased some 60 per cent. At noon he is ready for another lunch, but reserves his chief efforts for supper, when he eats away more like a hash mill than a creature with a dietetic conscience about its inside.

His digestive vigor enables him to take wing again after dark, and thus forgets the excuse of statesmen who palliate land grabs with the necessity of a compact frontier, as when the Commissioners of Guadeloupe Hidalgo demanded 280,000 square miles to extend our southern border to the Rio Grande, and 875,000 more to reach the Pacific on the west, and thus prevent all further disputes. An "arrondized outline" the French of the first empire used to call the results of such modifications:

"Your appetite, sir, is surprising!"

"Excuse me; I'm just arrondizing."

But that plea does not hold good in the case of the Philippines, nor of the Philippine pine giant bat, when it unfolds its wings and zigzags about the premises like a vision from Dante's cyclorama.

A close relative of the kalong is also found in the West Indies, where it sallies from its hiding places at sundown, in swarms resembling advancing storm clouds, and would be a worse plague than the Egyptian locust if its habitat were not a region of inexhaustible fertility. A Cuban banana gardener, dodging tax collectors by hiding four days in the week, can get more food from an acre of ground than a hard-working Manitoba wheat farmer could possibly raise on twenty acres; but it has been admitted that the enormous harvest could be doubled if it were possible to keep parrots and bats away. As it is, the depredations never stop night or day. In retaliation the platanero cages and sells all the marauders he can trap, and pities his neighbor who would like to cage a few members of the tobacco trust.

The Filipinos partly recoup their losses by selling predatory monkeys of the species known as Macaques (pronounced Makaks, with the accent on the second syllable)—grayish brown little scamps with side whiskers that hide the motions of their restless eyes. They are tailless or bob-tailed, not nearly as pretty, in fact, as the South American ringtails, but infinitely surpass them in activity and intelligence, the difference being due to the fact that the Brazilian descendants of our tree-climbing ancestors have a vast wilderness nearly all to themselves, while their Philippine cousins have to hustle for a living. Even their half-grown bantling could graduate in Prof. Fagan's Collegiate Institute for juvenile pickpockets, and will pretend to get interested in a working man's entomological welfare, while their hind hands reach around to investigate the inside facts of his dinner pail.

Bald-headed Macaques.

Full-grown specimens come to consider depredation its own reward, and would rather steal copies of Senator Hanna's patriotic pamphlets than not steal at all.

"Poor fellow; lost his tail and nothing but carrots for dinner," said a benevolent-looking old gentleman, patting a bald-headed macacus in the shop of a Brooklyn pet dealer. Master Bobtail seemed to be half asleep, but connoisseurs of the species could have noticed a peculiar twinkle about one of his eyelids. "Poor soul," resumed the altruist, "ten thousand miles away from his friends and would like to find a good home, I can see that by his looks;" but the next moment he could not see it quite as plainly, for the gentleman from Manila had shot out a long-fingered hand and snatched off his spectacles.

Luzon, the birthland of these too foxy fourhanders, also produces hill foxes that may be destined to become our favorite parlor pets. At first glance the perrito (little dog) might be mistaken for a dwarf toy terrier; the young ones especially practice puppy tricks enough to mystify foreigners, but their sharpening ears and snouts eventually betray their affinity. A nursing perrita (the courtesies of the female a being extended to Spanish vixens)—will hide her whelps the best way she can—in the darkest corner of a cracker box, or in the shaft of an old jackboot, and annex dry goods to make their home more homelike, but, in the evident absence of danger, rather encourages their outdoor play.

About a week after their eyes open they will venture forth of their own accord, to have a leaping match after a grasshopper or crippled sparrow, or roll about the floor and paw each other like romping kittens. In default of other pastime they will approach a chimney corner where a young Newfoundland lies snoring on his rug. Crouching down, they wriggle up with cat-like caution, finally letting their leader lift a paw to touch the young giant, whose slightest motion sends the adventurers back squeaking into the toe end of their boot.

The perrito is found in the mountains of all the large islands, and probably also in Borneo, where Sir Stamford Raffles saw "tiny, fox-like creatures playing about the rocks and rising on their hind legs to gather wild-growing berries." They are domesticated as easily as squirrels, and can subsist on a purely vegetable diet, but the instincts of the species are apt to assert themselves in the presence of scampering rodents. An old perrito, though hardly half the size of a pug dog, will tackle rats and wear them out by chasing and pawing them all around the room, and then drag them into a hiding place, with a view to benevolent assimilation.

Glass jars with speckled water lizards are exhibited in the windows of many well-to-do Filipinos, and few strangers would suppose that the primitive aquarium serves a meteorological purpose. Those lizards come from the pools of the volcanic highlands and indicate the approach of an earthquake by leaving their perch and wriggling under the mixture of gravel and sand at the bottom of the jar. The habit has been developed by natural selection, alias the survival of the fittest. That water, often strongly impregnated with sulphur, is forced upward by volcanic pressure, and has been known to pollute good-sized lakes and force its denizens to take refuge in the upper valleys of their tributaries. The water lizards (adivinos, i. e., little soothsayers, the Filipinos call them,) have no such expedient, and are obliged to make the best of what means of relief their little pool affords.

By the simple trick of stamping on the floor adivinos can be induced to stop swimming and remain motionless, as if in an attitude of attention, for minutes together. There is probably always a risk of mistaking the rumbling of an approaching earthquake for the boom of a rock avalanche, and what that danger means was illustrated in the Sierras of Ecuador, when the volcano of Sangay belched out torrents of hot water, mingled with fish that seemed to have come from some subterranean lake of the Andes, where they had learned to make a living in the absence of sunlight, only to be evicted en masse, like trust employés after a consolidation.

According to the account of Baron Humboldt these victims of a volcanic freak covered the slopes of the foothills with a silver gray film, or wriggled by thousands in the depths of mountain gulches, probably trying to console themselves with meditations on Claus Spreckels's axiom about the benefit of wholesale transactions.

In Manila specimens of the speckled prophet lizard can be bought for two reals (about 26 cents,) glass jar and all, and in midsummer would probably survive an ocean voyage. Their specialty would make them useful pets in California earthquake regions; in Cincinnati they might contrive to predict an eruption of sulphurous blue laws.

Luzon Ground Owl.

Prophetic instincts are also ascribed to the ground owl, that inhabits the treeless plateaux of Southern Luzon, and whose appearance in daytime is considered an omen of impending trouble. Four or five hen birds generally share the burrow of an old male, but attend to domestic duties, while the head of the family starts out to scrutinize the state of the weather.

When an early tremor shakes down the loose gravel of the little dug-out, the proprietor scrambles out in broad daylight, but even then brings only one of his wives along—perhaps in deference to the polygamy laws of the new government.

The equally barren summit regions of the Coast Range are haunted by a small species of cave baboon, the Cynoscephalus niger, all in all about the best-behaving variety of our Darwinian relatives. As the owner of a permanent home, it is remarkably cleanly, and, perhaps for the same reason, betrays none of the anarchic tendencies of the vagrant free monkeys. And no other pet of its size can be more cheaply boarded. The absence of a tree fruit obliges it to root for a living, and large troops of the pig-snouted little mountaineers can be seen digging about the rocks in quest of bulbs.

By way of experiment, our political representatives in Northern Luzon should be instructed to ship a consignment of cave baboons. They could possibly be accustomed to a diet of potatoes and water, and set to work in the Hanna coal mines.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

A Riverside Home.

MRS. A. G. S.: Your letter suggests to my mind a most charming home, but if I do not succeed in rendering you any practical assistance, it is because you have failed to state clearly and concisely just where you needed my help. You open by saying: "I would like your advice in color and what kind of material for upholstering chairs which are black woodwork, divan and archway in living-room." You inclose a sample of red-brown velour and wish to know if I would advise the use of it or of green. As your walls are terra-cotta I would most decidedly prefer the green. This, especially as the matting is green. You add that your living-room, which is 17x22, opens into the dining-room; that this again opens into a conservatory with grape vines over the outside and fernery inside. The vista looking through the three rooms must be very pretty indeed. This sort of effect always appeals to my own taste. If there were more women who realized that a background of greenery, flecked with sunlight, was the most restful, as well as one of the most fascinating things in the world, there would be more such vistas. The simplest furnishing, if quiet in tone and not distractingly inharmonious, acquires a distinct charm if it leads up to the green and gold of sunlight and plants. An easy way to obtain this is to inclose an alcove at one side of the room (preferably the south side) with glass and fill it with plants and running vines, ferns, etc. The floor may be of cement or of boards, but if one can afford to do so, it is well to leave a central floor space wide enough to set a small breakfast table here on sunny mornings. There are days, as we all feel, in this climate, when the air, the birds, the sunshine and perfumes woo us irresistibly. It is therefore a happy and a healthful thing to breakfast and lunch in the midst of these influences. You also ask what color to use in a shade for large but low brass lamp. If your terra-cotta walls tend rather to a brownish than a pinky shade use the burnt orange you suggest. If they are pinkish, use rose color. I could not think of anything more beautiful for decoration than just what you tell me you have, that is, the Samoan curios. You wish to know where to set your ebony clock, as you have no mantel. Why not have a small, heavy shelf put up against the wall especially for this clock? You can set a stand with plant under it. Use candlesticks or other pieces on either side of the clock. The only incongruous object in this pretty room is the stove. Either remove it or screen it with a leather screen. The greens I advise you to use as upholstery and portieres will be restful and will bring together your various colors and furnishings harmoniously. Much terra-cotta in a room, if unbroken by a contrasting color, is apt to produce a hot and dry effect. You can readily understand that green would break into this refreshingly. Next you ask: "What color to paint woodwork in spare bedroom. Walls are blue, furniture white and gold. Woodwork at present a dingy kitchen brown." I would paint the woodwork here either a cold blue, toning in with the paper, or ivory white.

A Nogales Cottage.

"An Interested Reader," at Nogales, Ariz., says: "I have come to you for advice and suggestions regarding the furnishing of a five-room cottage. I have been a reader of the House Beautiful for months. The cottage in question has a living and dining-room connected with a square opening. Both rooms are 14x14 feet. Walls plain white plaster. Each room has a small sleeping-room off of it. My idea was to have the entire color scheme in green of various tones. I have a bedroom set of oak, one white iron bed, a few good pictures, some Royal Worcester and Rookwood bric-a-brac, and books enough for a small bookcase; two pairs of Irish point curtains and a number of sofa pillows. I wanted a Davenport, a Morris chair, and two other easy chairs and a library table. I have a piano, also a dining-room table and one oak rocker. Tell me how to furnish my windows. Would white matting in sleeping-rooms and Japanese rugs in other two rooms do? I wish to go East for materials, so an early reply would be much appreciated."

I would advise your having walls and ceilings of living, dining, and one bedroom, done in a soft, cold green. The other bedroom I would do in delicate blue. This water-color wash over walls and ceiling will be very inexpensive and you will not soon tire of these colors. I like the white matting and Japanese rugs. Over the Irish point curtains in living-room I would hang straight scarf curtains of green linen taffeta. Many houses carry these delicate artistic stuffs for house furnishing. If you buy a green from any of these places, it will not be a commonplace shade; but subdued tints that I so constantly recommend. Avoid olive green or any which has a yellow tone. For my green bedroom I would buy curtains for window, cover for slipper box, cushion, etc., of a green flowered stuff on white ground. Line these curtains so they will not fade, and hang sash curtains underneath of white dimity; use blue and white in the same way in the other bedroom. White dimity at 15 cents a yard will make a pretty spread, with a deep ruffle, for your white iron bed.

Your Davenport would be appropriately covered with green velour or fine corded corduroy, but I would use dull blue in tapestry or velour on Morris chair. Do not put any pinks or reds in this room. Yet, strange to say, you will find no flower more decorative here than red roses. Dull blue, turquoise blue (in a cushion) or creamy yellow will show well. I have suggested this to you with the thought that perhaps you were going to Chicago. Of course in New York there are many places also where you can find artistic stuffs. Do not be so fascinated by the beautiful stuffs found at these places as to purchase the more expensive materials, but, as long as you are going East, you can visit the houses I speak of and take the opportunity to fasten the shades and tones in your mind. You will soon be able to decide just what greens and blues you like best, and if you look them over carefully you will find you can get just as beautiful colors and effects in the cheaper goods. This advice may appear to others superfluous, but, as you have told me just what you have to spend, and as you are determined not to have your house commonplace, I have ventured to make these suggestions. I would gladly tell you of some place nearer home where you could find just what you want, but so far I have been unable to persuade the shops here to carry many of the things I wish to recommend. If you have a chance to pick up a pretty piece of oriental stuff in cotton or silk which will do for your bookcase curtains, do not neglect the opportunity.

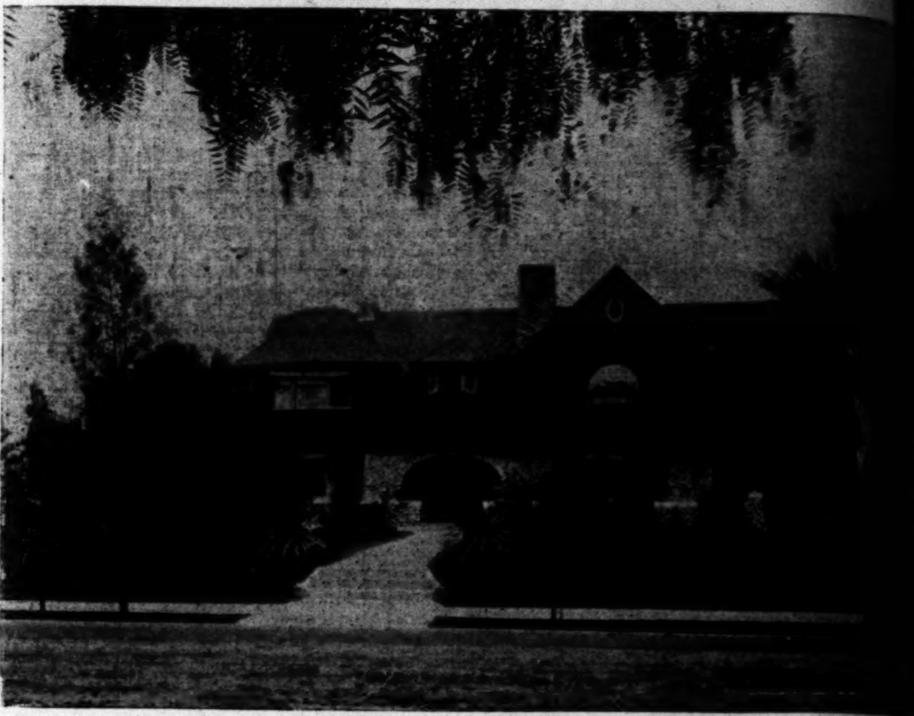
Prints and Pictures.

R. S., Riverside, asks for a list of good prints and pictures from which she can select. I cannot precisely fulfill this difficult request, but I will list the pictures that hang on the wall of a room which I think bespeaks refinement of taste. There is a beautiful "Braun" photograph of Mme. Le Brun and child (without the turban.) This is in a finely-carved frame of wood. The color of the wood is a soft, delicious brown, which tones in perfectly with the brown tints of the picture, the outer edges of the carving are lightly inlaid with brass, thus you see this simple picture becomes an object of rare artistic beauty; no mat is used, but the carving encircles the figures closely. Grouped with this is "The Girl with the Muff," a fine engraving of another one of Mme. Le Brun's paintings. This is oval in shape, is about twelve inches long, and is merely inclosed in a band of brass. Another oval picture which corresponds in size to this is a copy of Grenze's celebrated "Broken Picture." This is in a narrow oval frame of ebony. Breaking the little group of one square, and two oval, pictures is a fine Della Robbia plaster cast of an angel's head. On the opposite wall hang two marines in oil, with rococo frames, in gilt. A very rich water color of chrysanthemums, in a blue jar, done in broad style, hangs over a steamer chair at one end of the room. This has a wide gold mat ... all perfectly flat. An engraving, three ... Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," in a flat ... mahogany, hangs over the bookshelves ... at hand is a beautiful copy of Carlo Dolci's ... Child," and a "Madonna with the Thumb" ... is not large, and is furnished simply, ... tioned the subjects, frames and grouping ... tures as an answer to many queries on this ...

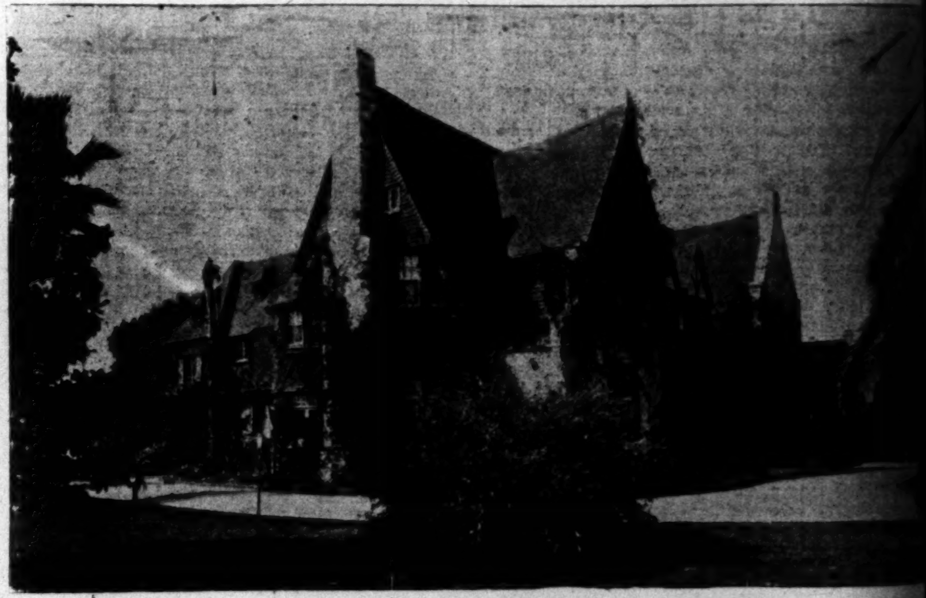
The Selection of Paper.

E. R. M., Santa Ana, writes: "Would you ... me some suggestions as to color and style of ... use in my house? The rooms which I ... comprise a hall with south front. This is ... double openings into parlor and dining-room ... with red draperies and has green velvet ... seat. The parlor is 14x14, with large ... windows, carpet of solid green with border of ... pink and brown. Mantel of oak, grand piano ... furniture of mahogany. This room opens ... doors into back parlor. The back parlor has ... dow across the east end and glass in doors on ... is furnished as a library with book-cases, desk ... brary table. This room and dining-room are ... alike and open by double doors. The dining-room ... bay window across the west end containing a ... is furnished with complete dining-room furniture ... golden oak. Carpets are yellowish tan with ... black figures."

Perhaps you had better paper your hall and parlor alike, using a plain green ingrain, which ... in with the green of seat and carpet. The ceiling ... be of cream and gold paper having perhaps a ... green in figure. Remember that you need ... for this the so-called ceiling and frieze papers ... by dealers. Select a pretty side-wall paper ... think will make a good ceiling with your plain ... walls, and as your ceiling is high, paper all ... down to a low-set picture mold. A border is ... necessity, molding makes the dividing line. Use ... tan ingrain in library and dining-room. Side ... of velour in golden brown would bring out ... your golden oak furniture.



RESIDENCE OF E. WARNER, PASADENA.



RESIDENCE OF HOMER LAUGHLIN, LOS ANGELES.

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

A Famed Laboratory.

L. E. WILKE, a traveling man in the employ of Long, West & Co., gave an excellent illustration of a chemical proposition on a C., H. and D. train between Indianapolis and this city yesterday morning. Mr. Wilke suffered from a sore throat while in the Hoosier capital and purchased a number of potash tablets, which he poured loose into his vest pocket. He then secured a box of matches, warranted not to ignite unless scratched on the box, and placed them in the same vest pocket with the tablets.

After these preliminaries he boarded the train. Half-way to this city Mr. Wilke yelled "Fire," and clutched at his vest pocket. His clothes were ablaze, and several passengers hastened to his assistance. They were compelled to tear away his shirt and vest, and the potash tablets, burning fiercely, fell to the floor of the car. The palm of one of Mr. Wilke's hands was badly burned and the skin upon his chest was severely blistered. Several of the passengers who had assisted him in putting out the blaze were burned.

As soon as he arrived in this city Mr. Wilke went to his home at Terrace avenue and Hopple street, Camp Washington, and physicians were summoned who dressed his injuries. Mr. Wilke stated that he experimented with the potash tablets, and found that they ignited and burned fiercely when rubbed against the sandpaper with which the sides of the match box are coated; that he is thankful that his injuries are not more severe.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

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[illegible] Whiskers to Save His Life.

A VOW made by Harrison Ingalls of Seneca in 1864 almost cost him his life. At that time Ingalls pledged himself if Lincoln was elected for a second term never to shave, and he has religiously kept his resolve. As a consequence he wore long, flowing whiskers, reaching below his waist. He is a millwright by vocation, and while working about a machine the whiskers caught in a cog, drawing his head toward the wheels. With presence of mind he severed his beard with a knife he held in his hand. He is now mourning the loss of a beard of thirty-seven years' growth.—[New York Sun.

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Blind Children as Actors.

TWO plays were acted yesterday in South Boston by companies of amateurs, one full of rollicking fun, the other marked by dignity and dramatic fervor. Both these performances were given by boys and girls who cannot see, pupils in the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

The first play was given by the girls at 11 o'clock, before an audience that crowded the little hall to the doors. The play was "Alice in Wonderland," and it was not really a play, but a succession of scenes from Lewis Carroll's beautiful story of dreamland. In the first scene Alice, with her white stockings and short sleeves, fell asleep in the garden, and in the six following scenes she talked with the caterpillar, went to the Duchess's "at home," sat through the mad tea party, wandered through the queen's garden, listened to the mock turtle's story, saw the lobster quadrille, and was present at the trial of the knave of hearts. The gryphon, the hatter, the March hare, the dormouse, the Cheshire cat, the white rabbit, and nearly all the important cards in the pack were on the stage costumed with great effectiveness. The play was arranged and the costmues were made in the school.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock came the second play, "Dido, an Epic Tragedy," arranged from the Aeneid. The tragedy was done without one touch of burlesque, with a seriousness and expression that showed a true appreciation of the ancient poem. Though each step and movement had to be planned and measured by the teachers, the boys went through intricate movements without a hitch.—[Boston Evening Transcript.

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How a 'Phone Eavesdropper Was Caught.

FARMER WILLIAM G. GEHRUNG has been fined $25 by his neighbors for eavesdropping over the independent party-line telephone.

Some time ago the farmers organized a telephone company. When the telephones were put in the party principle was employed, and half a dozen 'phones were put on the same line. This arrangement is such that when one telephone bell rings all ring. For weeks the subscribers have been trying to find out who was listening when they talked. Farmer Green and Farmer Brown were engaged in conversation over the line today when they heard another subscriber take down his 'phone. Then they heard the clear tones of a clock striking. Farmers Green and Brown knew the clock, from its peculiar tone, and that it belonged to Farmer Gehrung.—[Dresden (O.) Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

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Married to a Maltese Cat.

EDITH WAGNER of Waukesha has been married by a rural Justice of the Peace near Binghamton, N. Y., to her Maltese cat. Her family has just been advised of the extraordinary wedding.

Miss Wagner is a believer in the transmigration of souls. Some years ago she was engaged to be married to a young man named Edward Hamblin, but before the wedding day arrived he died of typhoid fever. On his deathbed Hamblin told his sweetheart that he knew he was going to die, but that he would always be near her.

Not long after his death a fine Maltese cat appeared at her home and remained there, and Miss Wagner was convinced that the soul of her dead lover dwelt in this feline. Some time ago she went to New York, and while at Binghamton decided to marry her pet.

She took out a license in due form, giving a name that served for the cat, but when she tried to arrange for the performance of the ceremony difficulties were encountered. Several ministers positively refused to officiate, and she finally went into the county, where she succeeded in finding a Justice of the Peace who performed some sort of a marriage rite.

Miss Wagner's friends are trying to persuade her to return home.—[Milwaukee (Wis.) Dispatch Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Two Strange Recluses.

WHEN Miss Mary Mulligan died, on February 22 last, there were parted two aged sisters, who for many long years had displayed an intensity of religious fervor that the unthinking might call fanatical. At her death Mary Mulligan was more than 80 years old; her sister, Catherine, is but little younger. For thirty years neither set foot on the ground, neither left their dilapidated dwelling at Rossville, S. I.

Thirty years ago both suffered so intensely from muscular rheumatism of the feet that they were near death. Being very devout Christians, they summoned a priest, who anointed their feet and prayed over them. The sisters recovered. Nothing could persuade them that a miracle had not been worked for them. They solemnly vowed to never put foot to the ground, for the ground was unconsecrated, and therefore unfit for them to tread. And they kept their vow. For all those years they never stepped from their home, a tumble-down cabin in a large wood. The doors and windows are barred. The Rev. Father McManus, of St. Joseph's Church, has a key to the lonely house; he has been the sisters' only visitor, save their physician, Dr. Samuel Washington, who recently went to see them. Food and fuel were brought to them from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin and other charities.

Mary would lower a basket by a string from an upper window, and the provisions and coal were put in it. The only companions of these women who had in them the spirit of martyrs were a dog and a cat. The cat escaped from the house on a bitter cold night. Of course neither sister would break her vow to search for the cat, which was frozen to death. Two days after Mary's death Miss Catherine called a passing boy and sent him for an undertaker. To him she explained that she had not summoned him before because no one had passed her home, and she could not walk on unconsecrated ground, even though her sister's body lay unburied. She would not go to her sister's burial.

Now that Miss Mary is dead, no one knows how Miss Catherine keeps together soul and body. It cannot be long before she follows her sister sufferer during so many years of self-made martyrdom.—[New York Dispatch Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

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The Valentine Was a Legacy.

FROM the poverty of a day laborer to a condition of comparative affluence is the experience of George Hawkins, a young man of 23, who was given a home by Aleck Batman of the same place.

The first intimation Hawkins had of his good fortune came Valentine day. As he was hauling ice a letter was handed him, which he refused to open before his companions, fearing it was a comic valentine. When he did, a draft for $115 dropped out, and a notice from the administrator of the estate of a deceased great-uncle in Kentucky, of whose existence Hawkins had hardly been aware, in which he was informed that he was one of the eight heirs to the entire property, consisting of 1400 acres of valuable coal land in Kentucky.

Hawkins's share will amount to $15,000 at the very least. Hawkins's brother, Webb, a soldier in the Philippines, will receive an equal share in the estate.—[Mattoon (Ill.) Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

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Legacy to a Horse.

"BILL," the old horse which Mrs. Charles C. Goodman drove for eighteen years prior to her death, will not get the $3000 which his mistress bequeathed to him in her will, but he will never miss the legacy. Judge Bland has relieved Mrs. Goodman's husband, who is executor of the estate, from performing the remarkable bequest, but only upon a promise that "Bill" shall be well taken care of during the rest of his life.

Mrs. Goodman was always a great lover of horses, and Bill was her favorite. He received much of his gentle owner's attention, and grew to expect such delicacies as fruits, celery, salads, sugar and candy on his daily bill of fare.

"Bill" is an intelligent bay horse, aged 22 years. Even in his old age he is seldom passed on the road.—[Reading Dispatch Philadelphia North American.

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Strange Sleepwalking Feat.

WILLIAM NEWTON IRELAND, who with his mother is visiting his uncle, William Ireland, treasurer of the Broadway Theater, at No. 1651 Humboldt street, was not kidnaped on Saturday night. The boy returned to his home early yesterday morning, safe and sound, and in no way injured by his thrilling experience. His mother spent an anxious night, wondering where her son had disappeared and the police were asked to look him up. The only one who was not worried was the young man himself, and he was sound asleep while everyone else was worrying.

William had been left in the house while his mother and her friends visited the Elks' fair. When they returned the boy was not to be found. Part of his clothing lay beside his bed, and it was evident that he was preparing to retire. The police were notified and the neighborhood was scoured for any trace of the missing boy, but he could not be found.

In the meantime young Ireland was sound asleep in the home of Dr. J. N. Thomas, who lives across the street from the Ireland home. The doctor had gone to the door earlier in the evening and had found the boy on the doorstep, sound asleep. He did not know the boy, and fearing to awaken him too suddenly had taken him to a bed and let him sleep undisturbed. William was only partly dressed, and it was evident that he had started on a somnambulistic trip of exploration.

When the boy returned home yesterday morning he was unable to give any account of his strange adventures, as he remembered nothing until he awoke in a strange bed and in a strange house. He was not frightened by his experience, but seemed to enjoy it. This is the first time that he has been known to walk in his sleep.—[Denver Republican.

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Curious Clocks.

IN COUTANCES, France, lives M. Le Boullat, a curious man, who devotes his energies to the manufacture of curious clocks. He makes timepieces of straw, of wood, of paper and sometimes of solid gold, inlaid with diamonds. For twenty years he has been working at his "freak" clocks, and has made them of almost every conceivable material.

One of Boullat's clocks is made out of old newspapers. He collected a lot of papers, made them into a pulp, which he mixed with a hardening material, and carved his clock out of the resultant mass. When he got through preparing the paper pulp it was as hard as steel, but very brittle. Nevertheless, by the exercise of great care he was able to carve out the wheels, posts, teeth, pendulum, etc. The pendulum rod and other large pieces were made by casting the material in a mold. This clock does not keep remarkably correct time, but the wonder is that it goes at all. This newspaper clock is one of M. Boullat's latest triumphs.

Another clock is of wood. He calls it a rustic clock, and it certainly is rustic in appearance. It looks like a collection of logs and sticks held together by wires. On closer inspection one sees that it is a veritable clock constructed on scientific principles. All the parts of this wooden clock are complete, though they are simple, almost primitive in design. The base of the clock is made of two logs of firewood, fastened crosswise. Two upright sticks, solidly connected at top and bottom, serve as a support for the spindles of the wheels. The motor weight is suspended from the drum of a four-armed wheel, which occupies the central part of the timepiece. The mechanism consists of a motor weight, the four-armed wheel and encasement rack, a pendulum and two pulleys, one of which has a crank and handle for winding. A dial and hands complete the clock, all of which is made of wood, except the wheel range of the rack, which is of metal. This clock keeps excellent time, never varying more than two minutes a week, a remarkable thing when one considers the construction.

Several years ago M. Boullat made a clock of straw, which attracted much attention. Frequently the clockmakes receives commissions from rich Frenchmen for the construction of clocks of silver or gold, decorated with precious stones. He has made clocks entirely of gold, with diamond-tipped hands and rubies, garnets, pearls, opals, emeralds and other precious stones to represent the figures on the dial. Some of the clocks are small, but are beautiful works of art.—[New York Press.

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Wedded Great-grandmother's Lover.

MISS DAISY REELEY, aged 18, was married last night to David D. Doehring of Pana, Ill., who was 95 years old last January 10.

The bridegroom is very rich, and the story of his marriage is quite romantic. In his youth, Mr. Doehring was engaged to Miss Reeley's great-grandmother, but they had a misunderstanding, and the engagement was broken off. Mr. Doehring never married, but went into business and accumulated a fortune.

Recently he visited some friends in the vicinity of Miss Reeley's home and met the young girl. Her resemblance to his early sweetheart, her great-grandmother, is so great as to be startling, and old Mr. Doehring fell in love with the girl for her ancestor's sake, and he says that she is his old love come back to cheer him in his old age.

Mrs. Doehring is devoted to her ancient husband, and says that his wealth was not a consideration in her mind.—[Litchfield (Ill.) Dispatch Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Jewelry in a Dust Heap.

YALE UNIVERSITY officials in the Peabody Museum made a discovery last Saturday that nearly took their breath away. In one of the storerooms of the cellar of the museum building, a workman, who had been instructed by one of the managers to clean up things, was at work sweeping away a pile of rubbish.

A professor connected with the museum happened to go into the room and picked out of the dirt a small glittering piece of metal that he ascertained was a gold ornament. He ordered the workman to take every bit of the stuff into his room.

In the pile was $10,000 worth of gold in Aztec jewelry. How it came to be there no one in the Peabody Museum can explain. No one dreamed there was any such wealth lost in the storerooms of the place.

There is one theory about the affair, and it is this: The late Prof. O. C. Marsh, who for years was at the head of the Peabody Museum, had probably purchased the jewelry in his travels, and when he returned to Yale placed it in this storeroom temporarily. Then he forgot about. The jewelry is now being exhibited in the museum.—[New Haven Correspondence Washington Times.

Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer

FICTION.

The Maker of Lenses.

THE author of this book takes for his text the biblical assurance, "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." The volume is bound in a white cover, which is decorated with cross and star, and will remind the reader of the author's "White Cross, and Other Stories." The opening chapter leads into a room where workmen enter with hushed steps. No loud voices were allowed there for the perfection of such work as that of the maker of lenses can only be accomplished in silence, which is the atmosphere of highest achievement. The master gave his orders in undertones, while he looked for possible inequality of contour. The maker of lenses had grown gray at his work, but he had no sign of loss of enthusiasm. For many years he had made these lenses and mounted them himself. "To him the great astronomers of the world looked for the perfect medium of their passion. There was hardly a portion of the globe so bleak or uninhabited but there was poised upon its plain or peak his mysterious cannon that bombarded the stars, trying to dismantle them of their eternal secret. Thomas Constant swept his hand over the disk; he did not yet touch his handiwork; he was judging it by a feeling of warmth. For so sensitive was the glass beneath his pulses that even such passes caused it perilously to expand out of a form whose creation was an art, not a science. No machinery can be made delicate enough; no mathematical formula can be devised accurate enough to conduct the polishing of an object glass. Each flint, when it comes from the Parisian factory, has its own texture, its own idiosyncrasies and individuality, as much as the man who coaxes it into shape."

The reader is further introduced to the astronomer as he studies the mystery of the sky. From star to star he looked through the table, and on from wonder to wonder in the great universe. The infinite pathos of the crowning touch of the master hand is glowingly depicted. The maker of the lenses felt that he had discovered the secret of light as he looked, and fell dead before his lens. The reader is then transferred to the world beyond the grave. There Kepler met the stranger and from his words it flashed across the mind of Thomas Constant that all his studies in the past had been of the planetary worlds and it might have been well to have thought of the Creator of the great system of constellations and planets and stars and comets, the light of millions of worlds. For the first time he saw the need of the limit of human vision, for the light around him was so intense that it surpassed all human ideas of radiance.

There came a time when Thomas Constant discovered the realization of the theory that light is an ever-moving traveler and carries with it a perpetual series of instantaneous photographs thrown off at its source. Thomas Constant then decided to read that ever-open volume by which the past may be revealed for eternity. He made estimates of the rate at which light travels and determined to find those special rays "somewhere on the outskirts of what the world calls the stellar plane." The processes by which the maker of lenses worked out the problem of infinity is intimated, until he was able to see events in the time of Christ. After many efforts "he noticed three shadows, and side by side. Each shadow was cut with the distinctness of an intaglio. Each shadow was that of a cross. Slowly, slowly, Thomas Constant caught the upper rays that streamed upon the figure of the middle cross. With choking heart he saw a face which he knew that he should recognize through all eternity. Majestic beauty dwelt upon the death-smitten brow. But now darkness came down or came up—from who knew where."

The following pages repeat the story of the crucifixion and the resurrection. The book, in the disclosure of a faith that light is momentarily embalming the images of the earth, and the writer, in his delineation, at once scholarly and devout, teaches that the universe holds in its heart those records of mysterious photography, those scrolls and books of life, which keep the history of the ages. The book is one which illustrates inspired thought. It has a typical frontispiece.

[The Light of the World. By Herbert D. Ward. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. Price, $1.]

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A Maid of Toorah.

The personages of this novel, like a number of others which the author has written, tell of the life in the Australian bush. Moya, the belle of Toorah, is introduced on the veranda of one of the log huts of the government houses. The heroine wears Pelham Rigdon's engagement ring, and, in company with her brother Theodore, has come to pay a visit to her future home, a social departure which would have hardly seemed to be in order among conventional circles. While the lovers are in conversation concerning their coming life, a shadow enters their Eden in the character of an aged tramp, who, by some means, secures an immediate private audience of two hours with the young officer. When the police arrive and wish to find the old man, Rigdon denies his presence and for a time diverts their pursuit.

A baffling quandary is forced upon the mind of the loyal-hearted woman, and this mystery carries the reader through many stirring episodes of sheep mustering and convict hunting, lovers' quarrels and other lively forms of activity. The author throws the veil of uncertainty over Moya's affections after the young man is arrested for complicity in the hiding of the escaped convict. The brother, Theodore Bethune, tells Moya that he suspects that Rigdon is secreting his own father, and urges her immediate departure to her home. The woman's determination to trust the man to whom she had given her heart is well illustrated in the next chapter. Moya was familiar with the country and knew the way to the deserted house in Blind Man's Block. The place had the reputation of being the haunt of hobgoblins and was surrounded by desert wastes of loneliness. She hoped the convict might be there and to persuade him to return and secure Rigdon's release from prison.

The midnight ride was particularly perilous, but, like other heroines of fiction, as in "The Heritage of Unrest," Moya took a fleet, saddled horse and went out in the night on her perilous undertaking. She found the convict after a long search. Her eloquence was in vain, her prayers unheeded. The man took her horse and hastened off toward freedom. The loneliness was, however, speedily relieved by the return of the dapple gray, bearing a dying rider. The horse had swerved under a branch at full gallop. This fortunate accident resulted in a last confession, full of import, by which the horse, like the Don Fulano of "John Brent," helps in the good fortune of Rigdon. The prison doors are opened, and the weakness and pride of the prisoner is forgotten in the remembrance of the ordeal which he endured when living under the conviction that the convict was his father. The young officer gains new strength, for the maid's faith restores his happiness and brings him triumphantly out of the quicksands of his destiny. The novelette moves swiftly to its climaxes and has vividness of style in character drawing.

[The Shadow of a Man.] By E. W. Hornung. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $1.25.]

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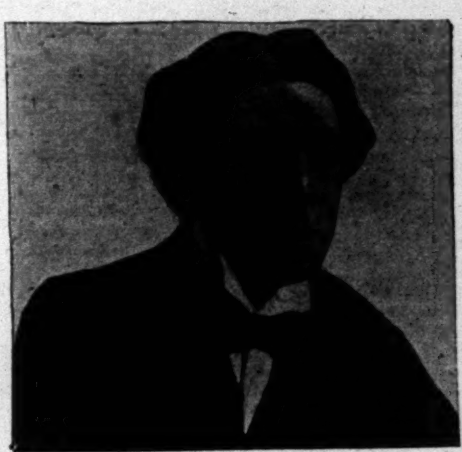
A Tale of Social Life.

The second number of the Harper novel series includes in its characterization, Vernon Kent, his mother and sister Virginia, and brother Frank. Young Kent, on returning from college, was resentful at the poor, common street on which he found his mother living, and her humble home life. The chapter leads on to a knowledge of the Kent family. The father, a drug clerk, was dead; the mother had married below her social station. The



ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

political tendencies of his father with a certain Mr. Helmett had engendered shadows of animosity which follow the Kent family throughout the story. Vernon Kent surmised that Frances Rowan, whose personality was one of special fascination, was the betrothed wife of Rupert McDowell, and began to be unhappy. There came a day, however, when these clouds of illusion disappeared and Frances accepted Vernon's wild rose, which had a very tender signification.

The absorbing troubles which follow are the result of the old political rancor, and the attack on the name of Mrs. Kent.

The story reaches a climax when that eccentric lady attacks Mr. Helmett with a whip, and falls dead from the excitement and distress of mind. The hero of the story is further involved in financial losses, resulting from an injudicious investment in railroad stock, by which his family were made bankrupt, but in the end the wheel turned and he was extricated from his humiliating position. Frances, in the mean time, had remained constant, and the woman who had wished to share his adversity was destined to a happier fortune. The young man's unhappiness over his mother's engagement in political intrigues, his determination to be more honorable because of her weakness, and in that humiliation to find stimulus to strength, his turning his face away from everything save duty, even the smiles of the woman whom he loved, are all important features of the tale. Vernon had written a political treatise, plays, novels, and poetry, and in the closing chapter he and Frances are going to an Iowa town, where Kent will edit a newspaper. While the style of the author shows ability, the plot is one of adverse circumstances. The hero is not particularly heroic. The social life is one of crude ingredients of admixture. While the book is not lacking in characterization, the leading motive is obscured.

[The Sentimentalists. A Novel. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. Harper & Bros., New York and London. Price, $1.50.]

RECENT CRITICISM.

The author of "Children of the Ghetto," "They That Walk in Darkness," "King of Schnorrers" and "The Mantle of Elijah," has met with recent ... Jewess of the council of Jewish women ... in his story of the "Transitional" ... "within a hundred miles of getting at ... the heroine, a Jewish girl who is in ... Christian." In her letter renouncing her ... did not rise to the great heights which ... expected. In the mean time, Mr. Zangwill ... way undisturbed and is said to have plots ... couple of hundred novels. He is described ... of a recluse, invariably a student. It is ... new home is full of unexpected nooks and ... study is rigidly simple, and furnished wi... essential to the uses of the student.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Marine Pictures.

Frank T. Bullen became known to the ... "Cruise of the Cachalot," and there has ... Men of the Merchant Service," and this volume ... the author has told of his own seafaring ... and his spiritual development and has given ... on marine life. A charm of the book ... whose rendition and tone are not so steeped ... phrases as to be unintelligible to laymen. ... man who has never seen the ocean may ... cover the inner life of a ship and the ... officers and men, and discover why nature ... power to produce impassioned earnestness ... and feeling. The book gives a series of ... tures from the time the boy went into the ... God, and chose the life of sea. These ... reminiscence are not presumptuous preaching ... a noble simplicity and each chapter is a ... filled with the spirit of faith.

For the wide number who are either ... books or from their impressions before the ... popular publications, there is a special ... description which the author gives of his ... he read the Bible and "Paradise Lost," and ... ber of the choir, in the Lock Chapel, Harrow ... London. There he acquired the habit of ... he believes to be "the greatest benefit a ... can have."

There was a time when the little cabin boy ... overflowing with loneliness—sang to himself ... he had learned in the Lock Chapel. "Got ... that Tommy?" called one of the sailors, and ... the boy sang in earnest. He knew, "When ... Clouds Around I View," "Mother Kissed ... Dream," "What Are the Wild Waves Saying?" ... that the great favorite of the men was ... Deum." He learned that while the men in ... disagreed on many points of religion, ... doubted that there was a God.

The writer is throughout deeply reverent, ... knows the secret altars of the King's temple, ... went ashore in New Zealand he found a little ... worship, where he heard the Bible read as a ... sage to men thirsting for it. The author ... does not know any other book in our splendid ... that is so shamefully treated by being read ... Bible, and he considers that men of scholarly ... ment, who can perfectly declaim a page of ... are often guilty of this error.

From this experience, the boy saw a new ... his life on shipboard. He desired to live ... spread the light of the world. The Bible ... loving soul became full of music, and he ... reading of Job and Isaiah is always associated ... mind with "the cadence of a great organ or the ... of white-robed priests at the dedication of the ...

The spirit of the book may be gleaned from ... the following:

"Deep in my heart I cherish the memory of ... men whom I have loved and who have loved ... the love of the Father had drawn us together ... I recall our perfect communion of heart I ... to God for having allowed me to live, that I ... how dear He can make His people one to ... perfect is the happiness that such lofty love ...

The book is a record of a life of fifteen ... ships of various orders, in which the author ... portant work, and many wonderful experiences ... in unseaworthy ships and storms and difficulties ... gation. This journey to many strange ports ... book of international interest, and should ... as the record of humanitarian zeal. It cannot ... an uplifting interpretation of duty to mariners ... list sympathy in all work which assists in ... lightenment and moral improvement. The ... that he has striven to give a real picture of ... found it at sea, and that he was requested ... memories of religious life on shipboard as ... and that he has given real experiences.

[With Christ at Sea. By Frank T. Bullen. ... A. Stokes Company, New York. Price, $1.5... by Fowler Bros.]

HISTORY.

A Prisoner of War.

The author of this book, in a history of ... chapters, gives the record of his life as a prisoner ... the Filipinos. The young writer, whose fine ... picted in the frontispiece, went as quarter... San Francisco to Manila in 1898, "unconscious ... was to be his fate to experience what fell ... very few Americans during the war." The ... Harry Huber, on January 17, 1899, as represent... the British press, in the dress of English ... tended to visit the insurgent capital. When ... stations of Malolos, the young men were ...

American spies. They were taken to the convent of Dagupan, which had been converted into a barracks. There they saw some of the Spanish prisoners, who were held by the insurgent government. The interiors of the Filipino prison, the brutality of their captors, the scant bill of fare, and the cruelty and depravity they were forced to witness, make a narrative which has not one dull page. The various futile plans made for escape during the time in which they were moved from place to place, the long, hard marches and the impressions produced by this intimate insight into the manners of the Filipinos, make chapters of the greatest interest. The number of prisoners was constantly increased by those civilians who went beyond the lines, without consular credentials, and the writer gives accounts of many of these men and the indignities which they met. The young men went to work while in confinement to acquire the Spanish language, running races on the number of words gained from day to day. They also learned some words of the Tagalog from the guards. The money system was altogether on a silver and copper basis. A copper coin valued at a cent and a quarter, or eight to half a peseta. These coins were called motas, which were old Spanish coins, so worn that on very few could the stamps be made out, some dated as far back as 1750. Four motas were the daily allowance, and great difficulty was experienced in securing the worth of this amount in the daily marketing.

La Independencia, the journal of Aguinaldo, came to be sold, and was filled with attacks on the Americans and most calculated to excite bitter rancor.

At San Isidro the prisoners consisted of Spaniards, Filipinos and Americans. In addition, there were confined in a cell adjoining about one hundred Macabebe soldiers. These poor fellows were forced to live on four motas apiece, daily. This tribe inhabits a small district in the province of Pampanga, on the shores of the bay. Open hostilities exist between them and the more numerous Tagalogs. They are physically superior to the Tagalog, and few of them could speak that dialect. In this place the rations of the American prisoners were reduced to four motas and about a pound of black rice a day. They found a way of helping out their meager rations which must lead every American to a new reverence for the spirit of her soldiers. They would sing for alms. One of the boys had a bass voice, the other a tenor. One day they sang "John Brown." Then they took up their mess tins and passed them around to the public outside, with the result of winning twelve motas.

One day they had a great surprise in their musical programme. When they reached the "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" of the chorus the Macabebe prisoners in the adjoining cell joined in, a hundred strong, and the Americans and the Macabebes sang together, "rolling that old hymn over all San Isidro, so that Aguinaldo could have easily heard it at his residence, the convent."

The American prisoners had sung the chorus so frequently that the Macabebes, with their natural gifts of song, had gathered up the melody. As for the words, they supplied them from some dream of freedom of their own, and who shall say that the soul of old John Brown was not "Marching on," for whenever our boys sang, the Macabebes joined in the chorus.

The chapters of fugitive experience, the final rescue of prisoners, the return to Malolos, leads the young soldier to say that he presumes he did not see more of suffering than was exhibited in American prisons during the Civil War; and the great poverty of those who held the American prisoners among the Filipinos is an excuse for much of the hardships of their prison fare.

The book gives a view of life in the Philippines which can but interest the American public, as it is written in a plain and unsensational style, which shows the stoicism and heroic spirit of the soldier.

[Ten Months a Captive Among the Filipinos. Being a Narrative of Adventure and Observation During Imprisonment on the Island of Luzon, P. I. By Albert Sonnichsen. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $2.]

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The Soul's Gifts.

The author calls attention to the "Samson Agonistes" of Milton, and tells the reader that Samson was blinder than his blindness, and "carried a weight heavier than his chains." For men hasten to defeat when the inner light begins to fail. Nature withdraws her gifts from the indifferent, for as talents come unasked, the graces of heart and mind need mental hospitality. The writer calls attention to one of the great painters who died a member of the Royal Academy. He entered the race with beautiful ideals in his heart and the light that never was on sea or land illumined his pictures. But he lost his great power by disobeying the highest standards of life and his pictures were never again the same. The book is one of noble thought and aspiration.

[How the Inner Light Failed and How the Inner Light Grows. By Newell Dwight Hillis. Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Fowler Bros.]

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An Easter Sermon.

In a dainty volume in blue, decorated with clover blossoms, the author has gathered the texts of promise for the life beyond death. The promises of immortality are illustrated by many examples and analogies. The writer calls attention to the carbon in its humiliation and the diamond which is carbon in its glory. "If nature can transform the charcoal into a diamond, do you not believe that Jesus Christ, who is the Resurrection and the Life, can transform death into a radiant body?"

The paper on which one reads the glowing page is transformed from the rags of the street. The spring comes from the sepulcher of winter, and there is One who holds the keys to the grave.

[Risen With Christ. An Address on the Resurrection. By the Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, 30 cents. For sale by Fowler Bros.]

NEW MAGAZINES.

The Magazine of Art, in its current number, contains as its frontispiece an illustration of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria from the bust of E. Onslow Ford. M. H. Spielman contributes a sketch of illustrated biographical interest concerning Her Majesty; Aymer Vallance writes of the "Decoration of the Grand Piano." An important contribution directs attention to the life work of "Sir William B. Richmond," from engravings of his paintings, with examples of his portraiture. The various contributions of the issue are of special artistic interest.

The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine is continuing its interesting series on "Famous Hymn Writers," the current issue being devoted to Sir John Bowring, author of "Watchmen, Tell Us of the Night." The son of this author—E. A. Bowring—who represents the city of Exeter in Parliament, is favorably known for his translations of portions of Goethe, Schiller and Heine. Rev. Richard Butterworth writes an interesting sketch on "Three Flemish Mystics." "The Site of the Garden of Eden," as conceived by Milton, Dante and others, is the subject of the initial contribution.

Donahue's Magazine contains an illustrated sketch on "Cardinal Newman," the author of "Lead Kindly Light" and "The Dream of Gerontius." The magazine has a reproduction in facsimile of the manuscript. The number includes sketches of interest, fiction, poetry, abundant illustrations and book reviews making the issue one of popular value.

An important contribution to the current Gunton's Magazine is Leonora Beck Ellis's "Our Educational Responsibility in Cuba." Booker T. Washington writes a thoughtful article on "The Negro in Business."

The Independent (March 7) contains an interesting sketch by Park Benjamin on "Submarine Warships." "The Survey of the World" is always an interesting portion of this valued publication. The editor calls attention to the coming of Buddhist priests to California, where they are establishing missions.

Cassell's Magazine contains William Le Queux's "The Land of Liberty, San Marino and Its Wonders." "The King's Friends" is a specially interesting contribution showing the portraits of the men of eminence in religion, science and literature,: who add to the brilliance of the throne.

The Easter Holidays furnish a sketch by Anna Wentworth Sears, in which child life has its place. Mrs. Cyrus Crowninshield writes of "Cyrus Bell's Easter Warning." Easter flowers and spring fashions fill numerous pages. Clinton Scollard furnishes a "Song for Easter Morning."

The Quiver, which is a magazine of Sunday and general reading, contains a sketch of humanitarian interest on Birmingham's "Palace of Pain," "Religion in Unknown China" is a contribution by P. D. Kinny. The issue has the usual representative fiction. Among the sketches, "Poverty's Own Charities; How the Poor Help Each Other," is a lesson in the sweet uses of adversity.

The Dial devotes a large proportion of the current number to a review of "Recent Poetry," by William Morton Payne. An interesting sketch of "The Life of Phillips Brooks" is contributed by G. A. L. Richards.

Carmen Sylva writes of "A Child of the Forest," and tells the meaning of her name, evolved from the Latin, which is woodsong. Thomas Scott Bacon writes of "The Fight at Port Hudson;" Richard Harding Davis tells of "Christian Dewit, the Soldier and the Man."

The Literary Digest, which is one of the most important of the New York weekly publications, has the usual careful history of the topics of the day, recent sketches in letters and art, reports on science and invention, and notices of the religious world. A department is assigned to foreign topics.

Cassell's Little Folks for March, with its bright frontispiece and charm of illustration, comes with gifts of rhyme and story to make child life happy. Such publications should find their way wherever there are children.

The Independent (March 14) has Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's inquiry, "Is a Christian Theater Possible?" in which the author advocates a school for Christian actors, playwrights and managers. He thinks the histrionic should be used as the channel of wonderful impulse.

Health Culture has a long table of contents, with contributions by many leading physicians. Subjects connected with physical training, the philosophy of eating, and hygienic life add to the value of the publication.

The International Socialist Review, a monthly journal of international Socialist thought, has a varied table of contents devoted to the promulgation of the demands of labor. The initial number is a sketch of "Weissmanism and Its Relation to Socialism."

Harper's Weekly (March 16) contains the initial number of "Cardigon," a novel by Robert W. Chambers. "The Philippine Problem" still enlists the "Voices of the People." A. Maurice Low writes of "Trans-Atlantic Topics."

The American Boy, in the current number, is urged to become practical, to use his eyes for the world around him, and is shown the example of boys who have made their mark in various avenues of success. The reader is also furnished many suggestions of entertainment for his journey.

In Collier's Weekly (March 9) Hall Caine writes an open letter to the American reading public, explaining the story of "Roma," which is appearing as a serial in that paper, in which he states that "the geographical position, religious and historical interest, and artistic charm, and the mystery of eternal life which attaches to her, seem to point to Rome as the seat of the court of appeal in the congress of humanity, which the future will see established." This statement cannot fail to elicit many diverse views.

"Nature in Literature" is to be the subject of the April number of Impressions, to include articles by George Hamlin Fitch, Charles Warren Stoddard, Adeline Knapp, A. L. E. H. and others. The supplement will be a careful reproduction of some beautiful photographs of nature. May, the fairy month, will be devoted to fairy literature, folk lore and the child mind.

Cassell's National Library Series (No. 394) presents Samuel Johnson's "Lives of the English Poets."

PEOPLE AND THINGS LITERARY.

"The Painters of Florence," by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady,) is one of the recent publications of E. P. Dutton.

G. W. Dillingham Company announce "The Toltec Savior," by Mrs. John Ellsworth Graham, who is asserted to have spent several years in Mexico, gathering material for the book.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce George Saintsburg's "A History of Criticism," which is said to be a minute and thorough-going history.

"Lying Prophets," by Eden Philpots, the author of "The Children of the Mist," is announced by Frederick A. Stokes.

New novels by Edith Wharton, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, Joseph Conrad, Cyrus T. Brady, Richard Le Gallienee, W. W. Jacobs, Grace Litchfield, Hamilton Drummond, Morley Roberts, and Frankfort Moore are announced. Joseph Conrad writes of "The Inheritors."

The sum of $40,000 is to go this year to the author of the literary work which the Swedish Academy shall consider the most noteworthy from the idealist point of view.

The Literary Outlook states that the sequel to "Richard Carvel" will soon be placed on the market. By the royalties from the first book and its dramatization, Mr. Churchill ought to feel encouraged to other historical productions.

Alfred Dreyfus, it is asserted, has completed the connection of his book, "Five Years of My Life," which will appear in this country about the first of May. The book is said to be a plainly told story of Dreyfus's imprisonment on Devil's Island.

"The Individual, a Study of Life and Death," by Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard College, is one of the recent publications of D. Appleton & Co.

The World's Work, of which Walter H. Page is editor, is a magazine of importance, which contains a section of special interest, "Among the World's Workers."

Another "Elizabeth in a German Garden" seems to have appeared in England, under the title, "Sylvana's Letters to an Unknown Friend." The London Academy speaks of this book in high praise.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will shortly publish "A History of the American People," in one volume, by Francis Newton Thorpe, the well-known historian. Prof. Thorpe's name is familiar to every student of history as the author of a number of exhaustive, scholarly works, such as his "Constitutional History of the American People," as well as through his work as a lecturer on history.

"The Nineteenth Century," by Havelock Ellis, is announced by Small, Maynard & Co.

Apropos of the millennial celebration of Alfred the Great, which will occur this year in England, a life of that English King will be published in the "Saintly Lives" series which E. P. Dutton & Co. issues in this country. It will be the work of the Bishop of Ripon, W. Boyd Carpenter.

A new volume of the Macmillans's "Medieval Towns" series will deal with Rome. Norwood Young will produce this important member of the series, and the pictures, which have been so charming a feature of the previous volumes, will be drawn by Miss Nelly Erichsen.

In connection with Messrs. Chatto & Windus, London, the A. Wessels Company will publish early in March "Robert Louis Stevenson; a Life Study in Criticism," by H. B. Baildon, at present lecturer on English literature in the University of Vienna, and who was an old schoolmate of Stevenson.

M. Jules Verne has not responded favorably to a request that he become a candidate for a chair among the "Immortals" of the French Academy. The veteran storyteller is 73, and doesn't often leave his home at Amiens.

A new field in American historical fiction is presented in "The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell," by Jean N. McIlwraith, a Canadian writer, whose "History of Canada" has been the preparatory work for her forthcoming volume, which will be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the interesting announcements of D. Appleton & Co. is the first volume in the Great Peoples series entitled "The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth and Influence," by Martin A. S. Hume, author of the "Calendar of Spanish State Papers."

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce in preparation the work which is to tell in popular form of the expedition sent out by Edward H. Harriman in 1899, in which extensive collections were made all the way from British Columbia to Bering Strait. The work is to be elaborately illustrated, and among the names of its authors, which show the authoritative nature of its contributions, are those of John Burroughs, John Muir, George Bird Grinnell, Charles Keeler, Bernhard E. Fernow, C. Hart Merriam and Henry Gannett.

Cordy Jeaffreson, the author of "The Real Shelley" and "The Real Lord Byron," has just died. He was a conscientious biographer, and always strove for realism, but his books made no deep impression on the reading world.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. announce a change of title on the new novel by Eden Philpot, now being published by that house. "The Good Red Earth," the new title cabled by the author, will be a more agreeable one to American readers. The old one, first announced, was "Johnnie Fortnight."

Alfred Ayres is the author of "Some Ill-Used Words," a book announced by D. Appleton & Co.

Charles Dickens is not forgotten in England. The current editions of his works are having a great sale, and the anniversary of his birth was commemorated in Westminster Abbey the other day. Flowers were placed upon his tomb, and a member of the Dickens Society made a short address to the people assembled in Poets' Corner.

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

GOWNS FOR LENTEN WEAR.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY FASHIONS.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1901.—Every spring has its specialty, and now, in the glory of the crocus and the snowball season, we are wearing embroidered goods, with a zeal and universality that we showed last year for pin tucks and lace applications. This is not because we love pin tucks and lace encrustations less, but it's a case of making welcome old friends returned. Embroidered robes are no novelty to any woman out of her teens. At intervals of five years they always come back to us and always in an improved state over their last phase; and this spring the veilings and ladies' cloths and linens are beautiful almost beyond description.

Hardly less attractive are the honeycomb cloths about which the dressmakers are quite daft. From the point of view of an exact and critical busy bee these goods are woven on the pattern of a very badly-constructed honeycomb, indeed, but for the demands of fashion it is excellent in its diversified, rough and semi-transparent wool surface. A very lucid impression of the appearance of the goods is given in an accompanying sketch, and here the honeycomb pattern is woven in well-mixed threads of wax brown and deep cream. Bands of smooth brown and cream broadcloth, of spring weight, give just the proper variety to the topography of skirt and waist, and this latter half of the suit opens in front to display a full vest of cream liberty satin, crossed by straps of brown velvet and a scarf of cream-colored, embroidered chiffon. Charming gowns for Lenten wear, in two tones of gray or sympathetic shades of violet, have been made up with embroidered bands and yokes, showing a happy correspondence with the colors of the body material.

From the embroidered and honeycomb woven goods we turn, by force of optical allurement, to the smart reception and house gowns of pale pastel cloths, patched and appliqued with silk and lace. To glance at the central figure in the group of three well-dressed maidens pictured with this article, gives a clear impression of what these patched cloths are like. It also gives an excellent notion of the extravagant gait the twentieth-century mode is going. No woman seems content, in this exacting and luxurious age, to wear one or two fabrics at a time; all the wealth of the looms must be lavished on a single suit. In this instance the body of this very typical gown is a soft, rosy mastic, satin-faced pastel cloth. More than half the area of both skirt and waist is covered with overlays of Louisine silk, shot with a cloud pattern of exquisitely-mingled rose and silver threads; and this material is made fast to the cloth foundation by a chain stitching along the edges done in silver. A full flounce of cream white Irish lace gives the amplitude at the foot and similar lace, but of a heavier weave and threaded with silver, nearly covers the front of the waist. Narrow bands of Jacqueminot red panne finish the neck and waist line.

The companion figures to this opulently-clad damsel typify the latest inspirations in evening dresses. At the left is a costume of the new shade known as orchid green grenadine, garnished with flounces of crisp silk muslin of the same tint, and a black feather trimming that is not only new, but unusually pretty. At the right a cream crêpe de chine gown, relieved by encrustations of heavy black Malta lace, is revealed by the open evening coat of black taffeta, a fluff with lace-edged flounces and scarf ends of accordion-pleated black chiffon.

The song of the shirt must echo through the tender consciences of some of the wealthy women, who are delighted by fitting themselves out with the delicate handmade underwear and linen blouses that the smart shops advertise. A well-cut, machine-sewed shirt waist or corset cover was, a few years ago, splendid enough for the very exacting, but we are becoming the most luxury-loving race on earth, and the seamstress whose work is all done by hand, receives more orders than she can fill.

The same sort of aristocratic extravagance as that which presides over the American woman's choice of fine linen is now showing in her selection of dainty becoming negligées. The robe de chambre is no longer loaded with lace and is no longer as intricate in its design as a Chinese puzzle, but is simple elegance itself. Loose and flowing as a Shiek's Burnous is the ideal plan on which the beautiful light wool and silk ones are fashioned for summer lounging. Some of them, in fact, are made on the Burnous pattern; and others have long full skirts with a pretty bolero gathering in the amplitude of the garment about the shoulders. A girdle of ribbon, with gilt-tagged ends, usually encircles the wearer's body, at the waist, or just under the arms. Silk flannel and extremely fine albatross cloth, crêpe brilliante, and corded wash silks are the goods of which the majority of the true negligées are made; though later on the women will wear really exquisite little white batiste bath robes. These are closely allied to the new lingerie and are artistically needle-worked instead of [illegible] splendor in lace.

Tell it not in Gath, but it is the solemn [illegible] fair average of well-to-do women have [illegible] jackets. Whether all those purchased [illegible] for the purpose of enabling their wearers [illegible] quiet cigarette in the solitude of their own [illegible] it is not safe to say; nevertheless, the most [illegible] tle rose silk jackets, shaped, pocketed and [illegible] actly like those made for men, are for sale [illegible] partments where negligées are displayed; [illegible] more, they sell. They are all pretty, for [illegible] number are made of a ripe rose-colored [illegible] lends a glow to any complexion, and they [illegible] and comfortable that they invite even the [illegible] woman to confidences, an easy chair and a [illegible] ette.

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

A PEERESS TO THE RESCUE

SHOWED HER FRIENDS THAT THE SISTER [illegible] EARL COULD COOK A GOOD DINNER.

By a Special Contributor.

Lady Mary Sackville, sister of the present [illegible] Warr, is counted, on both sides of the Atlantic [illegible] versatile as well as one of the most beautiful [illegible] of very fashionable society. Not only is Lady [illegible] musician, an artist and an expert yachtswoman [illegible] only has she explored every part of the United [illegible] well as Europe, large districts of Africa, [illegible] South Sea Islands, but, she proved to the [illegible] amazement of her American friends, that the [illegible] of an English earl was far more deeply [illegible] mestic accomplishments than many of the [illegible] publican millionaires. It happened that on her [illegible] to "the States" Lady Mary made one in a [illegible] try-house party. The first evening of the [illegible] the hostess had planned a brilliant dinner [illegible] hour and a half before the feast was due to [illegible] the table, the cook, in a huff, dropped the [illegible] culinary government, and left for the city. The [illegible] despair verged on hysteria, and, as luck would [illegible] the cause of her distress came to the ears of the [illegible] English visitor, who instantly rushed to the [illegible] Tying a large white apron over her tea gown, [illegible] of which was secured by pins from contamination [illegible] kitchen floor, the daughter of a dozen earls [illegible] to the basement. The distracted kitchen maid, [illegible] tearfully protesting her ignorance of the [illegible] strange French dishes and unique salads, was [illegible] at once of responsibility and the titled but [illegible] expert cook shouldered herself with all the [illegible] honors of the situation. Order emerged from [illegible] demoralized servants flew about as if on wings [illegible] when the butler announced dinner only the [illegible] hostess and Lady Mary knew how catastrophe [illegible] famine had been ably averted. The guests, [illegible] were enlightened when the host rose, glass in [illegible] the finale of the delicious meal and toasted the [illegible] ing and blushing cuisiniere.

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR

FORTUNE FOR THE WOMAN WHO CAN [illegible] SOMETHING NEW IN STOCKS OR BERTHAS

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Among the strictly [illegible] professions none is just now more lucrative [illegible] manufacture of neckwear. The decoration of [illegible] and doilies, sofa pillows and bureau scarfs with [illegible] work and floss flowers threatens to become a [illegible] art since the demand for pretty hand-made [illegible] berthas, stocks, etc., far exceeds the supply. [illegible] made neckwear the well-dressed woman refuses [illegible] cept at any price. To her notion there is a [illegible] sameness about it that fails utterly to please; [illegible] entirely foresworn the masculine linen shirt [illegible] however simple and tailorish her costume may [illegible] throat must be dressed with care, taste and [illegible] Therefore whatever she ties about her neck [illegible] hand-made, for this more or less shuts out the [illegible] ity of wholesale imitation of any particularly [illegible] signs.

One woman who took advantage of this [illegible] vailing among her sex, earned a tidy $500 last [illegible] by making every variety of little silk lawn, linen [illegible] turn over for tall stocks, and this year she has [illegible] the lucrative business of making smart [illegible] roped with imitation pearls, for wear with [illegible] evening gowns. She also makes irresistible [illegible] and berthas of lace and chiffon, and sells them [illegible] to women who wish to freshen up their old [illegible] waists at little expense and less trouble. She [illegible] proved on the transparent lace stock for this [illegible] welding pieces of tea-tinted lace together, to [illegible] of dog collar, and weaving through openings [illegible] fretted band a gold or panne ribbon that ties [illegible] winged bow at the back of the neck.

This woman and her sister manufacturers [illegible] remnant counters and pick up invaluable odds [illegible] for little or nothing; odds and ends, however, [illegible] the true artistic fingers can be converted into [illegible] delightful ornaments for a shirt waist, a reception [illegible] or a ball gown as the need may be; and one [illegible] collar makers, who keeps herself au courant [illegible] fashions, is preparing a big stock of flat collars [illegible] collars, a little later on, with country muslins [illegible] bell-mouthed sleeves, the women will adopt, [illegible] flat lace paloes for the neck with the quaint [illegible] brooches that their mothers wore a half century [illegible]

CAPT. ALICE CHANEY.

THE FIRST WOMAN TO TAKE COMMAND OF A VESSEL ON THE GREAT LAKES.

[Washington Times:] With every rule and law of navigation at her finger tips, Mrs. Alice C. Chaney of Detroit, claims to be the first woman captain on the Great Lakes. In the pilot-room of the steam yacht Marjorie hangs the government license, which permits Capt. Chaney to prefix her name with the title of master and assume command of the vessel.

In addition to this, when orders are given to go ahead, stop, check, back, full speed ahead, and astern, the engineer who will be forced to obey the captain's command will be Mrs. Chaney's husband, Dr. Willard Chaney, who has a government license as an expert engineer. If a mutiny occurs on board, Capt. Chaney will have the United States government at her back to enforce discipline, and even if the engineer of the Marjorie is ordered to wheel coal aboard the craft, he must obey or else suffer penalty for mutiny, the worst offense known to marine law.

Several women of the lakes and the seaboard have claimed the title of captain, but when it came down to producing the papers which gave them permission to navigate a steam craft, the claims have always been exploded. Not so with Mrs. Chaney. A few days ago she appeared before United States Inspector Mullen at Detroit and passed an examination for captain's license. She boxed the compass like an old sailor, and proved that her knowledge of the rules of the road was equal to that of the majority of masters in the freight and passenger trades. In regard to the navigation of the Detroit River, the most congested shipping channel on the Great Lakes, Capt. Chaney showed marked proficiency. She decided without a moment's delay that if, going down the river, thereby having the right-of-way, a passing signal to an upbound steamer had been misunderstood, she would immediately blow an alarm whistle. The colored lights for night sailing were explained satisfactorily, and all the relations of a captain of a ship to the officers and crew were correctly outlined. Inspector Mullen, in granting the license, said Mrs. Chaney ranked near the top of the many applicants he had examined during his term of office.

Capt. Chaney's command is a neat five-ton steam yacht, driven by a steel engine. The steam is furnished by a steel cylindrical boiler, and a speed of ten miles an hour can easily be maintained. The Marjorie is licensed to carry twenty people.

Detroit society circles are busy gossiping as to the relation of Capt. Chaney to the engineer of the Marjorie. Much speculation has been indulged in as to a probable mutiny in the engine-room. It is argued that Capt. Chaney would be acting strictly within the law if the mutinous engineer were put in irons. Several of the leading society women in Detroit assert that by purchasing a steam yacht and procuring a master's license they would be enabled to apply the mutiny law to their husbands with some degree of success. A report is going the rounds, however, that the husbands will band together and refuse to accept a berth under the fair rulers of the boats. It is said they will retain Engineer Chaney for adviser. The latter will recommend them to take the chances of wearing manacles. He says a little persuasion will have a great effect toward minimizing any sentence that may be imposed by the captains. He is also positive that none of the subordinate officers and crew will be ordered to report for coal heaving, as has been hinted at by his friends.

Capt. Chaney will take charge of the Marjorie next summer. In fact, according to law, she will have to be on board before the Marjorie can leave her dock. Were Engineer Chaney to attempt to navigate the craft he would be arrested and heavily fined for breaking the steamboat laws. It will be seen, then, that Capt. Chaney, while on board the Marjorie, at least, is in a position to act with the power and authority of a Czar.

A WOMAN'S BRAVERY.

MRS. FRANK WHITE OF INDIANA GIVEN A LIFE PASS FOR SAVING A TRAIN.

[Indianapolis Dispatch to Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph:] Mrs. Frank White of Linton was yesterday presented with a life pass over the Southern Indiana Railway for saving a passenger train that was speeding to destruction in the Island City coal mining district.

The ground underneath the main tracks of the road had been undermined. Mrs. White, who lives near the road, discovered that the tracks and ties were held up by a thin crust of earth that would easily drop a car into the pit below. She heard the whistle of an approaching train, and, rushing into her home, secured a red tablecloth and made for the track, reaching there just in time to flag the oncoming passenger train, which was stopped within fifty feet of the danger.

The conductor took her name and reported the circumstances to the company officials, who promptly mailed her the pass and a commendatory letter.

A WOMAN BLACKSMITH.

KANSAS GIRL HAS TAKEN HER BROTHER'S PLACE IN HER FATHER'S SHOP.

[Tacoma Ledger:] Esther Searle of Cawker City, Kan., is the latest specimen of the new woman. During the two months that her brother was absent, Miss Searle took his place in the blacksmith shop with her father. Esther was determined that her father should suffer no inconvenience from the absence of her brother. In consequence, she took hold of whatever there was to do with a heartiness and vim which astonished every one. Her prowess at the anvil became the common theme of conversation in the vicinity.

The Searle smithy became the rendezvous for those who had heard of the girl blacksmith's fame, and curious people from far and wide drifted into the little city to see the prodigy for themselves. Miss Searle seemed to be unconscious that she was the object of so much attention and continued her duties at anvil or bellows just as if she were doing nothing extraordinary.

Long before the return of her brother from his vacation, Miss Searle received the most satisfactory proof of the advantage to be derived from hard manual labor. Her biceps were so developed that she could swing the heaviest hammer in the shop with comparative ease. Her chest measurement had increased two inches in the same period and she was capable of sustaining the hardest and most protracted labor.

At the same time she was as lively as ever and enjoyed her games when out of the shop with all the zest of her girl companions.

These soon found that when the game required any extra endurance or strength Esther Searle had very much the advantage of them, her wrists being as hard as steel in comparison with their own.

The local belles were not slow to perceive the advantage which her training in the smithy had given pretty Esther Searle, who had been rather a delicate girl, and many of them envied her the opportunity which she possessed for taking just such exercise as the swinging of the hammer and other duties necessitated.

The various movements coincide almost exactly with those called for by the most advanced rules of physical culture, calling into play almost all of the most important sets of muscles, including those of the back, the arms, the thighs and the chest.

CELEBRITIES FROM GARGOYLES.

HOW AN ENGLISH STONEMASON OF STRONG POLILICAL VIEWS REPAIRED CARVINGS.

[New York Press:] Some of the ornamental waterspouts on old St. Giles's Church, in the Camberwell district of London, were so venerable that they were crumbling away, and a local knight of the chisel was duly called in to carve new ones. Apparently he received no instructions as to what the new figures should be, but was left to use his own judgment, and that was where the powers that be at St. Giles's made a step that added to the gayety of nations.

The stonemason evidently had strange ideas about the fitness of things. He had also strong political leaning, his opinions indorsing the Liberal party in England rather than the Conservatives. Here he saw an opportunity to glorify his favorite statesmen and humiliate those of whose policy he disapproved, and he did it. One of the gargoyles had been fashioned as an angel's head, and this the artist replaced with the familiar features of Gladstone, endowing the great Premier with a pair of wings. Where had been a dragon of evil mien he placed the face of Mr. Chamberlain, eyeglass and all, not caring to compliment this gentleman, as the picture shows. The enterprising artist completed his work by placing upon various other waterspouts the physiognomies of Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and John Bright.

The peculiar nature of the stonemason's handiwork was not noticed at first, but when the attention of the vestrymen of St. Giles was finally called to this fearful and wonderful array of gargoyles, they were naturally horrified. They sought for the stonemason, to take him to task, only to learn that, dreading the wrath to come, he had taken passage for New York.

AUTOMATIC SCULPTURE.

[Detroit Free Press:] In his report on the trade of Southern Italy, Mr. Neville-Rolfe, the British Consul, has an extremely interesting article on automatic sculpture. Sig. Buontempi, he says, has devised and patented a machine by which a marble reproduction can be made automatically by erosion. The machine can be driven by any kind of motive power, and consists of a horizontal rod having at one end a blunt wooden traveler and at the other a steel gouge, both working vertically. The wooden traveler is made to follow closely the lines of the model, while the gouge at the other end makes vertical grooves down the marble.

In the case of copying a marble head, for example, the outline of the face begins to show itself the very first time the gouge goes over the marble. It cuts the marble as if it were cheese, the first time with a large, steel tool, and subsequently with finer instruments until the detail is finished with a gouge no bigger than a bodkin.

Mr. Neville-Rolfe speaks of the enormous speed with which the work is accomplished. The object is finished with the machine to within one-sixteenth of an inch of the size of the model, and then the artist adds expression and individuality to the work. The machine can do as much in three hours as can be done by one man in three days, and any intelligent workman can work the machine. For scroll work on architraves and cornices it acts like a charm; and it will carve stone more easily than marble.

THE PICTURES THAT WEREN'T.

[Philadelphia Record:] A Philadelphia girl, who has just returned from a two-years' tour abroad, is having a great many jokes cracked at her expense by reason of her experiences in the field of amateur photography. She took with her a camera, one of the tripod variety, and 1000 films. All during her travels the camera was her constant companion, and in order to keep tabs on her pictures she jotted down in a note book just what each one was. This little book contained such subjects as "Feeding crocodiles in the Ganges," "Sunrise on the Nile," "A street in Jerusalem," and others of an equally interesting nature. Almost the first thing she did when she reached home was to send her thousand films to a professional photographer to have them developed. The next day she received a message from him asking her to call, and learned that her labor of two years had been wasted. Never once had she removed the cap from the camera, and every film was blank.

THE EMPRESS AND THE SOUP KITCHENS.

[Sketch:] The German Empress takes the keenest interest in all the institutions that provide for the comfort and relief of the poor. The other day Her Majesty paid a visit to the soup kitchens in Bruderstrasse. Accompanying the Empress was Princess Henry, who also concerns herself largely in all philanthropic institutions. The royal visitors had timed their arrival so as to see the kitchens at the busiest moment. Midday dinner was being served out, and the whole place was a beehive of activity, cooks in their neat white costumes pouring out the steaming soup, servants rushing hither and thither with zeal, while the recipients of the savory soup showed their appreciation of what they received by nearly scalding their throats in their anxiety to lose not a single precious moment.

ROME'S ARBOR DAY.

A day has been set aside throughout all Italy for the planting of trees by the youth of the public schools. The Minister of Public Instruction forwarded the idea, and the Queen smiled upon it. And now Rome has had its Arbor day, the place selected for the planting by the Roman schools being the land adjoining some old tombs.

SPRING-STYLE SHOES.

(1.) Carriage shoes of the daintiest texture, buttoning snugly to reveal the contour of the ankle, and mounted on the stateliest French heels. Kid and varnished leather are the materials of which they are made.

(2.) The full-dress shoe for spring and summer use is an Oxford tie of the finest varnished leather and light French kid, with a thin beveled sole.

(3.) Smart morning ties of black patent leather, with military heels, heavy extension soles, and laced with gun-metal-tagged ribbons.

(4.) Sturdy, handsome and delightfully comfortable, driving, golfing and pedestrian shoes, of lusterless kid and varnished leather; they show a pretty foot and neat ankle to the greatest advantage.

The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

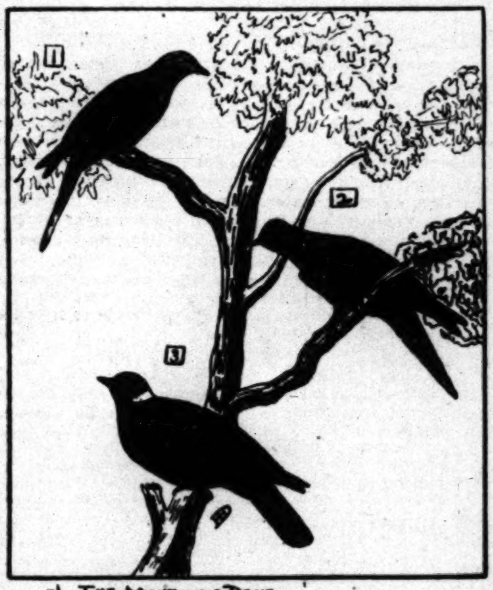
THE DOVE FAMILY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE TWO MEMBERS FOUND IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THE family Columbae (from the Latin word "columba," a dove) there are fifteen species classified into four groups, viz., pigeons, doves, ground doves, and quail doves. The first two only concern us, as our known avifauna embraces but one species of pigeon and one dove. They are the band-tailed pigeon and the mourning dove, but as the dove is by far the better known to us, we will devote most of our attention to that species.

This is the bird of sorrow—one whose pent-up grief is supposed to find outlet only through a melancholy "coo-oo-oo." Such at least is the opinion held of him throughout the Eastern and the Southwestern States; but here in the Southwest, where the dove is considered one of our best table birds, and unquestionably affords excellent shooting, we are not so prone to think of him as a gentle, sad-eyed wanderer, but rather as a swift-flying, elusive game bird. The mourning dove—also known as Carolina dove, turtle dove, wild dove, and even wild pigeon—is found throughout the United States and Mexico, but is especially plentiful in the extreme Southern and Southwestern States. It is found everywhere, both in densely-wooded country and on the level plain. These birds are very sociable, and may be found banded together in large flocks, except during the general breeding season, when they separate in pairs and become less wary than during the fall and winter months. This nesting season, however, is very indefinite; so much so that a thoroughly reliable observer in Ohio records that he has noticed this species sitting



1. The Mourning Dove.
2. The Passenger Pigeon.
3. The Band-Tailed Pigeon.

on fresh eggs in every month of the year except December and January. Probably here in Los Angeles county they breed even in those months, especially during "dry" winters. Their nest is very poorly constructed, seldom anything more than a mere platform of coarse twigs having a slight depression in the center, in which the eggs are laid. The eggs are usually two in number, though sometimes three or four make up the set. They are elliptical in shape, and pure, dull white in color. This bird begins to nest early—in these latitudes about the 10th of February is the earliest nesting date of which I have knowledge—and two, three, or even four broods are sometimes raised in one year. The nest is placed almost anywhere; rarely, a pair of these birds will take possession of one of the compartments of a "pigeon-house" and deposit and incubate their eggs as calmly as if they had built their nest in the fork of some woodland tree. In the open country, where trees are less abundant and more scattered, the mourning dove frequently lays her eggs on the ground, under some protecting bush or tussock of grass. The Spanish-American name for this bird is Paloma zurrita, but it is commonly called paloma, leaving off the adjective.

Our one other species is a pigeon and, like the famed passenger pigeon, is a bird of more extended migration, though more locally distributed than the mourner. The band-tailed or white-collared pigeon, both of whose names refer to peculiarities of plumage markings, is about the size of the domestic pigeon, and has some of the habits of that species. The square tail and general contour of the body enable us to place this bird at once among the true pigeons, rather than the slender-winged, pointed-tailed doves. This species is a bird of the mountain, seldom coming to the foothills or mesas, except when an extraordinarily-cold winter drives them down to seek their food among the oaks of the lower hills. Unlike the other species, the band-tails congregate in large flocks during the breeding season, and make their nests in colonies among the brush and small trees along some mountain stream. The nest, like that of the turtle dove (in fact, all nests of this order are similar) is very poor, being a mere platform of coarse sticks with no lining. Sometimes, too, this species deposits its eggs on the ground. These eggs are two in number, elliptical in shape, and pure white in color, much like those of the tame pigeon.

There is one other pigeon, which, while it does not occur within the limits of our State, is of international reputation, on account of the slender remnant to which its once-teeming millions have been reduced by the greed of man.

This is the passenger pigeon, famous in the days of our fathers as the most numerous game bird of the world, its flights far exceeding in number of participants the famed flights of quail across the Mediterranean Sea, from Italy to the Barbary States. Their habits were and still are—for there are a few stragglers yet remaining within our boundaries—much like those of the pigeon just described, except that their eggs were but one in number, and they are supposed to have raised but one brood per year.

HARRY H. DUNN.

THE CHILDREN OF SIBERIA.

FEW TOYS AND MUCH WORK—BUT THEY ARE QUITE HAPPY.

By a Special Contributor.

There are many thousands of Russian children living with their parents in the little villages which dot the vast steppe of Siberia, or line the banks of the great rivers at intervals of twenty or thirty "versts" (a verst is two-thirds of a mile.) Many of them are the children of emigrants who have but lately settled there, and can remember somethinig of the Russian homes that they have left so far behind, many more were born on the steppe, and know of nothing different.

The life of these children would seem very dreary to us, but they are quite happy and contented. Many of them die at any early age because of the rigorous climate. They have almost no toys, yet the little girls get as much fun from a piece of cloth wrapped up to look like a baby as some American darlings do out of the most expensive wax doll which says "Mamma." Those who live in the large centers, such as Irkutsk, the capital, or Khabaroffsk, the seat of government of Eastern Siberia, or in the city of Vladivostok, on the Pacific Coast, have good opportunities for schooling, and the boys can attend a military gymnasium, or school, which is under the government, and where much of the instruction is given by army officers. In these schools a boy has a chance to get a thorough education, which even gives him instruction in the languages. In many of the smaller places there are schools, sometimes under the village "Pope," or priest, who celebrates mass in the little Greek church in the center of the village. To this church the children are taken every Sunday, and often on Saints' days as well, and there they learn to cross themselves, and to bow when their elders do, just as at home they bow before the "ikon" in the corner. An "ikon" is a small metal picture of some saint or other holy personage, and no peasant's house is too mean to be without one. That and the steaming brass samovar, at which the family quaff hot tea, and the great Russian stove, near which he loves to curl in the cold winter, are the three greatest institutions in the life of the small Siberian peasant.

At an early age the boys learn to help their father with his horses and cattle, and to assist him in the field in spring. Here also his mother and sisters come to work, and the girls put forth their strength as lustily as the boys. It would seem strange to them to have their childhood happy and free from care. Though their parents are almost always kind, they are expected to bear their part of the daily burdens almost before their little shoulders are able. They always dress just like their elders, too. The girls wear a bright-red 'kerchief tied over their yellow hair, and a print dress in summer, and are mostly barefoot. In winter they are carefully muffled, like the boys, in long sheepskin coats. Their brothers wear minature pairs of the long, wrinkled boots that always form part of the father's costume, baggy trousers, which are thrust into these, the full Russian blouse, belted in at the waist, and the Russian cap of dark-blue cloth on their tow heads.

ANNA NORTHEND BENJAMIN.

BOB, THE BABOON.

MORE OF HIS INTERESTING ADVENTURES AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.

By a Special Contributor.

It did not take me over a quarter of an hour to clear the boarding-house table of such food as I fancied, and by that time there were a dozen policemen and a crowd of a thousand people around. Everybody knew that I was Bob, the Baboon, and the idea was to recapture me and return me to my cage in the zoo. A dozen or more men came into the basement with ropes, and then I thought it was time to be going. I jumped off the table and ran up three flights of stairs, and as I had a scowl on my face and showed my teeth no one dared try to stop me.

When I reached the third floor I looked out of the open hall window, and saw that I could pass along the cornice on line with the windows. All the people had a full sight of me as I scrambled out and along, and the yelling and shouting was something awful. I ran along the cornice until I had passed four houses, and then I jumped into an open window and ran downstairs. I thought to get out by the front door, but it was closed. The door of a room on my left was open [illegible] I heard a woman talking and a boy [illegible] putting in a word now and then.

"My boy has had the toothache for [illegible] nights," said the woman, "and I want [illegible] tooth."

"I'll have it out in a juffy," said the [illegible]

"But it will hurt!" howled the boy.

He was lifted up into a chair, howling [illegible] and the man was coaxing him to open [illegible] I walked in and gave a growl.

"Murder! Murder!" screamed the [illegible] caught sight of me.

"It's that escaped baboon!" shouted [illegible]

The boy didn't say anything, but jumped [illegible] chair and out of one of the open window[illegible] of me had cured his toothache. In a [illegible] room to myself. The monkey had told [illegible] tists and how they pulled people's teet[illegible] I'd have a little fun with this one. I grabbed [illegible] thing I could see and flung the articles [illegible] dow, and then I tipped over the chair [illegible] tore down the pictures from the walls. [illegible] me long to make a wreck of that room.

The alarm had gone all over the city, [illegible] came crowding from every point. So [illegible] the street cars had to stop, and neither [illegible] carriages could get along. It was five [illegible] as a big fire. I was beginning to think of [illegible] the house when the superintendent of the [illegible] the hall. He had a big fishnet on his [illegible] over me and tangle me up, and in a [illegible] said:

"Good morning, Bob. Nice old Bob. C[illegible] and get some gumdrops. Nobody is going [illegible]"

The superintendent had always been kind [illegible] I liked him, but his soft talk didn't go. I [illegible] something more of life in New York before [illegible] tured. As he got pretty close to me and [illegible] I dodged it, and went flying upstairs. As I [illegible] top story I saw that the scuttle was open, [illegible] minute I was on the roof. I ran over the [illegible] corner house, and just as the men began [illegible] scuttle I seized hold of the water spout [illegible] to the street. It seemed as if a thousand [illegible] forward to seize me, but I bit them right [illegible] dodged among their legs, and presently [illegible] standing by the curbstone. The driver [illegible] seat, and no one was inside, but as I sprang [illegible] seat the shouts of the people scared the [illegible] started off as hard as he could go. I didn't [illegible] to drive a horse, and so I sat there and [illegible] him go where and as fast as he wanted [illegible] much as two miles, and then the carriage [illegible] post and was upset. I was thrown to the [illegible] not hurt, and seeing a lumber yard nearby [illegible] and was soon out of sight. By this time [illegible] City was upset about Bob, the Baboon, [illegible] were issuing extras and offering $500 [illegible] capture.

I was followed into the lumber yard by [illegible] hundred men, boys and policemen, but I [illegible] a safe hiding place between two big piles [illegible] no one could find me. They hunted around [illegible] two hours, and threw much of the lumber [illegible] last the superintendent of the zoo said:

"We might as well give up and go away. [illegible] probably got out of the yard, and is miles [illegible] time. Poor old Bob! I'm afraid he'll be [illegible] find him."

With that they gave up the search and all [illegible] but it was an hour or more before I crept [illegible] hiding place to take a look around. I could [illegible] men nor dogs, but presently as I moved along [illegible] an old goat hunting about for something [illegible] wanted to make friends with him and ask [illegible] questions, but I had no sooner jumped down [illegible] than he called out:

"Ah! but here is that dog-faced baboon [illegible] such a fuss, and I am going to make him [illegible] once!"

"What I want to do is to get out into the [illegible] said in reply, "and I hope you will kindly [illegible] way."

"I'll do nothing of the kind. You belong [illegible] the Zoo, and I'll see that you get back there."

I tried to soften his heart, but it was [illegible] came close up to me and shook his head [illegible] his feet and rattled his horns, and then [illegible] get on his back and take a ride. That [illegible] never seen a baboon before, and he thought [illegible] scare me. He was waiting for me to jump [illegible] when I grabbed him by the horns and gave [illegible] and a heave that sent him ten feet high. [illegible] down on his head he started off with [illegible] that I had to laugh over it. I could have [illegible] head around and broken his neck as easy [illegible]

By and by I walked along until I came [illegible] there I found a little cottage inhabited by [illegible] I was hungry and thirsty, and as she [illegible] me she poured some water in a pan for [illegible] and then put down a loaf of bread. I didn't [illegible] for the bread, but I was eating away and [illegible] ful to her when I heard her say to herself:

"This must be the baboon the whole town [illegible] such a fuss over, and I believe I can capture [illegible] get the reward. I'll tie him up with a rope [illegible] go for some men. Dear me, but what an [illegible] has!"

If she hadn't spoken of my being ugly [illegible] have got mad, but I don't like to have [illegible]

going against my good looks. I may not be as beautiful as some animals in the Zoo, but I know I am not as homely as the hippopotamus. She came toward me with a piece of rope in her hand, and she kept calling me, "Good Doggy," but as she reached out her hands I gave her a bite on the left thumb, and then jumped over her head and out of one of the windows into the street. It was a back street, with nobody in sight, and I ran across the road and hid away in a vacant old house. I intended to wait there till night and then travel on. Everything was so very quiet and still that I soon fell asleep in a corner, and I was snoring away like a good fellow when all at once I felt someone pick me up in his arms. It was a policeman, who had been brought there by the old woman, and as he lifted me up he said:

"Ah! I've got the rascal as tight as a pin, and I'll carry him over to the Zoo and get the reward. The papers will call me the smartest policeman in New York City."

He had started outdoors with me, when I seized his arm between my teeth, and also used my claws, and he dropped me as if I had been a hot brick, and danced around like a crazy man. The old woman also began to yell and dance, and I thought it was time for me to be moving on. Out into the street I went, and after a short run I saw an open window in a house, and climbed myself in out of sight.

BOB, THE BABOON.

RESOURCEFUL ANTS.

EXPERIMENTS OF A GIRL AT THE INDIAN SCHOOL WITH A NEST OF THE INSECTS.

[Red Man and Helper:] The nest was on a large board about two feet by four, or some smaller. The ants must have been there for some time, as it was covered with earth about six inches deep.

In this was the nest or mound of the ants. While I was looking at it a thought came to me to have some fun or at least to learn a little about the ants.

So I raised the board very slowly on one end, so as not to have the dirt slip off, and placed it on a block. When both ends were upon the blocks, I scraped away the grass and dirt so as to have it smooth and nice under the board.

Then I left it to see if the ants would find their way back to the nest. I stayed away all the morning; in the afternoon I went back and to my surprise the ants were traveling back and forth in all directions to the nest. That evening I waited until I thought they were all back in their home or nest.

Then I found an old washstand sink which was three feet square. This I placed under the board and block so it stood right in the center of the sink.

In the sink I poured water until it was about half an inch deep, then I was sure they would not get over on the other side.

The next morning I did not go over to see them, or I forgot them for four days.

On the fifth day I went back and, to my surprise, the ants had a little bridge made of dirt, grass, sticks and lint that happened to be on the board, and were traveling back and forth with little pieces of food, I suppose.

After I found that they had a bridge, I placed another obstruction which was hard to get over, and this was a little chip, which I covered over with pine pitch. I left this for half a day.

In the afternoon I came again, the ants were working on both sides, carrying dirt and leaving it over the pitch; and they had about a quarter of an inch to cover. After they had it all covered they seemed to have a council between them to see who would go over first.

Finally one of them on the other side came and seemed to be very careful when it stepped, and at about three-fourths of the way it gave a little jump over the nest.

Then those that were on the nest side began carrying some more dirt until they were sure to have it safe before they would cross it again.

ADVENTURES OF A QUEER BOY.

YOUNG JONES MADE TROUBLE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE EARLY IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph:] "Amid the flood of anecdotes connected with the late Queen and royal family that has been pouring through the columns of the press," writes Edward Vizettelly in the Free Lance, "I do not think any one has called attention to the adventure of the 'boy Jones' at Buckingham Palace a few years after the Queen's marriage. This young fellow was twice caught within the royal residence without any one being able to explain how he got there. On the first occasion he was surprised by a porter early in the morning, leisurely surveying one of the apartments. On being searched, nothing of importance was found upon him, but he had made up a bundle containing a sword, a pot of bear's grease and some old letters.

"He was covered with soot from head to foot, and looked like a sweep, but denied that such was his calling, pointing out that his sooty appearance was due to his having concealed himself in chimneys in the daytime. For a while he had occupied the vacant bedroom of one of the equerries and had left the sooty imprint of his frame on the sheets. He stoutly declared that his intrusion was not for the purpose of theft, but to find out how royalty 'and great swells,' like royal footmen, lived. His examination before the magistrate caused great amusement. He admitted he had been in the palace on previous occasions, and for days together. In fact, he had 'put up there,' he said. He had found it a very comfortable place. The apartment he liked best was the drawing-room. During the day he hid behind the furniture when he was not up a chimney, but late at night, when every one had gone to bed, he walked about, went into the kitchen and got his food. Then he related that he had seen the Queen and her ministers in council and had listened to all they had to say. When asked if he had worn the same shirt all the time, he calmly replied:

"Yes, when it was dirty. I washed it in the kitchen."

"And then he volunteered the information that he knew his way all over the palace, and had been right through it—in the Queen's apartments and all. He had found out that Her Majesty was very fond of politics, he said.

"This lad revealed himself such a pleasant vagabond, with his amusing ways and astounding impudence, that no very serious punishment was inflicted on him. He was merely put away for a short term. Nor did he fare very badly when caught a second time. On this occasion he was found crouching in a recess, and, being dragged out of it, was taken to the police station. He then told the magistrate that he had concealed himself under a sofa in one of the Queen's private apartments, and had overheard a long conversation between Her Majesty and Prince Albert. He was sent to the House of Correction for a few months, in the hope of breaking him of the mania for intruding on the sovereign's privacy, as the offense was mildly termed. But soon after his release he was found prowling in the vicinity of the palace. Finally the authorities induced him to emigrate to Australia, where he eventually blossomed into a well-to-do colonist. It was soon after these events that Baron Stockmar was brought over here to introduce order and discipline into the royal residences."

A NEW MOSQUITO.

REMARKABLE INSECT WHOSE LARVAE INFEST OIL POOLS.

By a Special Contributor.

The very latest creation to appear on earth is an insect, which, in the larva state, is undying under circumstances which would annihilate all of the other insects in existence. Its appearance is so very recent that it furnishes an exceedingly interesting subject in showing what the creative tendencies of our time can bring forth.

This new creation, which is locally known as the "oil worm," is not a worm at all, but the larva of an insect. In the spring of the year it can be found in nearly all shallow, sunlit pools of oil, throughout Southern California. It came from no one knows where.

It never was noticed until the oil industry in Southern California was a few years old. In fact it was not officially known to exist as recently as 1899, as will be seen by referring to page 6 of the "Genesis of Petroleum and Asphaltum in California" by State Mineralogist Cooper. He says in part:

"As a proof of the animal origin of petroleum, it has been stated that pools of petroleum have been found which were filled with live maggots."

In combatting that idea from known premises, he offers the following by way of negation: "Many hundreds of pools of petroleum in California have been examined without discovering any maggots or other forms of life in them, although there have been swarms of flies and other insect life in their neighborhood. In the vicinity of pools of petroleum, flies quickly discover and lay their eggs on spoiled or moist food-stuffs, meat, decaying meat, meat broths, dead animals, in manure heaps, etc. Taking into consideration the persistency of flies to deposit their eggs upon anything capable of sustaining the life of their young, it is to be believed that all pools of petroleum would be filled with maggots if flies were present and petroleum was a suitable food for their larvae.

"Maggots feed upon animal and vegetable tissues and liquids and not upon their fats and oils. When animal hydro-carbons are deprived of all animal tissues and liquids, they are not molested by flies. Petroleum is also found to be an excellent maggot killer:"

Unfortunately, the State Mineralogical Department could not have prosecuted its search at the proper season of the year, or an abundance of these maggots would have been found previous to 1899, as every oil man of experience can affirm. They appear early in the spring and rapidly disappear with the coming of summer, although a few may be found on very warm days as late as October. Instead of these maggots being the larvae of any and all kinds of flies, there has been but the one kind so far found. It also appears to have been especially created to exist in the conditions where it is found, and nowhere except in pools of oil. Specimens sent to the Smithsonian Institution revealed the fact that the newly-created insect belongs to the mosquito family, and that the "worms," which live in the oil until the pupa state is reached, are first cousins of the "wigglers," or "wiggle-tails" which infest open rain barrels and pools of water.

When the maggot is fully developed, it selects a hot day when the oil is made pliable by the warm rays of the sun, creeps out of its thick, liquid element upon some little projection—a twig, a blade of grass or a bit of earth—and changes into the pupa state, In this condition it differs greatly both in appearance and activity from the pupa of the mosquito. The latter is probably the most active of any known insect. That of the oil mosquito appears quite sluggish and almost dead until it is ready to break its chrysalis. But the stiff, viscid nature of the adhering oil, which dries upon the outer covering when the maggot withdraws from the pool, no doubt, greatly increases the difficulty of any attempted movements of the pupa. In a few days it breaks its covering and emerges, a long-legged, slender-winged fly, which, fortunately for the oil regions has not yet acquired the blood-sucking habit of its near relative.

D. K.

DELIVER US FROM SUCH.

[Philadelphia Press:] (Towne:) Well, there's this much about him. He's a pretty fair business man, but he's always on the make, regardless of others. Besides, he's too conceited to live, and, after all, it's his hypocrisy that——

(Browne:) You seem to know him pretty well.

(Towne:) I should say. He's a friend of mine.

A FARM FOR DRUNKARDS.

SUGGESTION OF THE PRISON COMMISSIONERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[Boston Transcript:] In closing their thirteenth annual report, the body of which has been treated in these columns, the commissioners of prisons summarize a series of pertinent recommendations. It is pointed out that the average age of officers of the State prison and the reformatory is 48 years, and legislation establishing an age limit is recommended.

The statutes provide that prisoners may be sentenced to the State prison who have been convicted before any court of the United States within the district of Massachusetts. In all other prisons throughout the State the law permits the imprisonment of United States prisoners without regard to the State in which the United States court is held. The commissioners suggest that the law be amended in such a manner as to make it uniform in its application to all the prisons in the commonwealth, including the State prison.

The commissioners regard as an inadvertence the legal requirement that the list of prisoners transmitted to the Boston Board of Election Commissioners before State and city elections shall include the names of minors and women, and suggest a perfecting amendment rendering the law requiring such report applicable only to legal voters. They wish also that women may be sent to Sherborn under indeterminate instead of definite sentence, thus bringing the system into uniformity with that of the reformatory. It has been demonstrated, the commissioners state, that the actual average time served under the indeterminate sentence does not differ greatly from the length of sentence for a definite time; the great advantage being the moral restraint which the supervision by the State authorities exerts over the person set at liberty prior to the expiration of his sentence.

In order that a more perfect system may be established regarding the ticket-of-leave feature of penal administration, it is recommended that the commissioners be given authority to require of probation officers reports concerning prisoners who have received permits of release prior to the expiration of sentence, and whose home is within the jurisdiction of the officer.

Referring to the treatment of common drunkards, the commissioners say:

"By reference to tabulated information upon preceding pages of this report concerning the character of sentences imposed for drunkenness, it will be observed that in compliance with the statutes, either a fine and costs or a sentence of from eight to thirty days in prison is the penalty usually imposed. That the drunkard is any less a drunkard at the expiration of his sentence no one pretends; on the contrary, a repetition of the same action is generally anticipated. If the purposes of the law is to prevent a recurrence of that offense, its inadequacy must be apparent. Remembering that the object to be secured is the prevention of crime, there would seem to be but one rational course to pursue, viz., to place the person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor to the extent indicated where it is no longer possible for him to procure it.

"With such a course in view, it is recommended that the laws be so amended that, after a given number of commitments for drunkenness, any person convicted of that offense be regarded as a common drunkard, and that he be committed for an indefinite period, with the distinct understanding that it is to be a very much longer time than is now provided by law. The development of unproductive land by convicts is no new thought; its application in connection with this class of offenders is believed to be thoroughly practical. The Legislature of 1898, in chapter 393, 'authorized the Governor and Council to purchase or otherwise take in fee any parcel of waste and unused land, not exceeding 1000 acres in area; and the same act also provides that the Governor may establish on said land a temporary industrial camp for prisoners, and that prisoners held at said camp shall be employed in reclaiming and improving land,' with the law relating to sentences amended in such a manner as to provide for holding the class of offenders referred to for a decidedly greater length of time, it is believed that the provisions of the statutes quoted above could be carried into effect with advantage to the commonwealth."

BOIL EGGS IN COLD WATER.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] "This egg tastes as if it had been boiled in hot water," said the emancipated young woman with the short hair. "I can always tell in a minute if an egg has been cooked in that way."

Her companion had not learned quite so many things and was quite satisfied with her egg. She only murmured softly:

"I never heard of an egg boiled in cold water, did you?"

"It is high time you were introduced to this institution," her wise friend continued, "and I am delighted to illuminate you even at the risk of arousing more of your sarcasm. An egg to be boiled properly for human consumption should be put into cold water and then placed over the fire. Then it cooks with the water. The egg cooks moreover thoroughly and from the inside.

"Ask a physician or a trained nurse how to boil an egg so that its greatest nutriment and flavor shall be preserved. Either of them will tell you to put it in cold water. The old way of dropping the egg into boiling water has long been given up. It used to cook the egg suddenly and destroy its flavor.

"So don't be sarcastic because you haven't heard of the century's advance."

HIS REASON.

[Washington Star:] "What makes you put so much of your writing in dialect?"

"Well," answered the novelist, "it is a sure way of pleasing a great many people who are so proud of being able to guess the pronunciation that they don't bother about the sense of it all."

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

A Flourishing Creamery.

AT THE beginning of this year the Gardena creamery was receiving about three thousand pounds of milk per day. The receipts are now reported to be about five thousand pounds daily. The milk tests show about 4.4 per cent. of butter fat.

* * *

Bank for Kern.

STEPS have been taken by residents of Kern City to establish a bank. It is proposed to have a capitalization of $50,000, of which $25,000 will be paid in. Enough stock is said to have been signed to make the bank a certainty.

* * *

Asphalt Works.

THE refining asphalt works at Ventura, which were burned down about six weeks ago, are again in operation. When fully completed, the plant will be much larger than it was before.

* * *

Sugar Beets.

THERE is likely to be a very large crop of sugar beets raised in Southern California this season. At Oxnard there are already planted about five thousand acres. The condition of the ground for planting is more favorable than for any previous season at this time of year. It is estimated that about two hundred and forty thousand tons of beets will be sliced at Oxnard this season, for which over a million dollars will be expended for labor at the factory.

In Orange county beets will be raised this season on about twenty-five thousand acres for Chino. Of this about fifteen thousand acres have been seeded.

The Chase Nursery Company has about five hundred acres of land set to beets at Ethanac, near Ferris. Should this experiment prove successful, a larger acreage will be planted next year and a beet-sugar factory will probably be built there.

* * *

Lobster Canning.

THE lobster cannery at Asbury, near Long Beach, is doing a good business. These are not really lobsters, but crawfish, the flavor being about the same. Fifteen hundred pounds of the shell fish were received by the canning company in one day recently. The lobsters are shipped as far East as Chicago, most of them going to San Francisco. Owing to lack of supply, the company is unable at present to meet all the demand.

* * *

New Planing Mill.

A NEW planing mill is to be established at Bakersfield by Albert Albrecht and A. J. Browne. The mill will turn out doors and sashes and all kinds of mill work.

* * *

Building at Riverside.

RIVERSIDE is still enjoying a building boom. About twenty houses are under construction at present and there is not an idle carpenter in town. The houses are mostly six and seven-room residences, ranging in value from $1000 to $4000.

* * *

Celery.

CELERY has been successfully raised at Oxnard. J. B. Alboard produced a crop worth $200 from a little less than one and a half acres of land. The celery was planted early in September last and was ready for market by the first of February. It is said to be fully equal to the Orange county product.

* * *

Corona Water Supply.

ACCORDING to the Riverside Enterprise, it is stated that the Corona Development Company, which is to develop water in the Perris Valley, to be taken to Corona for irrigation purposes, has let the contract for the construction of eight miles of the necessary pipe line to a Los Angeles firm of contractors. The section of pipe included in the contract will run from the Compton wells to the Holcomb ranch, in the Temescal Valley. The contract price is $40,000. It is also stated that contracts for other sections of the work will be let in a few days and that work will be in active progress all along the line in a short time, as the company is very anxious to get the water on the Corona orchards by the time summer is here.

* * *

A Private Irrigation System.

THE El Paso Herald has the following in regard to a private irrigation system in New Mexico:

"Postmaster Simon Nusbaum and Alphonso Dockweiler of Tesuque, have just completed one of the largest private irrigation systems in New Mexico. The system includes a reservoir 120x80 feet and at present holds twenty feet of water. Three sides of it are mountain walls and the other is a high dam. The reservoir stores part of the flood waters of the Tesuque which would otherwise flow to waste. A ditch, half a mile long, carries the water to the reservoir. Part of the ditch had to be dug through a solid mountain wall, in which the fossils of a mastodon were found last year. A flume, about eighty feet long and twenty feet high, carries the water across an arroyo. An iron pipe takes the water to the Nusbaum and Dockweiler orchards. While the construction of this irrigation system cost almost $1000, it will repay its cost many fold."

* * *

Prosperous Pomona.

THE Pomona Review claims for that place a population of nearly seven thousand. The area of fruit-producing lands in the Pomona Valley is estimated at 41,000 acres, the orange groves alone producing over eighteen hundred carloads in a season.

* * *

Yucaipe Valley.

A YUCAIPE correspondent of the San Bernardino Times-Index sends that paper the following in regard to the Yucaipe Valley:

"Yucaipe Valley is a high tableland, situated in the southwestern part of San Bernardino county, at a distance of about thirty miles from the city of San Bernardino. It lies in a southeasterly direction from the city, and has an altitude of 2500 to 5500 feet. Hence the growing of all kinds of grain in the lower part of the valley is found to be a very remunerative industry, while the Upper Yucaipe Valley turns off some of the choicest varieties of apples, cherries and prunes.

"When all of the young cherry orchards have come into full bearing, the annual output will exceed 100 tons. An average apple crop will exceed 500 tons. There will be thirty acres more planted to apples this spring. Of this amount twenty acres has already been planted. If the cherry and apple orchards are not damaged by frosts this valley will market an enormous crop this season. Never were the prospects more elating. There is said to be between 12,000 and 15,000 acres of grain land in this valley, all of which has been seeded and, according to the general average of hay per acre, the farmers are calculating on harvesting at least 20,000 tons of hay this coming summer. Another inch or two of rain, if it comes anyways soon, will insure enormous hay and grain crops. If the rain comes within ten days, it will be quite enough to guarantee a large crop of hay, grain, fruit and honey and vegetables, as well.

"None of the grain in this valley will suffer for the want of rain for a period of ten days. The great green fields are looking fine and have an unusual good dark green color."

* * *

Santa Barbara Power House.

WORK has been commenced on the fine new powerhouse at Santa Barbara. It is located near the beach and will furnish light and power to Santa Barbara and Montecito. The cost of the building will be about $2500. The machinery will be of the heaviest kind, and the entire cost of the improvement will be about $90,000.

* * *

Melons on the Desert.

OUT on the so-called desert, Indio, there are a number of enterprising melon growers whose output this season will be close to twenty-five cars. During the past year a number of artesian wells have been bored, flowing from two and one-half to twenty-five miners' inches. The Southern Pacific are now sinking a twelve-inch hole that is expected to develop a gusher. This is surely an illustration of making the desert to blossom."

* * *

San Diego's Import Business.

THE San Diego Union gives the following particulars of goods landed at that place from oriental steamers during the month of January, and shipped to inland cities, where the duty is paid:

	No. Packages.	Value.	Estimated duty.
Atlanta	541	$ 2,828	$ 2,084
Baltimore	290	1,312	1,140
Boston	325	1,486	1,284
Chicago	2,853	18,790	13,104
Cincinnati	90	435	361
Cleveland	205	887	798
Galveston	235	983	904
Indianapolis	131	556	506
Kansas City	306	1,228	1,161
Los Angeles	6,017	20,198	6 217
Louisville	683	3,006	2,671
Nashville	153	665	595
New Orleans	581	3,085	2,396
New York	17,316	87,446	69,371
Philadelphia	773	3,318	2,994
Pittsburgh	565	2,420	1,979
Providence	188	879	746
San Antonio	243	1,152	968
San Francisco	354	3,790	1,698
Savannah	107	473	418
St. Joseph	385	177	1,496
Total	32,341	$156,654	$112,919

* * *

Navajo Blankets.

ONE of the unexpected results of the Alaska mining boom has been to cause a great demand for the Navajo blankets, which keep in the warmth—or keep out the cold—better than the ordinary blanket of commerce. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 sheep are owned by the Navajos, who maintain them principally for the wool, which they make into blankets. The methods employed, both in preparing the material and in the construction of their fabrics, are [illegible] The wool, after being rudely carded, [illegible] a spindle somewhat resembling a [illegible] larger, the stem measuring about [illegible] lower point has previous been subjected [illegible] process which answers even more [illegible] metal tip. In spinning the wool the [illegible] attaches the thread near the top of the [illegible] the former in the left hand. Then taking [illegible] of the implement between her right [illegible] finger, she stands it vertically in the [illegible] bowl, and, giving it a whirl as a [illegible] proceeds to draw out her thread in the [illegible] material thus prepared, though by no [illegible] that spun by more modern processes, [illegible] ticular purpose for which it is intended [illegible] not better.

"When a certain quantity of the wool [illegible] out the spindle is twirled in the opposite [illegible] the object of rewinding the thread [illegible]

"The prevalent colors used by the [illegible] textiles are black, red, blue and yellow. [illegible] these are procured in a variety of ways, [illegible] mainly the juices of certain indigenous [illegible] the brighter shades, such as scarlet and [illegible] obtained by macerating strips of Spanish [illegible] other dyed goods. Ordinary indigo, [illegible] is likewise extensively used. Where black [illegible] usually the natural wool of the black [illegible] flower peculiar to the arid districts of [illegible] produces the vivid yellow to which the [illegible] partial.

"The looms on which the blankets are [illegible] gularly simple, consisting merely of two [illegible] pended against a vertical surface, the [illegible] near the ground, the warp being stretched [illegible] larly from one to the other. Between the [illegible] two slats cross and recross, opening the [illegible] shuttle. This latter is merely a short stick [illegible] the woolen thread is wound. In working [illegible] sits on the ground, and, as the blanket [illegible] it about the lower beam.

"The patterns generally affected in these [illegible] regular geometrical figures, such as diamonds [illegible] varied stripings. Of late, however, other [illegible] rowed from designs introduced by the white [illegible] incorporated in their wares. One of the [illegible] tions of Navajo blankets known is owned [illegible] Agent Bleyer of the district in question, [illegible] specimens being some that weigh fifty [illegible] The value of a Navajo blanket is generally [illegible] according to its weight. This, until within [illegible] year, was at the rate of $1 per pound, but [illegible] price has advanced to double the figure. [illegible] weight of a blanket is about twenty pounds [illegible] the current quotation, would place the average [illegible] at $40. The demand for Navajo blankets [illegible] months past by the miners of the Yukon [illegible] districts far exceed the output, their [illegible] the extreme cold of the north being [illegible] other fabric known. In addition to their [illegible] they are practically indestructible, many of [illegible] ing been owned and constantly used by Indians [illegible] turies."

* * *

To Improve Our Water Supply.

GEORGE J. MITCHELL read a paper before [illegible] institute at Etiwanda on "How Shall We [illegible] Ample Water Supply?" Following are the [illegible] graphs of Mr. Mitchell's paper:

"I have said that I was no prophet of evil, [illegible] end by laying before you the lines along [illegible] work to reëstablish better conditions.

"These lines are as follows:

"First—Condemnation of all private [illegible] reservations.

"I find that about one-third of the area [illegible] private parties, hence this condemnation [illegible] as the government can do little in our [illegible] reservations are made homogeneous in this [illegible]

"Second—Transference of reservations to [illegible] Department.

"This would place our reservations under [illegible] and direction of Mr. Pinchot, by far the [illegible] the country for that purpose.

"Third—Cutting and maintaining [illegible] breaks.

"This, the Chamber of Commerce of Los [illegible] already set out to do under a promise, or [illegible] ise, that the government would spend in [illegible] after dollar with us.

"The chamber for this purpose has [illegible] $2000, but I am sorry to say has not [illegible] encouragement from horticulturists.

"Fourth—Immediate replanting with [illegible] hardy pines.

"Fifth—Absolute exclusion of cattle and [illegible]

"I am sorry to state that a late decision [illegible] Wellborn of the United States District Court [illegible] effect that the rules of the department [illegible] the reservations cattle and sheep are [illegible] This decision on the part of Judge Wellborn [illegible] particularly unfortunate. It is entirely [illegible] nature and most disastrous to our [illegible] sheepman in California has today, on [illegible] decision, a perfect right to enter on these [illegible] with his sheep. You can see the necessity [illegible] action in this matter, as sheep are the [illegible] emies we have in the forest reservations. [illegible] Congress is necessary.

"Sixth—Closing of reservations for a [illegible] then only open under most stringent [illegible]

"Seventh—Government to detail necessary [illegible] patrol reservation and make the closing [illegible] fact.

"Gentlemen, if these suggestions [illegible] promptly by our legislators, we can in a [illegible] much of the harm that has been done."

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

Deep Breathing.

UNDER the heading, "The Secret of Long Life," a spiritualistic publication of Chicago, called the Progressive Thinker, publishes an article by J. F. Morgan of Chicago, in which he bases all physical, mental and spiritual welfare and progress upon the cultivation of breathing as it is said now to be taught to several hundred pupils in Chicago by a certain "magi" from Persia.

All sorts of complicated directions are given by this writer in regard to the methods to be pursued in breathing, such as the position of the hands, and feet, and spine, and the condition of the mind. He says:

"In walking we should close the fists, since an open hand is liable to absorb all the vibration that is afloat in the atmosphere. That is the cause of sensitive ladies feeling depleted after mingling with a crowd. I would suggest to such sensitive ladies, when on the crowded streets and compelled to be seated in a car with a gross physical man, to lock themselves up by crossing the right foot over the left and closing and pressing the first fingers with the thumb, and hold the thought that, I am an egg and my shell extends four feet from me, and no one can break through my shell or atmosphere.

"Breath is life. Correct breathing is the most important step toward consciousness of life. To gain the greatest benefits from breathing it is necessary to begin to breathe the individual breath. The purpose and object of such rhythmical breathing is to attract, retain and distribute Ga-Llama, (Ga-centralizing, Llama-life principle,) which is contained in the oxygen of the air we breathe, and manifests its greatest effects during the light period, from sunrise to sunset."

Of course, these Spiritualists and Theosophists and others of that class must necessarily complicate and clog up a simple and practical subject with a mass of meaningless "six-bit words"—what the street arab would vulgarly call "rot." The practice of deep breathing is, undoubtedly, one of the most important and beneficial things that could be named for the acquirement and preservation of health. We have it on good authority that "the breath is the life." It is also undoubtedly true that only a very small proportion of people, especially those who are engaged in sedentary occupations, know how to breathe correctly, although it seems a simple thing enough. Most of us, unless we work hard with our muscles, or play golf and polo, rarely fill the lower part of the lungs with air. It is, however, not necessary to consider yourself an "egg" or to worry about "Ga-Llama." Just go ahead and inhale and exhale as much pure air as you can several times a day, taking care to use the abdomen as well as the lungs.

• • •

Another Consumption Cure.

THE regular weekly cure for consumption has turned up this time in Brooklyn, where a physician claims to be able to cure the dreaded disease by the use of distillates of coal tar, which are administered in three different ways—either by the mouth, hypodermically or in vapor form. The doctor claims that it is impossible for tubercular bacilli to exist in the human system when they come in contact with this substance. At the same time he refuses to give the exact formula of the compound at present.

A consumptive who desired to try all the new remedies that are brought out would be kept pretty busy nowadays.

• • •

Corsets.

THE following striking testimony to the disadvantages of corsets for women was mentioned by a physician who recently addressed the Friday Morning Club in this city:

"In a class of thirty-five in an eastern college, nineteen wore no corsets. Eighteen took honors, of whom thirteen did not wear corsets. Of seven chosen for class-day parts, four wore no corsets. Of seven chosen for commencement parts, seven wore no corsets. If a circumstance of this kind can make such a difference during only one short period of life, how much must it make during the whole life of women?"

• • •

Water Drinking.

MUCH attention is being paid just now by physicians and hygienists to the importance of drinking sufficient pure water. When we consider how large a proportion of the human body consists of water, it is not difficult to understand why the assimilation of a sufficient quantity should be so important. In an address delivered before a State medical association in the East, Dr. C. T. Dremsen said he was certain that many diseases would be prevented and that others considered incurable would be greatly benefited by the free consumption of water. He added that from his observations he believed that not 6 per cent. of our popualtion drink a sufficient quantity of water to carry on physiological secretion and excretion, and that less than 2 per cent. drink water as it should be drunk. Dr. Tremsen said:

"When we realize fully that water is the only natural solvent and eliminator, and that the human system might quite properly be likened to the waterworks and sewerage system of a great city, we can begin to comprehend what prolonged deficiency might be.

"Physiology has told us much, but we have fallen asleep, and the good ship health, laden with precious fruit, noiselessly puts to sea and leaves us dreaming. The fault lies with us, we medical men; we do not endeavor to impress, either upon our patients or the public, the importance which the subject demands. Man is given to think that he should satisfy hunger by food and likewise thirst with water, and so he does in his natural state, but we forget that environment is a strong and powerful agent, and sometimes makes habit—and habit changes man's desires, and with this comes unnatural man.

"I will illustrate: Follow the little one at the age of 3, during the livelong day, and observe the many interruptions of mother or nurse by the cry for water. All day long the young animal drinks and drinks and drinks, seeming never to be satisfied; follow him at the age of 8 to the school—there see what happens. If he wants water during the study hour, and wants it often, he is usually requested by his teacher not to want it quite so often, and if he does, in all probability he will incur the teacher's displeasure, if not absolute disfavor. So he goes through his school life, actually taught as it were, to curb this most natural and healthful desire. The same individual, when adult life is reached, becomes a banker or a clerk, we will say, and after the morning meal he goes hurriedly to his place of business (and in this day and age everything has a tendency to business, not even have any of the professions escaped,) and there he sits and drills as hard, if not harder, than any day laborer on the streets, and if thirst should come he pushes it aside and continues in the mad rush of competition until the business hour is closed. Thus nature is thwarted in her every effort to keep him well and strong. As time goes on he develops one of the many so-called chronic diseases; it may be rheumatism or it may be gout; if he is a clerk, then it is rheumatism; if a banker, then gout; nevertheless, it has for its origin the same cause and the same results; faulty digestion, faulty assimilation, and faulty elimination, followed by faulty organization. Great harm has come to hydrotherapy through charlatans, but not an inconsiderable amount has resulted, I regret to say, by well-meaning and reputable members of our own profession. It was but a few years ago, at one of our national medical association meetings that a member of the association, an ex-president of the same and professor in one of our schools of medicine today, read a paper on this subject. He was an enthusiast, and advised the drinking of large quantities of water at any and all times; in fact, he even urged the drinking of large quantities of water during meals. He had forgotten that physiology teaches (if it teaches anything at all) that the saliva plays one of the chief roles in the digestion of the starchy foods, and that large quantities of water taken during meals would not only dilute the gastric juices, but also encourage the bolting of food. Every one knows, or should know, at least, that water should never be taken nearer to the meal hour than thirty minutes. I make it a rule to tell all my patients to wait at least one-half hour after having drunk water, before taking their meals. Furthermore, I direct them that during their meals it is best not to drink more than one cupful of fluid, and even then that is best drunk after the meal is finished. Again I tell them to wait at least an hour and a half or more after eating before water drinking is resumed; at the expiration of that time I advise them to drink freely every few minutes until four to six glassfuls have been drunk, repeating this after each meal, except the evening meal, from one to two glassfuls being quite sufficient at that time, for the reason, if more is drunk diuresis will interfere with sleep.

"Much harm comes from drinking water too hot or too cold. In nearly all healthful localities there are usually to be found springs, the temperature of which ranges from about 54 deg. to 60 deg. Fahr. This is man's natural drink, and any deviation from such, if long persisted in, cannot fail to work great injury. Three pints of cold water drunk within thirty minutes, at a temperature of 45 deg., has had the effect upon me of lowering the pulse from eighty to fifty beats per minute, and the same amount of warm water taken in the same way has increased it to as high as ninety-seven. I point this out to show the very powerful influence that this agent has in regulating heart action.

"The taking of water internally is not alone useful as a solvent and eliminator in the processes of life and death, but maintains that degree of tension in the tissues which is absolutely necessary for the circulation of the lymph stream. The effect of cold water will not only lessen the frequency of the pulse, but improves its quality and arterial tone, whilst warm water, on the contrary, produces relaxation and increased pulse rate. This influence is undoubtedly brought about through the vasomotor nervous system. If hot water is used by enteroclysis there is not a drug in the whole pharmacopoeia which is a safer and quicker diuretic. If you doubt this, first irrigate the colon with large quantities of hot water, and after it has been ejected fully, inject again with about one pint or less of water at a temperature of 115 to 120 deg. Fahr., and observe the result. Complete absorption takes place in about twenty minutes and urination is freely induced. Irrigation given in this way provokes diuresis in two ways—by the stimulating effect of heat on the circulation, kidneys, and by direct absorption. In case of shock from all causes and profound toxemia, malarial or otherwise, how indispensable this agent should prove to be when coupled with other well-known measures. These are only a few hints, but sufficiently suggestive."

• • •

The Man With the Knife.

AS A SET-OFF to the wonderful progress that has been made in surgery of late years, comes the growing inclination on the part of physicians to resort to the use of the knife upon the slightest provocation. Operating has, indeed, become a sort of a fad with many doctors, and especially is this true of the troubles with which women are frequently afflicted. On this subject, J. R. Stevenson writes as follows in Woman's Physical Development, an eastern hygienic publication:

"The 'knife doctors'—surgeons. Strange, abnormal, preposterous products of modern trend towards specialization, as applied to the practice of medicine—once the so-called 'science of healing.'

"I arraign them here because the majority of their victims are women.

"Oh ye brooders of nature; most wonderful of her creatures, conservators of her greatest mystery; ye life-making, fruitful children of the Always Creating—august Maternity, pay heed to it!

"Medicine used to be a sea of empirical canons, and each practitioner came with soothing lotions, with unpleasant decoctions to assist those who travailed in pain. Life they had no power over, but pain they endeavored to assuage. Health, which is without pain, was no part of their study; they were wholly occupied with discovering, compounding and administering pain killers—artifices that by violent reactions so deadened nerves as to make pain undistinguishable. Causes were hardly ever the object of their ministrations; effects were what they strove to ameliorate.

"This was in the days of least harm in the profession. Then came departments, the branching of schools, specialization, and surgery, and the surgeon came to the fore.

"These were the logical outgrowth of the foundations of the science. It was built on the theory of removing effects; what surer, quicker way than with the knife?

"Hence the twentieth century ogre. The proud professional man whose knowledge of the location of the anatomical elements is marvelous, a man who has studied the body as a machine and who knows how to cut to reach every organ or nerve.

"His school has thrust him forth; his ambition is a fortune. Assurance, cruelty and the knife are his stock in trade.

"How many victims of his go painfully to early graves assisted by his destructive science? How many wrecks drag weary limbs pitifully toward their final resting place?

"The modern civilized woman is the victim most frequently sacrificed. Her complicated, delicately-adjusted physical and mental mechanism is so often deranged by her own acts; and once deranged, ill-health, the symptom of derangement, appears. Medicine is invoked. Doses, pills and lotions have no effect. There is inflammation, impurity; some condition the body is trying to free itself from, which it would throw off if causes were sought and removed and the proper steps taken for repairing the affected parts.

"But this is not convenient. Knowledge of these matters is painfully scarce; and, moreover, the doctor is near at hand. He has a diagnosis. He can tell to a hair's breadth what is the matter. He has mastered, in his short medical course, the mysteries of the living being. He recommends the knife. Out with the ovaries, extirpate the womb, remove the appendix, cut away a section of the intestines, he says in his cocksure way. The fee is high, but painlessness—health—will result. He knows, or ought to know, health could never be wooed back into the mutilated body, minus some important organ. But he is an enthusiast. He can defy nature. The victim is ignorant, and clutches at the iridescent ray of hope flashed before the mind, and the deed is done.

"The cruel knife cuts sinews and muscle, deft fingers tear out some important organ, whose only fault was that it signalled to the nerves an abnormal condition—cried out against a method of eating or living that was unnatural, unhealthy. Nevermore health, nevermore peace for the victim. And the doctor takes his fee, cleans his instrument and awaits another opportunity.

"The writer knows of a case in which a young, promising woman, operated on for some functional irregularity, died from the effects of the cutting, and the only thing the operation demonstrated was that the organs removed were in a perfectly normal condition! There are thousands similar every year.

"There is one famous 'knife doctor' in this city, who conducts a sanitarium and makes a specialty of women's diseases, who has been known to boast that he removes a barrel of ovaries every year, to the vast increase of his wealth and renown!

"Great king ogre this! Most conscienceless criminal, unmatched, of the century! Sending out to quick death, or to a few years of unspeakable misery, his thousands of victims!

"Never a 'disease,' so-called, did his sharp knife cure; never cause of pain did it cut away. Year after year it has cut away the hopes of health and of life from those who have applied to him, in confidence, as a healer, Isn't it cruel?

"Would you think an educated man, one with conscience, could pursue such a shocking and palpably monstrous calling? But he does. Law, money, position and questionable professional glory keep him at it, day and night, in blood—human blood—cutting, cutting, cutting!

"Oh, women! leave off your social gibberish, your discussion of gowns and scandal, your music and fancy work—whatever silly, useless fad you have—long enough to learn something about your divinely-fashioned bodies. 'Know yourself,' and teach your children, your friends, the importance of such knowledge. Stop the supply of victims for these rapacious, heartless, monstrous, villainous, 'scientific' Ogres of the Knife!"

• • •

Testing Food Values.

PROF. ATWOOD has been conducting a series of experiments to ascertain the muscular energy contained in foods of different compositions. Such experiments as this are doubtless interesting, from a scientific point of view, but are of comparatively little practical value. The attempt to regulate a man's diet strictly by weight has never succeeded, nor is it likely to do so. The human animal needs variety in his menu, and then again, what agrees with one man does not always agree with another, or perhaps not even with the same man at another time. So long as the food is clean and wholesome, the chief point is as to the quantity eaten, rather than as to what kind of food it is. A great majority of people, especially those who lead sedentary lives, eat far more than is necessary.

ETHICS OF OUTCASTS.

SOCIAL MANNERS PRACTICED AMONG TRAMPS AND CRIMINALS.

BY JOSIAH FLYNT.
Author of "The Powers That Prey," "This World of 'Graft,'" "Tramping with Tramps," Etc.

THE under world is hospitable to a newcomer if the newcomer is prepared to take the place that the under world thinks fits him. There are very definite social distinctions in outcast life, and a man is expected to respect them. The "gay cat" in Hoboland—the man who will work at a pinch—must knuckle down to the man who won't work. Inability sincerely to struggle for an existence in a respectable and respected way is the badge of aristocracy in trampdom. Willingness to leave money alone that can be successfully stolen is the sign of the "tenderfoot" in the professional criminal environment.

The "newly arrived" in the tramp's as well as the crook's world are "sized up" and socially placed according to their understanding of these two theories of life. The man who is prepared to soil his hands with toil while he is tramping is respected by the "perfesh," if he is recognized as a genuine workingman looking for a job. The man who is prepared to soil his hands with toil merely because he does not understand how to keep his hands clean is neither respected nor wanted on the "road." It is a common belief that he does more to jeopardize the interest of the fraternity than any other traveler of the "turf." The man who can seem and act like a "blowed-in-the-glass stiff"—the real thing—is welcome among both crooks and hobos. He gets his particular place in the social arrangement according to his reputation as a skilled "operative," but his position in general as an accepted and qualified member of outcast society is good as long as he remains true to outcast principles, theories and customs.

The "professionals" in both the tramp and criminal worlds have generally accepted me into their society with very few questions asked. Inquisitiveness about a man's private affairs unless he volunteers information concerning them is not popular anywhere in the under world, and I have made it my rule to say as little as possible about myself and business, and to stick to what I say no matter what happens. In Hoboland I am plain "Cigarette, the tramp," nothing more and nothing less. As a class, the tramps in this country—and it must be remembered that a large number of these men used to be criminals in the strict sense of the word—have treated me as far as it lay in their power, as a pal, and I have very few criticisms to make of their "hang-out" hospitality or general good fellowship.

Honor Among Thieves.

The professional thief, although naturally a much more reserved and uncommunicative person than the tramp, has accorded me practically the same friendliness that I have found in Hoboland. He has often been put to it to make up his mind as to my standing and position in his class, and there are a number of his fellow-craftsmen who are still wondering what my particular "graft" is; but we can get along together socially with very few mean words exchanged, and, up to date, without any blows being landed successfully. I have tried to express my opinion pugilistically to two thieves of my acquaintance, and they endeavored to express theirs with similar force, but on neither occasion was I able to do any more than feebly indicate my meaning, and the same is true of the two men. If we should meet again, the chances are even that we could talk and discuss without recourse to violence.

Threatened With Death.

There is one professional thief that I know who has publicly declared that my "light" is to go out the next time we meet in a place where he can get at me in the way that he wants to, but he is the only man in the under world, so far as I know, who holds any such grudge against me. He got angry with me because I once turned policeman in order to see how the under world looks from that official's point of view, and helped to land him (the thief) in the penitentiary during the process. I was out in Ohio at the time, following up circuses that were being transported over a certain railway company's lines. I carried with me a little black book of photographs of notorious pickpockets and general thieves of the Middle West. It was my duty to commit to memory as many of the faces in the book as I could, and to look out for the originals on my route of travel. One day I arrived in a town where "Buffalo Bill's Show" was being exhibited, and a pickpocket had been captured, and was locked up in the local "calaboose," so I went to the lock-up to get a view of him. Unfortunately for him, it so happened that it was his "mug" in my book that I had given considerable attention to a few days before, and I recognized him the instant that the officers brought him out for our inspection. The discovery of his identity pleased me so much that nothing would do but I must run to everybody in the room and show them the man's picture. The thief watched my movements very closely, and after he had been unmistakably identified, and was about to be led back to his cell, he turned on me the most vindictive-looking eyes I have ever seen, and gave me the worst "roasting" it has been my privilege to receive. To the best of my knowledge I am not afflicted with consumption, but thieves pay very little attention to facts when roasting an enemy.

"You mean little consumptive duffer, you," said the pickpocket, "you're a nice one to go around knockin' against guns. You've only been dead about two weeks yourself. Wait till I get out of this, an' I'll put your light out forever; take my tip on that." He is now doing five years in a big penitentiary. If we should meet again on a dark night in a seclu[ded] would doubtless become very dim.

The Function of the Outsider.

The men who know nothing about my
the police business generally take me
an "outsider" when we meet in the
"outsider" is one who "pipes off" a
before the men who are to do the work
continues the "piping off"—watching
while the men are at work. He is called
because his duties keep him mainly in
moderately good in keeping my eyes
things, and when certain men have
selves of this fact they have put me down
"rubbers" and gets the "lay of the land"
"mob" goes to work. I have also received
tions as a good "shover of the queer"
they were given to the wrong man, and
withdrawn. A few nights ago a certain
tenderloin district in New York City
a profitable companion for a crusade
bles of men who go to sleep in Raines-law
was sure that between us we ought to
tune and fame, but we failed to agree
and the certain party carried his search
"side partner" farther.

Another set of men think I look more
pickpocket—and treat me as such on
the other day, in London, two men asked
dilly after they had "flagged" me with
whether I was after the same purse
they wanted. They had seen me and
"split up" in what was to them a
and dangerously near an old gentleman
trying to "nick," and one of the said
guised Yankee tones referring to the old

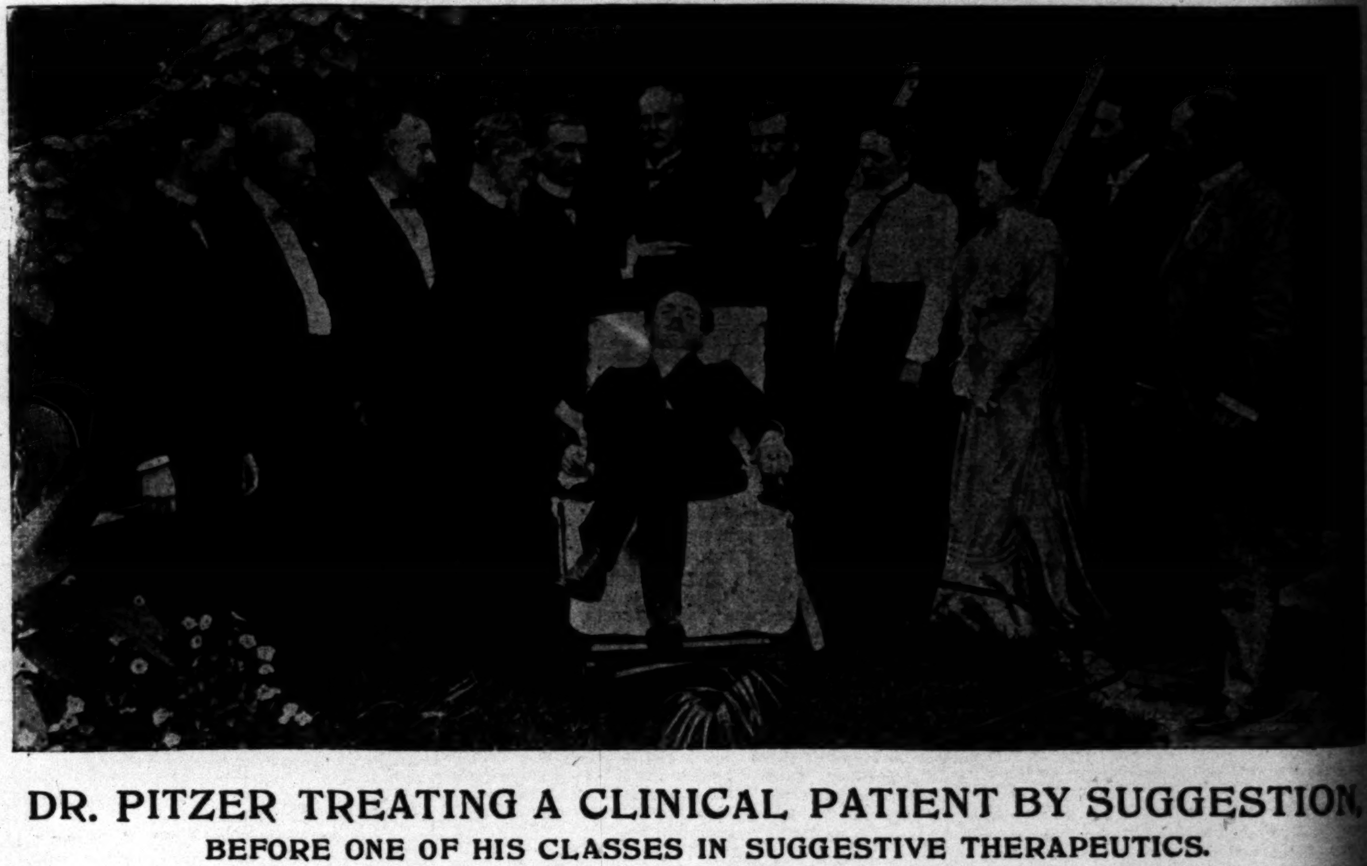
"He's a mark, all right, but there ain't
for all of us. Are you after it, or are we?"

I merely replied, "Guess again," smiled,
The old gentleman made his escape
cab.

Author's Identity Unknown.

There are a few persons among the outcasts
upper world's point of view, that know
and have talked with me concerning them,
of no good "gun" or tramp who is personally
with me that connects me in any way
that I have said in print in regard to him.
to me every now and then from tramps
who say that they do or do not subscribe
which I have made, but I have never
correspondents. To show how well some
press themselves, I print here a letter
not so very long ago from Juneau, Alaska.
follows:

"October 8, 1900.—My Dear Sir: Conven[ient]
are with the necessities of the 'powers
will understand my subscribing to this



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[illegible] name which has so often helped a police officer [illegible] the law with a blank warrant. I write merely [illegible] to you the congratulations of an experienced [illegible] on your story in one of the recent magazines. [illegible] I forget for the moment, but Howard Slifer [illegible] remember, the name of the hero. It is, I think, [illegible] authoritative criticism of a police system which [illegible] the creating of a local reputation, sacrificed the [illegible] and liberties of many, many persons—most of [illegible] I admit, eminently deserving of such a fate, but [illegible] entitled to their freedom for the time [illegible] I was, at one time, myself desperately jeopardized by the general animus of a single police officer [illegible] by the desire of some other ignorant and [illegible] detectives to make a reputation, and the [illegible] willingness on the part of otherwise intelligent reporters to accept as true the startling efforts of [illegible] imagination supplied them by the police department [illegible] the history of the case. Had it not been that I was [illegible] plentifully supplied with money I would have had [illegible] succumb to the mass of plausible evidence and artificial identification (by outside citizens of impressionable character whom the police talked into a firm belief that I was the culprit.) As it was I succeeded, after a bitter legal battle, in which the ordinary criminal practitioner could never have engaged—the expenditure of several thousand dollars, and the securing of long-lost witnesses whom the police and Pinkertons had given up, in demonstrating to a reluctant prosecutor that I could not be the man they sought.

"Before and since this personal experience I have so frequently met with similar cases of such flagrancy that it seems inconceivable that the newspapers, i.e., the [illegible] press do not make a sensation by reversing the present system of apotheosizing the extremely mediocre [illegible] of a detective. A good "gun" asks nothing but an even break, but I wish in all fairness that your story might be included in the judge's instructions to every criminal jury. Sincerely, JOHN DOE."

It is a matter of wonder to a number of persons that a man who does not belong in a criminal life or profit by criminal practices should be able to pose as "the genuine article." When with criminals I make it my business to talk and act as the criminals do, and practice has made me moderately sure of myself. It is impossible for one who is only intermittently on the road, as I am, to keep track of all the latest slang, and it is also difficult to be able to talk intelligently about the newest tricks and "dodges," but I have seldom been called a "gay cat" by the hobos, and the "guns" have never yet dubbed me a "back number." Some men are in doubt for a while whether I am a detective or one of their own kind, but it does not take long to quiet their suspicions. Once convinced that they are dealing with what they take to be a pal, they are as entertaining human beings in their way as any that I happen to know.

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AUTOGRAPHS CHEAP.

PEN CRAFTSMAN UNDERTAKES TO COPY ANY MAN'S SCRAWL EXACTLY.

[Kansas City Star:] There is no particular reason why autograph hunters should go to the trouble of seeking out each celebrity who roams the country to get his signature for their albums. A man came to town yesterday who can imitate any signature that was ever made and he has the signatures of almost everybody of importance committed to memory so that he can sit down and chat with you and reel off perfect signatures by the yard to illustrate his remarks. This pen expert is Philip A. Paulscraft, who comes to Kansas City in advance of the Royal Lilliputians before their appearance at the Grand Operahouse next week. His pen craft is merely a fad or a side issue from his regular business of telling stories about the "marvelous Lilliputians." He pursues it as a pleasure and makes it entertaining to others. He could fill an album with the scrawls of the famous actors of the day so that you could not tell it from a valuable original and, truth to tell, he could write your check for $100,000, if you had that much in the bank, and cash it, too. He argues that the pen is not only mightier than the sword, but that it is mightier than the jury, for it is his pleasure to believe that no jury can take the word of any handwriting expert as to the author of a given signature, and he argues, with some reason, that he could easily confuse experts who saw a name written so that they could not testify positively to the signature a moment afterward.

A few weeks ago Mr. Paulscraft was in a town in Pennsylvania heralding the theatrical value of the Lilliputians, when he happened in at the village drug store, where a crowd was discussing the famous Molineaux trial. Molineaux had been convicted on the testimony of handwriting experts, and the druggist, who was also the manager of the local theater, was saying he would like to see any person imitate his signature and not be detected.

"Do you mean to say that your signature cannot be imitated?" asked Paulscraft, breaking into the crowd.

"That's what I say," returned the druggist, "and I'll bet money that it can't be successfully done."

Paulscraft asked him to write his name on a piece of paper, and, after looking at it a moment, offered to bet the druggist that he could imitate it off hand in such a manner as to collect a check from the druggist's best friend. The druggist was willing to see the experiment tried, so he gave Paulscraft a blank check and told him to fill it out. Paulscraft studied the signature a moment and then wrote a check for $10, signed the druggist's name, went across the street to the village bank and got the money. When he showed the druggist what he had accomplished the loser paid a small bet quite cheerfully and Paulscraft compelled him to go to the bank with him and have the transaction explained before trouble could be made for him. The cashier of the bank was much confused and begged that the incident be kept secret.

"There should never be a conviction in any court on the sole evidence of handwriting experts," said Mr. Paulscraft today. "There is nothing in this world that cannot be imitated and no man can take a lot of signatures from a hat and swear positively that any certain man wrote them. I find it very easy to imitate any signature and there are hundreds in the country who find it just as easy. Clever criminals can do more with a pen than one would easily believe and it seems to me that it would be very easy for any man to convict another man of his crime.

"For instance, suppose I wanted to poison a man and of course wished to escape detection. Perhaps I had no scruples about having another suffer for my crime. I carefully watch the man whom I intend to make my victim and by mixing with his companions I finally learn that a certain man has at one time threatened his life. I get hold of a piece of this last man's writing and, after studying it carefully, I address a package of poisoned candy or something to my enemy in the other man's handwriting. When the enemy is dead and the police begin to investigate the case, I read in the paper that they have captured the man who sent the poison, by means of the handwriting on the package containing the poison. Later, handwriting experts compel him to write for them and they compare it with the address on the package. They swear that the writing is the same, and my unfortunate victim is convicted in court.

"For my part, I do not know whether Molineaux is guilty, but I think I could make a jury hesitate about convicting him on the evidence of handwriting experts alone."

Paulscraft does not know just how he came to have the peculiar talent for imitating signatures that affords him so much pleasure and amusement. He was an accountant for years in the dry goods business and at one time worked for Mr. Emery of the firm of Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., when he was a member of a New York dry goods house. Mr. Paulscraft believes that his attention to the signatures came about while he was an accountant, but he is not sure, for it seems to him that he always had the faculty of imitating any writing he ever saw. But before taking up the Molineaux case or any other having to do with signatures, Mr. Paulscraft is determined to spend his time for the remainder of the season in getting just such stories as this into the newspapers.

A WASHABLE GLACE KID.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Foremost among the important innovations into the glove world in recent years is the introduction of the washable glace kid glove. To have succeeded in preparing a kid which would be impervious to moisture and remain soft and pliable is a triumph which crowns years of experiment and many disappointments. At last the secret has been discovered by a patient Frenchman; and the "Marvel" washable glace kid glove has been given to the world as the result of persistent and intelligent effort. Aside from the superior fit and finish of this glove, which betrays its excellent quality at a glance, it can be washed as simply and effectually as a cotton glove. In fact, more easily, since it requires but a gentle sponging with soap and water to restore it to its original freshness. Neither perspiration nor water will harden it, and it comes from the cleansing process as soft and pliable in texture as a new glove. Neither is the fit in any wise impaired. They come in all the popular shades, all of which wash equally well.

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